[FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 1947]

# LITERATURE FOR RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1948

**marking**

## Brotherhood Month

**(good for year-round interracial activities)**

Published by

**Department of Race Relations of The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America — 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.**

A packet of material including: the Annual Message to the Churches from The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; a General Worship Service; Programs and Worship Services for children's, young people's and women's groups; up-to-date information on the American Indian, American Negro, Japanese Americans, Spanish-speaking People in the United States.

Authors of this material include such well-known authorities as Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins; Miss Edith F. Welker, Associate Secretary and Director of Children's Work of the Connecticut Council of Churches; Miss Nina Roberts, Associate Secretary, Christian Social Relations Department of the United Council of Church Women; Miss Clarice Bowman, Messrs. Henry Rust and Robert Tesdell, of the United Christian Youth Movement; Rev. E. Russell Carter, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas; Rev. A. L. Hernandez, San Bernardino, Cal.; Dr. C. R. Wellman, New York City Mission Society; Rev. Donald K. Toriumi, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Prices:** Complete packet of literature — $.10 each, $6.00 a hundred, $45.00 a thousand.

Each section of packet — $.05 each, $1.50 a hundred, $10.00 a thousand.

* * * * * *

**Special note:** To save cost of billing and to avoid mailing delays it is earnestly urged that remittance be sent with all orders and that orders be received before December 10. Orders later than this date run the risk of holiday-mailing delays and time lost in reaching groups preparing for the observance.

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## ORDER BLANK

Department of Race Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

**Enclosed please find $ for which send program material in quantity as itemized below:**

| | |
|---|---|
| .....Complete Packet | .....Young People's Program |
| .....Message | .....Women's Program |
| .....General Worship Service | .....Information for Speakers |
| .....Church School and S. S. programs | |

NAME.....
(please print plainly)

STREET.....

CITY.....
(include postal zone)

STATE.....

[FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 1947]

# LITERATURE FOR RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1948

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NAME.....
(please print plainly)

STREET.....

CITY.....
(include postal zone)

STATE.....

# WHAT THE DEPARTMENT OF RACE RELATIONS IS DOING

**to enable the churches of America to face their special task for inter-racial justice and goodwill:**

**Promotes** Race Relations Sunday, the second Sunday each February, marking Brotherhood Month—for fellowship and cooperative community activities.

**Holds** interracial "clinics" with national, state and local leaders—to recruit, inform and inspire church and community leaders for programs to improve race relations.

**Sponsors** The National Conference of Church Leaders for exchange of thoughts, views and plans.

**Publishes**

a) Interracial News Service (bi-monthly).

b) Leaflets on questions affecting racial minorities in America, with suggested remedies.

**Cooperates** with religious, civic and national agencies in seeking fair governmental legislation and administration, and equitable civic rights for all races.

**Serves** as a clearing house of advice and information on interracial questions.

The Department's official personnel comprises representatives from the twenty-five denominations constituent to The Federal Council of Churches.

(over)

22a-19

**DEPARTMENT OF RACE RELATIONS**
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America
297 Fourth Avenue New York 10, N. Y.

Cleo W. Blackburn }
Mrs. Leslie E. Swain } ..... Co-Chairmen
J. Oscar Lee ..... Executive Secretary

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Bishop John H. Stamm ..... Vice-President
Samuel McCrea Cavert ..... General Secretary
J. Quinter Miller }
Roswell P. Barnes } ..... Associate General Secretaries
Harper Sibley ..... Treasurer

October 29, 1947

Federal Council of Churches
of Christ in America
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir: We are working on a project concerning the Negro and are in need of data bearing on the Negro and religious organizations. In this connection, would you be good enough to furnish us with a copy of the study made by Frank Loescher dealing with membership of churches by racial group? We are particularly anxious to secure, also, materials pertaining to churches in Northern cities.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

# The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

INCORPORATED

CABLE ADDRESS "FEDCIL" TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 5-3475

297 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N. Y.

CHARLES P. TAFT
PRESIDENT

BISHOP JOHN H. STAMM
VICE-PRESIDENT

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CLEO BLACKBURN
MRS. LESLIE E. SWAIN
CO-CHAIRMEN

J. OSCAR LEE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## Department of Race Relations


November 6, 1947

22-19-14

Mr. Hugh Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

We have received your note of October 29 requesting a copy of Mr. Frank Loescher's study dealing with the policy and practice of Protestant churches in the field of race relations. That study may soon be published, as we have been informed, but we are not sponsoring it. You might write direct to Mr. Loescher, 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, c/o American Friends Service Committee.

Enclosed is the December 14, 1946, issue of Information Service which gives a running sketch of several reports and studies through the churches on the same subject. I might add that we do not have these studies, and your best contact to secure them would be to write the denominational headquarters themselves.

Yours cordially,

Olyve L. Jeter
Office Secretary

J:y
encl.

Eugene Feldman
313 N. Mills st.
Madison, Wis.
Nov. 30, 1947

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir,

I am planning to apply for money from the Rosenwald Fund to enable me to do some historical research and writing. Specifically I would like to write a biography of James T. Rapier, Negro Congressman from Alabama (1873-5).

22-3-51

Mr. Rapier, as you know made an important speech in Congress on Civil Rights. This is the most I know about him except that he has been falsely pictured by Fleming in his book on reconstruction in Alabama.

He is pictured by Fleming as someone from Canada and an "outsider"--thus to give or add to the picture that just ALL men in the reconstruction government or in reconstruction politics on the Republican side were outsiders.

As a matter of true fact Mr. Rapier was born, (as you know) in Alabama and did much, if not all of his political work in the South.

I have not been able to find a complete biography of him anywhere and feel very strongly that what Mr. Rapier did in his fight for Civil Rights in our country should be more widely known.

If however there already is a biography on Mr. Rapier then I would take another similar project to work upon. I feel sure that you would know if such biography exists. I am sure too that you could help me with a bibliography and other advise. If indeed such biography does exist could you suggest another interesting project that requires work and that has been neglected by the white supremacist historian.

22-3-52

I must have my application in before January 1st, 1948 and therefore would appreciate a return reply. My home is in Montgomery Alabama and I have done news-reporting for the Montgomery Advertiser and earlier for the Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Ga. At present I am a student in the School of Journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

Thank you for all the help you are able to give me.

Respectfully and Sincerely,

Eugene Feldman

Eugene Feldman

Reg for info 1947-48 ✓ ✓

December 5, 1947

Mr. Eugene Feldman
313 N. Mills Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Feldman:

Your letter of November 30 has been received by this office. Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture tour of the Middle West and will not return to New York until around the middle of the month. Since you are pressed for time I wanted you to know this so that you could continue with your plans accordingly.

However, I shall bring your correspondance to the attention of Dr. Du Bois when he returns, and, if it is not too late and he is able , he will be glad to help you on your work with Congressmnn James T. Rapier.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
[illegible] Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1947 MAR 25 [illegible] 51

(48)

The time shown in the date line on this telegram is the time of receipt at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

22-1-11

CL23 PD=RIDGELAND SOCAR 25 90A

METY LOCHARD=

5170 SOUTH PARKWAY=

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY TO DR DUBOIS ONE OF THE GREAT AMERICANS OF OUR GENERATION=

MARSHALL FIELD.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[October, 1947]

Residence
152 Academy Street
South Orange, N. J.
SOuth Orange 2-1399

lecture

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
SECOND AND VALLEY STREET
SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

Rev. Leon Sullivan, Minister

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 West 40th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reference to our telephone conversation of October 28th, the members of the Young Women's Guild of this church would like to have you speak to them on a Thursday evening in January which would suit your convenience.

22-12-53

This church, which incidentally was once pastored by Dr. J.M. Ellison, now president of Virginia Union University, is very unique in that it is the only Negro church in the village. Therefore, although we can not boast of having the membership of all the Negroes in South Orange, we can say that they all have a very strong feeling for us and support us in all of our endeavors. I am telling you this so that you will be assured of having a large audience.

I know that I am going out on a limb in asking you but Mrs. Ellison was so impressed with the commencement address which you delivered at Virginia Union that I felt that we must have you here. It has taken me a year to gain confidence enough to ask you.

We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. If you find that you are able to come please include the fee for your services. We would arrange for your transportation and would like to have you spend the night with us.

(Mrs) Grace Sullivan

[First Baptist Church]

lecture

October 31, 1947

Mrs. Grace Sullivan
152 Academy Street
South Orange, New Jersey

22-12-54

My dear Madam:

As I said to you over the phone, I can accept but a very few lecture engagements, since they interfere seriously with my work of writing and research. I would have to charge $50.00 for a lecture in South Orange. This is a good deal fro a small church, and I shall not be surprised if you cannot afford it. If you can we can select a date later.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

22-15-29

29 May 1947

My dear Ruth:

I am coming down to Washington and be there attending meetings June 4,5, and 6th. Shall we have dinner on the fourth? I hope so. Let me hear from you. I shall be stopping with the Davidson's 1333 R Street N.W.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

22-15-28

10 July 1947

My dear Ruth:

I have written to Harry Davis and asked him about a letter of introduction to Senator Taft. Of course it is always a little awkward to introduce one person to another through a third person. Nevertheless I am assuming he knows about you and am awaiting his reply. I shall send something to Maria and am getting the stuff ready. I remember our visit with great pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

[Ruth Anna Fisher]

Apartment 409,
654 Girard St., N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C.,
Aug. 4, 1947.

22-15-26

Dear B.,

This is to ask what you know about plans for a vacation meeting with three requirements -

1- On the Jersey coast
or
2- Cape Cod way i.e. Martha's Vineyard etc.
or
3- Maine

I want, if possible, an unfrequented place - but where there is a good mob. I want to be alone because I don't like people much. I want to be out doors most of the time - no bridge (I don't play) because I want to go to bed fairly early - if there is water I might again try to learn to swim, and I want walks. I do not

want to wear evening clothes. - Do you know of any cute place besides heaven?

I plan to take my holiday from Aug. 27 - through two weeks in September tho' I can change the thing if I want.

If it's a nice place wouldn't you like to come for a week? I can promise brilliant conversation and deep silence too.

I judge the holiday reward will be yours in September.

May I hear from you at once.

Love,

Ruth Anna

22-16-24

12 August 1947

My dear Ruth Anna:

The best address that I can think of would be something as follows: St. Peter--Heaven--near the Pearly Gates! You might ask if you can have a personal conference with God. If you are not willing to try this, then I am quite frank to say, the sort of refuge that you are looking for can only be found by personal and extended search. There are such places in Maine and on Cape Cod, probably not on the Jersey coast, but I do not know of any and it would take considerable effort on your part or of course the chance of running across somebody who happens to know.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington 1, D. C.

22-15-25

29 August 1947

Dear Ruth Anna:

I presume this is too late, but it happens to come to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

22-15-27

October 3, 1947

My dear Ruth Anna:

At last after much delay, mostly on my part, I have got hold of a shipper who will send things for me to Germany. Please send me again Maris's address.

I hope this will find you well.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street Northwest
Apartment 409
Washington, D. C.

WEBD:lm

Ruth Anna Fisher
Apartment 409,
654 Girard St., N.W.,
Washington 1, D.C.,
Nov. 12, 1947.

Dear B,

Are you by any chance going to Baltimore for Thanksgiving and if you are would you be would you come over to have dinner with me the night before?

The Wednesday before Thanksgiving I usually cook a turkey and have some friends in to dine and I should more than I can tell you like to have you come. It will mean a late night for I don't have dinner until 8:15 - one of the friends coming lectures at George Washington University and has a class from 7-8. I think you would like the people and I would love to have you.

I must see more of the people I like.

Love,

Ruth Anna

22-12-14

December 18, 1947

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
654 Girard Street N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

22-12-15

My dear Ruth:

If you were going to have dinner at 8.15 Saturday, December 20, I might stop and eat it on my way from Virginia State College. But I imagine this will be expecting too much. Let me hear from you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 13, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

You are cordially invited to Fisk University's Eighteenth Annual Festival of Music and Art, April 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1947. Mr. Carl Van Vechten and others are most desirous that you receive a personal invitation.

This year's Festival will feature concerts of contemporary American music; the formal opening of the George Gershwin Memorial Collection of Music and Musical Literature, founded by Carl Van Vechten; the opera, MADAME BUTTERFLY; an art exhibit; a dance program; a production of ROMEO AND JULIET by the Stagecrafters; and two series of seminars: one on Art, Literature and Music arranged by the Humanities Institute and the other on United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations, arranged by the Institute of Social Sciences.

Philippa Duke Schuyler, talented young composer and pianist, will be presented in concert on April 24. She will perform some of her own compositions and works by other contemporary American composers.

The George Gershwin Memorial Collection of Music and Musical Literature will be opened with fitting ceremonies on Friday afternoon, April 25. Mr. Van Vechten will be present as will other distinguished guests who have made contributions to what is considered one of the best collections of music and musical literature in the South.

Works of Marc Blitzstein, Virgil Thomson, John W. Work, William Grant Still, Aaron Copland, William Schuman, and other American composers of our day will be featured Friday evening in a concert consisting of music for one and two pianos, chamber music, vocal solos and choral music. Blitzstein, Thomson and Work will be special guests on this occasion.

MADAME BUTTERFLY will be given Wednesday evening, April 23. This is the fourth opera to be performed by students of Fisk University in as many years.

The annual Festival Choral Concert by the 100 voices of the Fisk University Choir will be Saturday evening, April 26. The program will consist of three major contemporary works for chorus.

Our enjoyment of the Eighteenth Festival will be heightened by your presence. Officials of the University will be pleased to assist in obtaining hotel reservations if you will indicate your wishes not later than March 1. We hope you will be able to come.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Taylor

A. A. Taylor, Dean
For the Interim Administrative Committee

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City
New York

46-9-225

January 23, 1947

My dear Dr. Taylor:

I have your invitation of January 13, 1947 but regret to say that I shall not be able to be present.

I am lecturing in the South and West during February and March and must be at my desk during April.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

A. A. Taylor, Dean
For the Interim Administrative Committee
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Fisk [Fisk University]

We urgently request you to come to a very important meeting of the Fisk Club to be held at the Y.W.C.A., Harlem Branch, Sunday, March 2, 1947, at 3 PM. Please ask all your Fisk friends to come and help us make this vital meeting a success, thank you.

Leonard Evan, President
Ernest R. Alexander, M.D.
Chairman, Alumni Finance Committee

832 - 15

[Fisk University]

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President
Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations
Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education
William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

July 24, 1947

Dear Doctor Du Bois: I am writing as chairman of the program committee on the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of Charles S. Johnson as the new President of Fisk University, November 6 to 9, 1947.

22-27-12

We wish to make this occasion of great significance not only to Negro education but to the South generally and to the nation. We are inviting a distinguished group of Americans to take part in seminars and open meetings on education, international relations, civil rights, and economic changes in the South. The Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund are holding their annual meeting in Nashville on this occasion and are inviting as their guests for discussions of foundation work the chief officers of twenty leading foundations and government departments. All in all, an unusually fine group of participants is assured for this week-end.

On Thursday and Friday, seminars and open meetings are planned on education, civil rights, and recent economic changes in the South. We have high hopes that very prominent people will participate in these meetings and already have tentative acceptances from such persons as Governor Broughton of North Carolina, Howard Odum, President Patterson of Tuskegee, James Bryant Conant of Harvard, and Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina.

On Saturday morning, November 8, we are planning a meeting on human rights and international relations in which we confidently expect as participants the distinguished trio, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mark Ethridge, and Ralph Bunche. The program committee invites you to serve as chairman of this meeting. The appropriateness of this must be self-evident even to a man of your modesty. As Fisk's most distinguished graduate and as elder statesman in both human rights and international relations, we want you as a conspicuous participant on this important occasion.

22-27-13

As to detailed arrangements, it would seem to me appropriate for the chairman to introduce the session by some brief comments of his own. The introduction should be really brief in deference to the distinguished panel of speakers. But you can say more in five or six minutes than most people do in an hour.

I know the many calls there are upon you, but this seems to me a call that is so exceptional as to be almost irresistible. The program committee has administrative funds at its disposal, and, of course, expects to meet the travel costs of those participating in the seminars. We all hope very much that you will consent to perform this important function.

Very truly yours,

Edwin R. Embree

ERE:LCM

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
40 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

[Fisk University]

30 July 1947

2-27-14

Dear Mr. Embree:

Your letter of July 24th was not received until July 29th on account of incorrect address. I appreciate your kind invitation to take part in the exercises accompanying the inaugural of the new President of Fisk. I regret my inability to accept. I have already arranged for as many lectures next Fall as I can prepare and in addition the long and severe illness of Mrs. Du Bois makes any further committments inadvisable.

Kindly express my regrets to your committee and to President Johnson.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

[Fisk University]

# Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Edwin R. Embree
President

Will W. Alexander
Vice President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Charles S. Johnson
Joseph D. Lohman
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

22-26-85

July 31, 1947

Dear Doctor Du Bois: I am very much disappointed. Your presence will be sadly missed from the Fisk ceremonies. I know how carefully you schedule you time so I cannot in good conscience urge you very much further. But if by any chance your schedule should be rearranged, I want you to know that a very hearty welcome awaits you in Nashville and that it will give your many friends a great deal of satisfaction if you could attend and participate on this occasion.

As always, my high regards.

Very truly yours,

Edwin R. Embree

ERE:en

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

[Fisk U.]

**Fisk University Library**
Nashville 8, Tennessee

OFFICE OF LIBRARIAN

October 21, 1947

22-15-31

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Is there any way whereby this Library could obtain a copy of the 154 pages of supporting data which you supplied to delegations of the General Assembly of the United Nations, along with the petition prepared by the N.A.A.C.P.? I don't need to tell you how useful this item would be here or how much we would value a copy. We'll do anything you say to obtain one.

With kindest regards,

~~Ever sincerely,~~

Arna Bontemps

AB/rdj

[Fisk]

Fisk University Library
Nashville 8, Tennessee

OFFICE OF LIBRARIAN

October 31, 1947

22-15-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for the A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities. It is being bound and will go into the permanent Negro collection in this Library.

Meanwhile, I hope you will approve of the chapter about you which I wrote for my "Story of the Negro" (high school age), which Alfred Knopf, Inc., plans to publish in February, I believe. The Negro Digest may print that particular chapter before then, however.

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps

AB/rdj

[Fisk University]

71 X

852 St Nicholas Avenue
New York 31, New York
November 30, 1947

Dear Fellow Fiskite:

Here are several reasons why you should plan now (if you have not already done so), to attend the Eastern Regional Conference of the Fisk General Alumni Association on Saturday and Sunday, December 6 and 7, 1947, at the YWCA, 179 West 137th Street (near Seventh Avenue), New York City---(Beginning at 10:00 a.m., December 6th).

You will hear the following topics and speakers and you are requested to join in the discussion: "The Function and Purpose of the General Alumni Association," by L. Howard Bennett, President of the General Alumni Association; "Developing Local Fisk Clubs," by Mrs. Helen Y. Howard, Alumni Secretary; "Our Individual Responsibility as Alumni," by John Hope Franklin, Alumni Trustee; "Educational Program for Fisk," by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President; "The Cost of Education," by I. T. Creswell, Comptroller; and "College Alumni and Trustee Relationship," by Dr. Wm. Lloyd Imes, Alumni Trustee.

The Presidents of Fisk Clubs in the Eastern Region are requested to lead the discussions. Mr. Edgar Dawson, President of the Washington, D. C., Fisk Club and Mr. Wm. H. Fearonce, President of the Philadelphia Fisk Club, have declared their intentions to be present. Mr. Lemuel Foster, Member of the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association will preside at the afternoon session on December 6th.

No, it will not be all talk---a program of action will be developed.

Dr. E. R. Alexander, Alumni Trustee, will introduce the Trustees and Former Faculty Members. Many Alumni, Trustees and Former Faculty Members in the Eastern Region have indicated that they plan to be present. Miss Dora A. Scribner wrote a few days ago stating that she will be present. She will arrive on the State of Maine Express at the Grand Central Station Sunday, December 7th at 7:30 a.m.

Music for the 3 o'clock meeting on Sunday, December 7th in the Y.W.C.A. Auditorium, will be furnished by Misses Catherine Van Buren and Amelia Myers. Dr. Charles S. Johnson will be the principal speaker. This meeting is open to the public. Dr. John Knox will offer invocation.

The New York Fisk Club under the able leadership of the Acting President, Miss Betty Grayson, is planning enthusiastically to serve as host to this first Regional Conference of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University.

Registration fee will be $1.00 and the Conference will begin promptly at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, December 6th. We anxiously await your coming.

Yours for a greater Fisk,

Randall L. Tyus

Randall L. Tyus, Eastern Vice President
General Alumni Association of
Fisk University

December 3, 1947

Mr. Randall Tyus
852 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York 31, New York

Dear Mr. Tyus: Your letter of November 30, to Dr. DuBois, has come during his absence from the city on a lecture tour of the Middle West. Since he is not returning to New York City until around the middle of the month he will be unable to attend the Fisk affair at the Harlem Branch YWCA on December 6-7. However, I shall bring the letter to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

RESOLUTIONS DRAWN UP AT EASTERN
REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF FISK ALUMNI
December 6 and 7, 1947

1. Be it resolved that we pledge our whole-hearted support to our new President, Dr Charles S Johnson, and wish for him continued and growing success in the execution of his duties to Fisk University, in the hope that it may continue to be considered as among the finest of colleges.

2. Be it resolved that the Eastern District of the Fisk Alumni Association, reaffirm and express their appreciation of this timely plan. We regard with significance the invaluable contributions made by all of the speakers, and what has been said should be passed on to others in the district.

3. Be it resolved that an expression of gratitude be extended to the officers and participants of the local Fisk Club and Alumni Regional Officers.

4. Be it resolved that the Alumni develop and plan for an integrated financial program, including:

   A. Attention to Alumni dues

      1. Establishing a range that will fit the capacity of the most recent, as well as the most affluent members of the Alumni group

   B. Planning and inaugurating a living endowment plan

   C. Attempt to further stimulate Alumni, that are willing to support and contribute to, organizations that are working to promote the goals of Fisk. (i. e., stimulate interest of those in accord with the United Negro College Fund, so that they might help Fisk through that organization.)

5. Be it resolved that the General Alumni Association develop a statement of purpose and redraft its constitution in order to have a Charter of Guiding Principles.

6. Be it resolved that on the basis of the work of the Executive Committee, and on the basis of recommendations of the Regional Conferences, a manual of the Alumni Organization be developed, printed, and distributed by the General Alumni Association.

7. Be it resolved that we work toward annual Regional Fisk Alumni Conferences.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. We suggest that organized Fisk Clubs consider the possibility of acting as collectors of General Alumni dues, as well as local dues.

2. We suggest that local Fisk Clubs work out programs with the Vocational Guidance Council organized at Fisk, as a means of offering some definite service to students.

3. We suggest that we include student participation in future Regional Conferences.

# The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

PERSONNEL DIVISION

January 5, 1947

22-13-12

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
National Association For The
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your recent letter indicating your availability dates. In accordance with your request, we are glad to reschedule the address for the date February 18. In the event we can be of further service in connection with your lecture here, kindly let us know.

The lecture will be scheduled for 7:00 P. M. at Lee Auditorium, Florida A and M College, Tallahassee, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Taylor

JTT/lbh

[Florida A & M College]

21-24-12

8 January 1947

My dear Mr. Taylor:

This is to confirm my engagement to speak at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, February 18th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J.B. Taylor
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Lecture

22 January 1947

My dear Mr. Potts:

I am proposing to arrive in Charleston February 15 and leaving the 17th for Tallahassee, where I speak on the 18th. Could you secure for me Pullman accommodations for that trip if it is any way possible?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John S. Potts
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

22a - 11

Lectures

22 January 1947

22-1-47

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I shall arrive in Tallahassee from Charleston, February 17th. I will let you know the exact train. I do not think that you have mentioned which of the three lectures which I am offering you wish me to use. They are "United Nations and the Negro", "Russia", and "Africa". I am writing a book during this trip and needing considerable space between lectures; for that reason, if it is convenient, I should like to say in Tallahassee until the 22nd. I am due at Southern on the 24th. Could you secure me Pullman passage to Baton Rouge on the 22nd?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James B. Taylor
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee, Florida

Lecture 1947

January 29, 1947

Dear Mr. Taylor;

Please have this chart made for use in my lecture. It should be large enough for the students to see.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. J. T. Taylor
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

PERSONNEL DIVISION

February 1, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association For The
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 4th St.
New York 18, New York

22-13-27

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of January 22 which was missent has just come to my attention. I regret very much that I did not receive it earlier, as I could have set your mind at ease regarding the questions raised.

We shall be very glad to have you remain here through February 22. I feel certain that we will experience no difficulty in getting reservation for you so that you may make your engagement in Baton Rouge on schedule.

Your letter containing the chart you would like prepared was received this morning. The chart will be available when you arrive. If we can be of any further service, please let us know.

We shall expect further information on your arrival time.

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Taylor

JTT/lbh

# The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

PERSONNEL DIVISION

February 7, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
407 N. White Street
Lancaster, S. C.

222-11

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This will acknowledge receipt of your recent letter to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is out of town but asked me to answer for him. Reservations have been made in accordance with previous instructions for February 22. Please advise if you want date changed.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille Heilig

Lucille B. Heilig, Sec'y.

# The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1947

Dr. W E B Du Bois
The Campus

22-13-16

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Just a note of appreciation for your presence and the very fine informative address which you made to our students and faculty last night. I am sure you leave an awakened interest in the deliberations of the United Nations Organization, as well as in world affairs generally.

The enclosed check represents the stipulated honorarium.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Gray, Jr.

WHG:acbb

enclosure

# The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

WILLIAM H. GRAY JR., PRESIDENT

Tallahassee, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 30, 1947

22-15-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Care of NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Sometime ago, we sent you some material describing the progress that has been made by the institution. It is our hope that this proved useful in the valuable work that you are doing. In the recent meeting of the American Teachers Association held here, we had the occasion to prepare another more complete description of the work that has been done here. Under separate cover we are sending a copy of the program which we hope will be of some value to you in your endless search for information with which to make a more intelligent fight for the things to which we are entitled.

I thought you would be interested in some comparative figures on appropriations given certain leading Negro state colleges. I recently compiled this material and I am sending it to you and asking that you please treat it confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Gray, Jr.

WHG/czs

Enclosure

[Encl.]

# FISCAL DATA ON CERTAIN NEGRO COLLEGES

| College | State Appropriation for Operating 1946-1947 | State Appropriation for Operating 1947-1948 | Current Appropriation for Buildings Capital Outlay |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORGAN STATE | 452,020.00 | 725,395.00 | 1,812,422.00 |
| VIRGINIA STATE | 465,000.00 | ---------- | ---------- |
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | ---------- | 1,875,000.00 | 2,000,000 (Appropriated)<br>5,000,000 (Authorized) |
| TENNESSEE STATE | 542,500.00 | ---------- | Special Appropriation Annually |
| PRAIRIE VIEW | ---------- | 509,000.00 | 350,000.00 |
| SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY | ---------- | 503,000.00 | ---------- |
| FLORIDA A. AND M. | 428,000.00 | 933,000.00 | 4,360,511.00 |

22-15-23

[Florida A and M]

22-15-21

12 August 1947

My dear President Gray:

I appreciate the figures which you sent me July 30th, I shall hope to use them sometime.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William H. Gray Jr.
The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Tallahassee, Florida

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1928

February 15, 1947.

22-11-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In June of this year, Dr. George W. Coleman, who founded the Ford Hall Forum some forty years ago, will celebrate his eightieth birthday.

We, of the Forum, know that you will wish to join with us on this occasion in paying honor to Dr. Coleman, whose achievements within this short span of eighty years still leave most of us younger men breathless.

We are planning a banquet, suitable to the occasion, on Thursday evening, May 15, 1947, to be held in the Main Ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

It would be a privilege if we could count on you as one of the guests on this occasion. It is our hope that we may present friends of Dr. Coleman who have worked with him in the many fields of endeavor designed to promote the more just world to which he has devoted himself. You certainly are to be included in this list and we, therefore, invite you to join with his other friends in presenting a brief message appropriate to the affair.

It is my hope that we may have the pleasure of a favorable reply.

Cordially yours,

David K. Niles

David K. Niles,
Director.

*The following guests will be present to narrate the drama of*

# "The Coleman Era"

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

REV. MICHAEL J. AHERN, S.J.

JUDGE LAWRENCE G. BROOKS

HON. JAMES MICHAEL CURLEY

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

DR. JOSHUA LOTH LIEBMAN

DR. SAMUEL M. LINDSAY

PROF. KIRTLEY F. MATHER

PROF. DICKINSON S. MILLER

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY

ALFRIEDA M. MOSHER

HON. P. A. O'CONNELL

S. K. RATCLIFFE

FREDA ROGOLSKY

JOSEPH SALERNO

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

REUBEN L. LURIE, *Presiding*

---

CLARENCE Q. BERGER, *Chairman, Banquet Committee*

*Selected indications of the foresight, wisdom, courage and kindliness of a liberal who has demonstrated his faith in democracy through achievement for democracy.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1885 | First Employment — at $2.00 per week |
| 1886-1889 | Assistant Editor, Journal of Education |
| 1890-1893 | Business Manager, New England Magazine |
| 1892 | President, Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union |
| 1899 | President, Massachusetts Inter-Denominational Sunday School Associations |
| 1903-1913 | Director, Boston Young Men's Christian Association |
| 1906 | President, Boston Baptist Social Union |
| 1908-1917 | Founder and Chairman, Sagamore Sociological Conference |
| 1908- | Founder and President, Ford Hall Forum |
| 1909- | Founder and Chairman, Open Forum Speakers Bureau |
| 1909-1911 | President, Boston Advertising Club |
| 1911-1913 | President, Associated Advertising Clubs of America |
| 1912 | Delegate-at-Large, Republican National Convention |
| 1913-1915 | Member, Boston City Council |
| 1915 | Acting Mayor, City of Boston |
| 1917-1918 | President, Northern Baptist Convention |
| 1917 | Delegate-at-Large, Mass. Constitutional Convention |
| 1918 | Chairman, Baptist War Commission to Europe |
| 1921-1935 | President, Babson Institute |
| 1927- | Trustee, Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation |
| 1930- | President, Webber College |
| 1935- | Trustee, Howard University |
| 1936- | Chairman, Mass. Independent Voters Association |
| 1938- | Director, Filene Good Will Fund |
| 1943-1945 | Examining Board, Boston Public Library |
| Author of: | *People's Prayers* — *Democracy in the Making* |
| | *Searchlights* — *This Business of Living* |

(A partial listing only)

## SPONSO

Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Babson
Miss Emily G. Balch
Mr. Herbert Black
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell
Miss Ednah Blanchard
Mr. Daniel Bloomfield
Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond
Mr. Percy S. Brown
Dr. Lewis Browne
Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard
Mr. Matthew W. Bullock
Mr. Stuart Chase
Mr. Leo Cherne
Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin
Prof. Henry W. L. Dana
Prof. J. Anton deHaas
Dr. and Mrs. Robert I. Diamond
Mr. Carl Dreyfus
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann
Mr. Lincoln Filene
Justice Felix Frankfurter
Prof. Carl J. Friedrich
Mr. Francis G. Goodale
Dr. Edward Howard Griggs
Mr. Richard W. Hale, Jr.
Dr. Alice Hamilton
Bishop Lewis O. Hartman
Mrs. Madelyn Haskell
Dr. Horace M. Kallen
Mr. Delcevare King
Dr. Stanley King
Dr. Hans Kohn
Mr. and Mrs. Leon J. Kowal
Miss Betty E. Krulee
Prof. Harold J. Laski
Mrs. Grace C. Lathrop
Mr. Max Lerner
Miss Viola Leventhal

## NSORS

Mrs. Harry Levi
Mrs. Rose Satran Levine
Prof. John J. Mahoney
Pres. Daniel L. Marsh
Mr. Richmond Mayo-Smith
Mr. Alton L. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Moors
Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison
Mrs. Lewis W. Mustard
Mr. Scott Nearing
Mr. David K. Niles
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Dr. J. Edgar Park
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penn
Mr. and Mrs. William Penn
Dean Roscoe Pound
Mr. A. Frank Reel
Mrs. William Z. Ripley
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roewer
Rev. E. Talmadge Root
Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosen
Prof. Gaetano Salvemini
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Saval
Dr. and Mrs. J. Walter Schirmer
Prof. and Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger
Prof. Frederick L. Schuman
Mrs. James W. Sever
Mr. and Mrs. Leforest Shorey
Dr. Clarence R. Skinner
Mr. Louis P. Smith
Dr. Russell Henry Stafford
Mr. Norman Thomas
Miss Aida E. Varnerin
Dr. and Mrs. David D. Vaughan
Prof. Harry F. Ward
Mr. Robert Watt
Mrs. Eva Whiting White
Mrs. Gertrude L. Winslow



# The Ford Hall Forum

*cordially invites you to*
*join in celebrating*

# Dr. George W. Coleman's 80th Birthday

*Thursday evening, May 15, 1947*
*at 6:30 o'clock*

*Main Ballroom, Hotel Bradford*
*Boston, Massachusetts*

*Subscription, $4.00 per plate*

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1923

April 3, 1947.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York.

22-13-36

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The many friends and admirers of Dr. George W. Coleman, our Founder and President, are planning to honor him and his rich record of accomplishments in the crusade for a better society on the occasion of his 80th birthday, Thursday evening, May 15, at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass.

It is our hope that you will wish to join with us in this tribute by addressing a letter to the Ford Hall Forum, wherein you express your sentiments to Dr. Coleman on this occasion. These letters will be bound and presented to Dr. Coleman at the banquet.

Your cooperation in forwarding the letter at your earliest convenience will be appreciated so that we may have ample time to arrange for the necessary details.

Very truly yours,
Clarence L. Berger
Chairman, Banquet Committee.

[Ford Hall Forum]

4 April 1947

22-11-27

My dear Sir:

In further answer to your letter of February 15, I beg to say that I shall be present at the banquet in honor of Dr. George W. Coleman on May fifteenth. I shall have one guest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. David K. Niles
Ford Hall Forum
1242 Little Building
Boston 16, Massachusetts

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1928

April 21, 1947.

22-11-24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are all delighted that you can be with us on the occasion of Dr. George W. Coleman's birthday dinner on May 15th.

Will you kindly let me know at once when you will be coming to Boston, whether we should make a hotel reservation for you, will you be returning to New York that same night, etc. We would like to have this information so that we will know what hotel and train reservations we should make for you.

Very truly yours,

Selma H. Levenberg

Selma H. Levenberg, Secretary.

[Ford Hall Forum]

24 April 1947

22-11-25

My dear Miss Levenberg:

I shall stop while in Boston with my friend Mrs. Emma Groves, 30 Peacevale Road, Dorchester, Boston. I would like her to attend the birthday dinner with me on the 15th. I will attend to my own train reservation. Will you please communicate with me here or at the above address sometime before the 15th?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Selma H. Levenberg
Ford Hall Forum
1242 Little Building
Boston 16, Mass.

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT

DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1929

May 6, 1947.

22-13-38

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very happy to know that Mrs. Groves is coming to Dr. Coleman's birthday dinner with you. We shall send her banquet ticket to her direct.

Very truly yours,

Selma H. Levenberg

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1930

May 6, 1947.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-13-39

Our plans for the Dr. George W. Coleman 80th Birthday Banquet Thursday evening, May 15th, at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, are now complete as you will note from the enclosed announcement. We have every reason to believe that the affair will be a tribute befitting one of his character and accomplishments.

We write you at this time to provide specific details concerning the program in which you have so kindly consented to participate.

It will be appreciated if you will plan your remarks for approximately 10 minutes duration. While the amount of time available for each speaker is brief, I am sure you will agree with our original decision as to the desirability of having representatives from all of Dr. Coleman's varied interests participate in the program.

If possible, we would appreciate receiving a copy of the remarks you plan to deliver prior to the meeting. This will enable us to include a copy of your remarks in the bound volume of testimonials to be presented to Dr. Coleman and also to prepare copies for distribution to the press.

We are asking all participants to assemble in the Oak Room of the Hotel Bradford at 6:00 P.M. so that you may have the opportunity of meeting with Dr. Coleman and Mrs. Roosevelt prior to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Reuben L. Lurie

Reuben L. Lurie.

GEORGE W. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT DAVID K. NILES, DIRECTOR

# FORD HALL FORUM

OFFICE:
1242 LITTLE BUILDING, BOSTON, 16, MASS.
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 2657
15

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION
INCORPORATED JUNE 19, 1928

May 21, 1947.

22-13-37

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your contribution to my birthday party was immensely appreciated by those who could understand such a scholarly acclaim. It was good, indeed, to have you with us and we were glad to note that there were a number of good colored folks among the banqueters. Your message will have a place in the volume of three hundred or more testimonial letters that had been sent me by my friends from far and near. Thank you again for sharing this party with us.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Coleman

GWC/L

Foreign Affairs

29 September 1947

22-11-41

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

Some years ago I furnished you an article on Liberia-The new Stettinius plan and developments in the last war bring this subject to the front again. Would you care to consider an article on the subject? Needless to say it would be neither pro-British nor pro-Army and Navy nor pro-American Capital.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong
c/o Foreign Affairs
58 East 68th Street
New York, New York

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR

58 EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

October 2, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Colors and Democracy
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3

22-11-42

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

As you know, we have always welcomed suggestions about articles from you, but I am wondering whether the time has come yet to appraise the possible effects of the Stettinius proposals on Liberia. If you care to write a very brief skeleton outline of two or three dozen sentences, I shall keep it on hand and communicate with you as soon as it seems to me that a contribution of the sort you describe is in order.

Incidentally, I hope you will be pleased to know that your article, "Worlds of Color," which you wrote for the April 1925 issue of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, has been chosen for inclusion in the "Foreign Affairs Reader," a volume of selected articles from issues during the past 25 years, to be published shortly as a sort of celebration of our 25th Anniversary. I shall take pleasure in sending you a copy of the volume, with my compliments, as soon as it appears, which will probably be about the middle of November.

Believe me, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

December 23, 1947

Mr. Marius Fortie
1819 Kilbourne Place N.W.
Washington 10, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fortie:

I want to thank you for your letter of December 22, which has arrived during the absence of Dr. Du Bois from the city. However, you know that we have the greatest interest in what you are trying to do for the people of Tanganyika, since your efforts and aims and ours have so much in common.

I know that Doctor would appreciate receiving at least two copies of your petition and we hope that you can and will let us have them at your earliest convenience.

Rest assured that your letter will be brought to the attention of the Doctor immediately upon his return at which time he will write you directly.

Thanking you for your interest and looking forward to a valuable exchange of information and assistence, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. Du Bois

HHS:lm

RIttenhouse 6-4998
RIttenhouse 6-3939

lecture

The Forum

801 Professional Bldg.
1831 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 3 - Pennsylvania

December 5, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

We'd like very much to have you down to speak before our group.

22-27-32

We are an organization that meets on successive Sundays to hear men of liberal or progressive persuasion speak on the threatening affairs of the day

We meet at the Academy of Music Foyer before 600 of the most energetic people in Philadelphia.

The progressives had a set-back at Independence Hall a few weeks ago. But the effect was electrifying to the people. Since then, our Forums have been packed -- standing room only.

We're growing and must grow much bigger to stand up and defeat what we're threateded with.

We need you on our lineup for the next season. Our open dates are February 15th, 22nd, 29th, March 7th, 14th and 21st. We are not a wealthy organization but please let us know the fee, if any, that you'll speak for.

The program is usually a tlk for 45 mihutes, followed by a petition that is called for -- then questions and discussion from the audience.

Please consider this and answer "yes" to us.

Yours respectfully,

Sidney S. Bloom,

Dr. Sidney S. Bloom,
Chairman

P. S. Please address your reply to my office at 609 Medical Arts Building, 16th & Walnut Streets, Phila., Pa.

S. S. Bloom

December 10, 1947

Dr. Sidney S. Bloom
609 Medical Arts Building
16th and Walnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Bloom:

Thank you for letter of December 5. I contacted Dr. Du Bois immediately, who is still lecturing in the Middle West. He has instructed me to say that because of his itinerary he will only be able to address The Forum on a date prior to February 15, 1948. His fee for such an appearance would be $75.00.

He would appreciate having your reaction. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. Du Bois

HHS:lm

[The Forum]

lecture

December 8, 1947

220-12

Dr. Sidney Blum
Medical Arts Building
16th and Walnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Blum:

In accordance with your request, I contacted Dr. DuBois immediately. He has instructed me to say that he can address The Forum on any date prior to and including February 15, 1948, since other commitments preclude his appearing at any of the dates you mentioned. His fee for such an appearance would be $75.00.

I would appreciate hearing from you concerning this as soon as possible, since his spring itinerary is fast being completed. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Lecture

December 18, 1947

Dr. Sidney S. Bloom, Chairman
The Forum
801 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvaina

22-12-42

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of December 5, it is possible that I might be able to speak for you March 21, but that will depent upon the outcome of a trip which I am planning to California. I would not be able to say definitely for several weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Fraternal Outlook]

1201

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

| |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WUA91 DL PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 7 1201P

Rcd. MAR 7 1947

Rld. to

Ack.

D. O.

DR W E B DU BOIS

CARE N.A.A.C.P=

FRATERNAL OUTLOOK APRIL ISSUE WILL COMMEMORATE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. WOUD APPRECIATE BRIEF STATEMENT ON LIFE AND WORK OF FDR IN TERMS OF THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO NEGRO PEOPLE. OUR DEALINE IS MARCH 12. PLEASE SEND STATEMENT TO EUGENE KONECKY ROOM 1203 80 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY=

ROCKWELL KENT.

1217P.

FDR 12 1203 80.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Fraternal Outlook] TYPE ONLY Du B's Letter

October 14, 1947

My dear Sir:

Answering your circular letter of October 7th may I say, racial and religious discrimination and bigotry may rest on three different foundations: on legal enactment, on current customs, on ancient folkways. If, like the Jim Crow legislation of the South, it rest on legal enactment, the only remedy is to have those laws repealed; and the argument for that is that the caste legislation of the Southern United States is a disgrace to a civilized country, and so flagrant a contradiction to democracy that it cannot be talked away in prodessional leadership. If discrimination is a matter of current custom, it should be attacked vigorously by current organizations, religious and ethical, which are determined to live up to their profession and not willing to face the charge of hypocrisy by saying one thing and doing another. When prejudice is a matter of folkways, that is of long ingrainded custom, nothing can attack it but education, a sincere and honest education of the children toward decency and justice. These are the three ways, and the only three ways to attack discrimination based on race and religion.

22-9-154

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Abraham Chapman, Editor
Fraternal Outlook
80 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

WEBD:lm

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# WESTERN UNION

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PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

22-5-18

JNS- Straight Wire---October 7, 1947

Mrs. John M. Gandy
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

I am deeply grieved to learn of the death of Dr. Gandy. He was a great and good man.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reply for info

902 State St.
Peoria, Ill.
8 January 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-3-32

This letter comes to you in request for information as to where I might secure a copy of THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO.

I have written the Pennsylvania Press of the University of Pennsylvania but received word that the book is out of print.

If it is not possible to buy a copy of this very valuable book, I shall be happy to rent a copy.

I am now writing my Master's thesis entitled "The Negro in Peoria" and I am sure this book will be of priceless value to me in this study.

I thank you for any information you may give me toward locating a copy of this book.

Respectfully yours,
Romeo B. Garrett
Romeo B. Garrett

Dear Sir:

Here is one paper. Found copy in the office. The price is $5.00.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois.
CH.

Am enclosing 30¢ extra for Special Delivery air mail

WEBD/CH

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Jne 2 Sent January 17, 1947

22-3-3

Romeo B. Garrett
902 State Street
Peoria, Illinois

To send book by air mail special delivery is $2.53.

What shall I do?

W. E. B. Du Bois

315 EAST 68TH STREET N.Y.CITY 21

AUGUST 3RD 1947

W.E.BURGHARDT DU BOIS/

Dear Sir:

Last week I heard you interviewed upon the radio, went to the telephone, ordered your book, it came and now I have read it.

I could not belong to the family which I do without having a thorough knowledge of the Slavery Question, from all of its angles. My great great grandfather in the XVIIIth century was an abolitionist, and my great grandfather was an active abolitionist, and had as much to do in Illinois with aiding Lincoln to have access to good books and his wise counsel as any other one man. All the early settlers in Illinois were not uncouth and illiterate as many biographers would lead us to believe.

What I did not know was about the various movements through out the world and which I am very glad to know.

Evidently you are unacquainted with the magnificient work of James Churchward, who after over sixty years of active research all over the world, debunks early history as it is written. Of course historians would not accept what he wrote as it would make they seem exceedingly ignorant. I read his books when they came out in the early 30ies and have since been intensely interested in the migrations of peoples. I would suggest that you call the attention of those who are working for the cause to The Lost Continent of MU and The Children of MU, those interested in Science would be interested in Cosmic Forces. The books are not particularly well written, but no one who thinks can help but realize that many questions are answered as to the past.

I have passed all of my mature life in France going there as a student over fifty years ago. I found old French books which substantiated the raising of the Mts. in France just as Churchward tells of the raising of the mountains.

Of course the various peoples of the darker skin had a civilization in Africa long before the Biblical Flood, which was the equal of civilizations which were wiped out by this great Cold Magnetic Cataclysm when the earth's axis was stablilized in relation to the Sun. These in Africa were not wiped out. Up to 15000 years ago there was no savegry in any part of the world, that came when the mother country disappeared. Our All Saints day is the commemoration of that fateful day. Off the coast of France is a small island where the inhabitants have dressed in black ever since they survived these various cataclysms. Did you read these books you would have a very different conception of many things, and not repeat false history.

I am of the same generation as yourself, educated thinking parents in those days taught their children to think. That was before America became Germanized and accepted German'Kultur', lock stock and barrel, not stopping to think that Germans were never original thinkers only exploiters of other peoples ideas. Even Karl Marx whom I admire greatly, received his initiative in France. The Celts have been the thinkers of our civilization, and the French are Celts not Latins and just as the Colored Race in Africa are descendents of the civilization which preceeded our own.

Of course history has been written to favor certain interests, just as it is to-day.

When the Church dominated Europe, men with ideas had to flee to France and establish their colleges there. I know European history as the French say; " Like my pocket." Where the British have passed strong drink and depravity have been introduced. Do not talk to me about Missionaries or what the Priesthood has accomplished in dominating peoples.

What the world requires is TRUTH.

Until I was arrested twice by the Gestapo and had to come to America as I was a menace to those I wanted to help, I had not been in America since 1919 after four years of War. I was like Rip Van Winkle, I simply could not believe that my nation had so deteriorated mentally.

22-3-27

Call it by any name you please under a ' smooth guise', we are just as Fascist as any of the other avowedly Fascist nations. What else is Capitalism, or Free Enterprise. It is a sad commentary upon American women when we realize that the bulk of the capital in this country is in the hands of women.

Well I shall not continue for I would be ' sticking my neck out' but Americans are as blind as bats to actuality. Communism is no menace. One who has understood, balance of poser in Europe, knows what caused the two World Wars. And what the A.M.A. in conjunction with the pharameutical companies, the milling interests etc are doing to undermine the health of the population. This Cancer Research is simply a racket, the cause of cancer is known likewise its prevention and cure. If the people were told the Truth, what would become of all the labratories ?

America will in time awaken to her possibilities and no longer be throttled by ' Vested Interets.' I myself intend to live to see that day. Men are idiots when they do not see that God never intended to have our bodies fall to pieces when we were just beginning to have a modicum of wisdom. I have regenerated my physical body any one can. But that is another subject however it does have a bearing upon what you are striving to do. Any anti movement is dominated by FEAR.

Homer Lee wrote truly when he wrote The Valor of Ignorance and The Decline of the Saxon.

The generations between yours and mine and the youth which are now growing up have been robots. Little can be done for them. The British Foreign Office and we are 'tagging' along has to be wiped out. They are run by vested interets, The I Q in Governments is pretty low.

Well I cannot straighten it out, but I can never lose an opportunity to tell the Truth and do my part.

I trust that your book will be widely read, it should be, every bit of TRUTH helps.

With every good wish in the world:

Sincerely

Grace Gassette

P.S.

Petrie and Davidson are both 'off base ' as to the age of the Pyramid of Gizeh. It was built 25 000 years before when men had knowledge and powers unknown to-day, we have not caught up in mental development, nor in aviation, the ancients used atomic energy not gasoline.

12 August 1947

22-3-25

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your kind letter of August 3rd. I have a work by Albert Churchward on the human race in my library, but I do not know of the work of James Churchward. There is however necessary as you say, particularly today, a revaluation of past history and careful examination of unknown or misinterpreted facts. Only in this way can we get a balanced human attitude toward the problems of the world.

Thank you very much for writing me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Grace Cassette
315 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

# GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED 1903)

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FLORA M. RHIND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR


March 21, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-26-94

Mr. Charles R. Lawrence, Jr. of Fisk University has made application for a General Education Board fellowship to enable him to do advanced study in the field of Sociology during 1947-1948, and has named you as a reference.

We should much appreciate your writing us your frank opinion of Mr. Lawrence's ability. Do you think that he is fully qualified and competent to carry on advanced study in his chosen field, and that his attitude and personal traits are such that he is likely to render valuable service in teaching or research? Inasmuch as General Education Board fellowships are designed only for persons of distinctly superior ability or attainments with a view to preparing them for positions of responsibility and leadership, your comments on Mr. Lawrence's character, promise of scholarly achievement and personal traits will be most helpful to the officers of the Board in their consideration of his application for fellowship assistance. Anything you say will, of course, be regarded as strictly confidential.

We should appreciate your courtesy in replying and are enclosing a stamped envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Flora M. Rhind

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, New York

FMR:eib
Enclosure

1 April 1947

22-26-95

My dear Miss Rhind:

Answering your letter of March twenty-first, may I say that Mr. Charles R. Lawrence was one of the best graduate students in sociology which I ever had while I was teaching at Atlanta University. I strongly recommend him in character and ability as worthy of a General Education Board fellowship.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Flora M. Rhind
General Education Board
49 West 49th Street
New York 20

119 EAST LANE AVE.
WINCHESTER, VA.

DIAL 5879

Gibson Job Print Shop

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March 6/'47

Dear Dr. Dubois.-

22-22-14

I have no axe to grind in writing these few words yet I feel that a further delay would be almost criminal. I am steering fast toward seventy-two and for many years have read your books etc. with great pleasure and profit, passing on the help until retirement, to students under my charge.

Not long ago someone wrote that you had done more than any one else to elevate the thinking of Colored people. I feel that there can be no doubt about it and hosts of others must surely have the same opinion, whether or not they write you.

With best regards, I am,

very sincerely yours,

Powell P. Gibson

[Hugh M. Gloster]

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

22-96-96

June 12, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I would be grateful for your permission to use several brief quotations from Souls of Black Folk and The Quest of the Silver Fleece in my book, Negro Voices in American Fiction, which has been accepted for publication by the University of North Carolina Press. My book will not be an anthology.

Mrs. Gloster joins me in best regards and in saying that you are welcome at our home whenever you are at Hampton.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh M. Gloster

Hugh M. Gloster
Chairman, Communications Center

HMG:hs

P.S. A. C. McClung and Company advised me that my request should be referred to you.

2c

OK
WEBD

7 July 1947

My dear Mr. Gloster:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of June twelfth. However you have my permission to quote the passages and I hope it is not too late to be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

22-17-07

3 February 1947

My dear Mrs. Goens:

I am leaving town for the South and West on a lecture tour and will be gone until April 1st. I had hoped to see you in New York before leaving.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Grace Goens
503 East 10th Street
Wilmington, Delware

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

December 18, 1947

Reg mfd

22-3-53

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of the Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The two speeches of yours which I am interested in for my research are: (1) "After Seven Decades" and (2) "Revelations of St. Orgue -- The Damned" (I think that is the right title). If you have copies of these which I could borrow, I would use them quickly and see that they are returned safely to you. I should appreciate your help in this matter very much.

Sincerely yours,

Eric F. Goldman

EFG:ED

December 22, 1947

22-11-109

Dr. Eric F Goldman
Department of History
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Goldman:

Thank you for your letter of December 18. Dr. Du Bois is out of the city, however, I am sending you copies of the two speeches you mentioned and informing Dr. Du Bois of this. I am sure that it will be all right. You need not rush yourself in making use of them, although I will appreciate your returning them when they have served your purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. Du Bois

HHS:lm

The Second United States Regiment of Cavalry has served America honorably for over one hundred years. Its motto is "Toujours Pret" (always ready).

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

# 2nd U. S. CAVALRY VETERANS ASSOCIATION

**5401 PENN AVENUE**
**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

—Office of—
WILLIAM L. GOODSTEIN
Regimental Commander

2710 Sedgwick Ave
N. Y. 63, N. Y.
March 3rd., 1947.

Professor W. E. Burghardt du Bois
% Henry Holt & Company
257 4th Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Professor du Bois;

I have just finished reading your Black Folk ; Then and Now , and I do not hesitate to thank you for the great amount of interest and pleasure it gave me . Only too true are the conclusions you drew from the wide ramifications and influences of the slave trade . Take England for example; now that those days of easy money and exploiting other peoples are over or nearly so and the english have to depend upon their own miners to dig coal , she is facing a crisis and is already on her way down from the high position she occupied in world affairs . Belgium and Holland will soon follow and it will be only a just retribution for the many ills that they brought upon millions of innocent peoples. Our own south got theirs not too long ago. Truly the mills of the gods grind slowly .

22-1-2

I was particularly entranced with yourpoem on page 38 " That starr'd Ethiop Queen that strove , To set her beauty's praise above , The Sea Nymphs . " No doubt you were refering to Cassiopeia . So I too have written a poem about that lady and am enclosing a copy for your amusement. I am a disabled war veteran

and I dont get around very much and have plenty of time in which to worry about the sorry mess into which this world have drifted. I have a list of your other books and will obtain them from the local library and hope they will give me as much to think about as your Black Folk .

Assuring you of my keen admiration and with kindest regards, I am

Very respectfully

William L Godstein

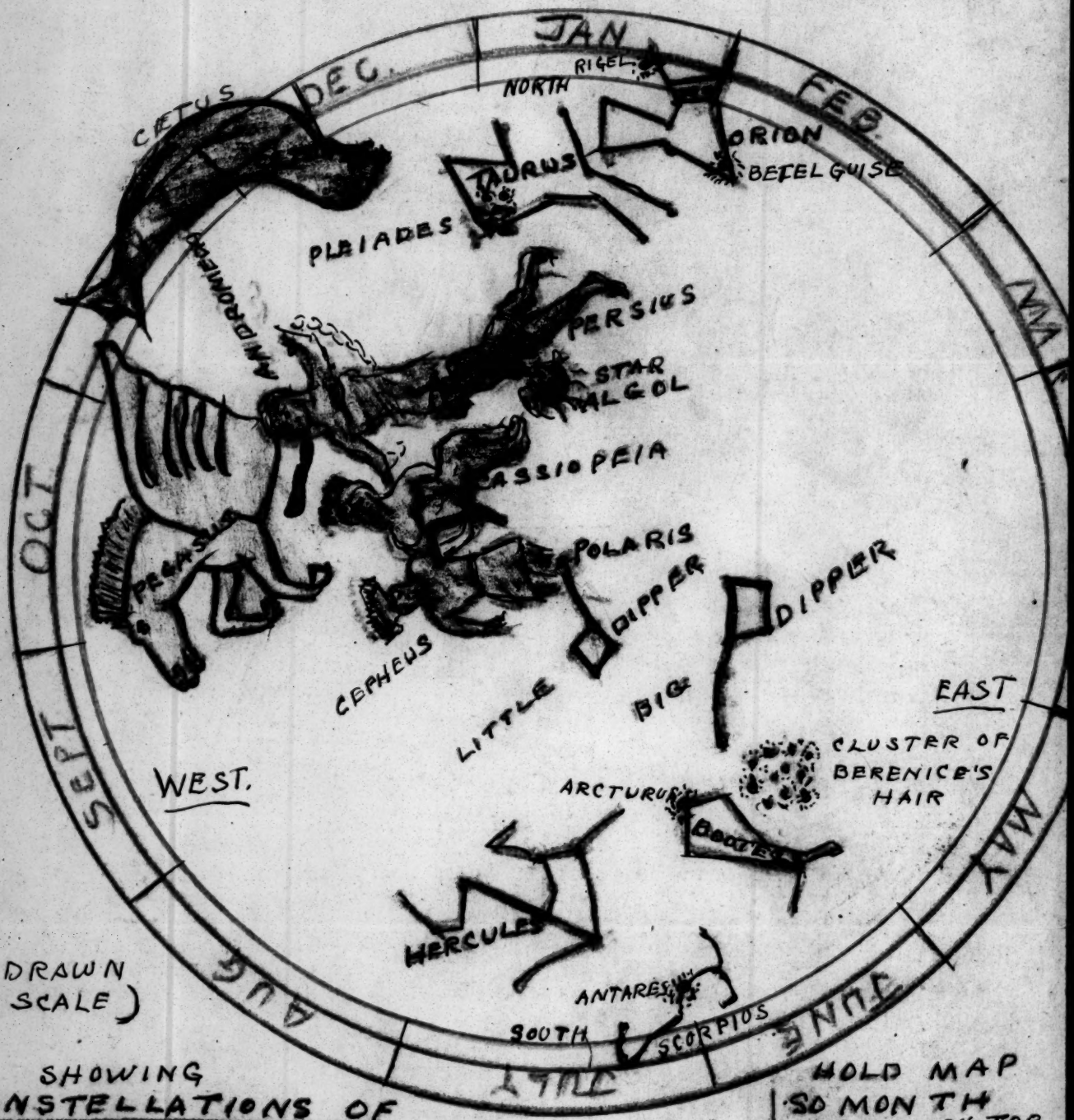
22-1-3

[Encl.]

3

# DRAMA OF ANDROMEDA

TOP OF MAP




(NOT DRAWN TO SCALE)

22-1-4

SHOWING CONSTELLATIONS OF

ANDROMEDA
CASSIOPEIA
CEPHEUS
CETUS
PEGASUS
ORION
TAURUS
HERCULES
BOOTES
BIG-DIPPER
LITTLE DIPPER
THE PLEIADES
BERENICE'S HAIR

STARS = POLARIS, ALGOL, ARCTURUS
ANTERES, RIGEL, BETELGUISE

HOLD MAP SO MONTH APPEARS ON TOP FOR POSITION AND DIRECTION FROM POLARIS

TOP OF PAGE

[Encl]

## The Drama of Andromeda and Cassiopeia

In far-off Ethiopia a happy land and fair
King Cepheus ruled o'er his domain his throne a golden chair
And on this chair beside him sat Cassiopeia his queen
With Princess Andromeda near her hair a golden sheen .

But Cassiopeia the queen not quite content could be
For when she looked upon her child she thrilled with ecstasy
Until one day she told the gods and all the Sea Nymphs bright
That both she and the princess were the loveliest maids in sight .

22-1-5

Of course this provoked the gods it made them all quite sore
So Neptune vowed he'd ruin the land now and for evermore .
T'was then he sent the Cetus there a monster of the deep
Whose very breath scorched up the earth so no one there could sleep.

His fiery breath destroyed the ships that in the harbor lay
He burnt the fields and houses too and did it day by day .
This monster knew no dread nor fear nor spared he any man
But wandered up and down the land and all the people ran .

King Cepheus was beside himself he knew not where to turn
For everywhere he took his court the dragon's breath would burn
And so he begged the gods above to take the dragon hence
And he would do whate'er they asked in humble recompense .

The gods then decreed they'd do as old King Cepheus bid
But he must take the princess out , where from the people hid
A giant rock had reared its head upon a lonely sea
And chain the lovely maiden there throughout eternity .

[Encl]



King Cepheus now bowed down with grief and with his beautiful queen
Proceeded to that giant rock upon the ocean green
There with great lament and tears he chained the princess fair
And left her to her cruel fate just wrapped up in her hair .

The princess proud shed not a tear although a gentle maid
A little timid of the sea yet she was not afraid
" It cannot be " the maiden thought " that I'd be left to die
A victim of the dragon's teeth " and so she did'nt cry .

Then lo, behold, from out the blue , a helping hand drew near
And it was Perseus the bold who knew not any fear
For in one hand he held the head of Medusa whom he'd slain
A gorgon with an evil face who caused much grief and pain

And from that wicked face there gleamed Algol's evil eye
Just one look upon that face was but to look and die .
But Perseus boldly held that head just by its snaky locks
All living things that looked thereon would be turned into rocks.

Upon the back of Pegasus that noble winged steed
Came to her rescue Perseus in time of greatest need
And held before the Cetus' eyes Medusa's leering face
The Cetus looked was turned to stone and sank without a trace .

So Perseus slew the dragon fierce that Andromeda feared
Then struck the chains from off her hands and all the people cheered .
He freed her from that slimy rock upon which she had been bound
And took her up to heaven's blue where nicer home she found .

22-1-6

[Encl]



So generations come and go and Andromeda's tale
Is written in the stars above so it can never stale
As often in the nights we look on Constellations grand
That swinging in their orbits wide and viewed from every land

We see King Cepheus and his wife Cassiopeia the queen
Sitting in her golden chair wrapped in celestial sheen
And Perseus the bold his eyes alight with love
For Andromeda where she shines up in the skies above .

22-1-7

Perseus and Medusa's head quite clearly we can trace
As Algol winks his evil eye from out that evil face
And not far off that monster vile Old Cetus now appears
But Andromeda safe at last can dissipate her fears .

She's right beside the Pegasus that steed of great renown
At certain seasons of the year he's flying upside down
That's when Cassiopeia queen ( who from her chair had said
Words which made the gods so sore ) is standing on her head !

Summer or winter , anytime is good to view that sight
And see that drama in the skies but on a moon-less night
Tis then that Perseus the brave with Pegasus the horse
And Andromeda in her chains, speed their celestial course .

So generations come and go and Andromeda's tale
Is written in the stars above so it can never stale
And often in the nights we look on Constellations grand
That's, swinging in their orbits wide and viewed from every land
We see King Cepheus and his wife Cassiopeia the queen

29 August 1947

22-1-1

My dear Sir:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your kind letter of March 3rd. I thank you for what you have said and give you my best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William L. Godstein
2710 Sedgwick Avenue
New York 63, New York

18 September 1947

22-5-36

My dear Mr. Graham:

I have a new assistant, Mr. Hugh Smythe, who is helping me the rest of the year. I am wondering if you could spare us a day and come in and explain about the book cataloging and about books in the cellar, and also consider the matter of extending our book cases with wooden shelves? We would, of course, recompense you for the days dork. If you can come let me hear from you and when, If I am not here, Mr. Smythe will talk to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Lorenz Graham
34-32 106th Street
Corona, Long Island

34-32 106th Street, Corona, New York, October 14, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Complying with your instructions I have checked books now packaged in the basement storage room and considered methods of shelving them in your office Library.

Approximately 370 inches of shelving will be required.

Wooden shelves can be built and attached to the walls across the door facings at the two sides of the office. The bottoms of the two sets of shevles would be higher than the tops of the filing cabinets. This plan would not require or disturb present floor space. A total of 440 inches would be added to the library. The cost would be $110.00.

Metal shelving adding 480 inches could be attached to the doors at a cost of $83.00.

It would seem more practical to use standard shelving resting on the floor. This would avoid semblance of permanent fixtures or complaint of damage to the building. Floor space can only be gained, however, by placing two or three of the filing cabinets on top of those which remain on the floor. It is thought that some material in the cabinets is seldom used. It would be necessary to use a ladder to reach the top drawers in such an arrangement.

Two shelf units as advertised by Kalmust-Golden, Inc., would supply 360 inches of shelf space at a cost of $38.00. A larger unit with seven shelves instead of five is offered at $26.00 each. A better quality unit offering the same space can be had from a manufacturer in Maspeth, Long Island, at approximately the same price. I would recommend the latter.

The book you wish for library classification is "Abridged Decimal Classification" by Melvil Dewey, published by Forest Press. Brentano is holding a copy for your order.

Very truly yours,

Lorenz B. Graham.

21-B-13

17 January 1947

Dear Shirley:

Mrs. Ernest Alexander wants to have you to tea. Will you telephone her sometime soon?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
3111 Broadway
New York City

October 20, 1947

22-15-38

My dear Shirley:

I am going to Syracuse University to speak on Tuesday and shall return Wednesday night. I invited you to go with me to the United Nations for the reception of the petition. For that purpose you should be at this office not later than eleven o'clock Thursday morning. If you are later than that I am afraid you will not get in.

I hope you had a nice trip.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Shirley Graham
173-19 113th Avenue
St. Albans, Long Island

WEBS:LM

October 15, 1947

22-15-35

My dear Mr. Graham:

I want to thank you very much for your kindnes in making it possible for me to get tickets for the fifth World Series ball game. I enjoyed the game very much, and it was the first World Series I have ever attended.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William B. Graham and Associates
55 West 42nd Street
New York, New York

WEBD:[illegible]

Biggs

# GROLIER ENCYCLOPEDIA

TWO WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

CABLE ADDRESS
"BONAQUI"
TELEPHONE
VANDERBILT 6-0600

March 31, 1947

22-22-42

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Miss Biggs

My dear Miss Biggs:

Confirming our telephone conversation of today, we have prepared the enclosed biographical sketch of Dr. Du Bois using the selection of books that you recommended and checking and changing other items also as you have suggested. Will you kindly check over this proposed printing copy very carefully and make sure that everything is correct and as you would have it and return it to us the same day that you receive it. Also, as explained over the telephone, we shall be glad to make a cut to accompany the biographical sketch.

Sincerely yours,

A. Edgar Farquhar

Editor

SEdgarFarquhar:nb
Enc. 1

22-5-43

24 April 1947

My dear Emma:

At last my Boston visit is fixed, I am coming on May 15th to attend the dinner being given to George W. Coleman founder of the Ford Hall Forum. I shall expect you to accompany me to that dinner. Then I am going to stay over Sunday to speak to the Youth Council of the N.A.A.C.P. Thank you so much for the letters. They are interesting. I will return them. My best regards to Margie and the family.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston
Massachusetts

13 May 1947

22-15-44

Dear Emma:

I have not heard from you in regard to your health but am venturing to come along. I shall arrive in Boston May 15th at 4:55 Eastern standard time and will come right out to the house. If you are not well, enought to receive me, please wire me at my expense.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston
Massachusetts

22-15-41

20 May 1947

Dear Emma:

I arrived safely and want to thank you very much for the hospitality. It was a great opportunity to make the acquaintance of Chinky. I am sending a letter which I received from Senator Saltonstal. He enclosed a copy of the letter which he sent you. My best regards to Margie, Cassius and my love to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Boston
Massachusetts

[Mason Groves]

8 July 1947

Dorchester

Dear Doctor DuBois :-

22-15-39

As you know the wandering sheep has at last returned to the flock! I am home. I think you can appreciate the feeling that goes with those three words.

I want to start out thanking you foryour consideration in writing to Senator Saltonstal in my behalf. As yet I do not know what the outcome of my efforts to bring Chiyoko to Boston will be, but I am very hopeful at this point. Do you think it would be wise for me to hire a lawyer to take care of the matter?

Your telegram about Graham McCann reached me in ample time and was duly complied with. I visited him at the Booth's home in Newton Center and had quite a conversation with him. He is a very interesting personality, and I'm sorry I was not able to become as familiar with him as I would like. I intend to visit him in New York as he has requested, however. Thanks again for making it possible for me to meet some nice people. They are so rare nowadays.

I am sorry that you were not inclined to make your trip up this way this year, but I hope you can make it to Boston at least in the near future. If I can squeeze in a trip to New York before I go back to school August 4th, I shall se you then. Please say hello to Miss Diggs for me.

(Mason Groves)

Mason Groves

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION
551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

November 12, 1947

288-15

The applicants whose papers are attached hereto are those who have referred us to you this year. For your careful and critical advice upon their candidacies we shall be grateful; and I assure you that anything you may say will be held in the strictest confidence. Comparative judgments are always useful and welcome but I recognize that sometimes it is not possible to make them.

Yours please -

Henry Allen Moe

To:
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

John Simon Guggenheim Foundation

November 14, 1947

Carney

I do not know Miss Gross, although I have met her once. The subject she wishes to treat would be a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the American Negro.

W. E. B. Du Bois

John Simon Guggenheim Foundation

November 14, 1947

Carver G

22-15-34

I went to school with Mr. Well[redacted] mother and have known him a long time. He seems to be a man of ability, with habits of steady application. I shall be glad to see him have a chance to develop his considerable artistic gifts.

W. E. B. DuBois

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17 • N. Y.

November 24, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
N A A C P
20 West 40 Street
New York City

22a-15

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Here's another applicant, Mr. Abel Plenn, who has referred me to you. May we also have your judgment of him, confidentially, as always?

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:s

[Guggenheim]

December 17, 1947

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

My dear Mr. Moe:

I regret to say that I do not know Mr. Abel Plenn. The subject which he proposes would, of course, depend for its development entirely upon the person who is treating it.

I am returning the papers.

Very sincerely yours,

W[redacted] B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

770 8th St. Apt. 6
Oakland 7, California
August 2, 1947

22-3-29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Gordan Williams, Director of the California Labor School of Oakland has suggested that a group of citizens consider sponsoring a Negro History and Art Exhibit here next spring.

In preparation for our first meeting, we felt it would be of value to secure as much information as possible regarding resource materials, lists of available exhibits and other suggestions that may be helpful to us in formulating our plans.

We are anxious to make this exhibit an outstanding community event and any resource materials and suggestions you can send us will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Alvessie Hackshaw

Mrs. Aubrey E. Hackshaw

22-3-28

12 August 1947

My dear Madam:

I think the suggestion of a Negro history and exhibit in Oakland is excellent, but to ask for "as much information as possible regarding resource material, lists of available exhibits and other suggestions", reminds me of a story of Gibbon, the historian; an enthusiastic hostess who had him to dinner said after the second course; "now, dear Mr. Gibbon, tell us all about the decline and fall of the Roman Empire."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Aubrey Hackshaw
770 8th Street
Apartment --6
Oakland 7, California

[Haiti]

DELEGATION HAITIENNE
A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DES NATIONS UNIES.

Le 8 Octobre 1947.

Dr. W.E.B. DUBOIS,
Directeur de "Special Research"
COLOR AND DEMOCRACY COLONIES AND PEACE
New-York, N.Y.

Monsieur le Directeur,

22-13-47

L'Ambassadeur Joseph D. Charles, President de la Delegation Haitienne a l'ONU, devant rentrer a Washington m'a demande en ma qualite de Vice-President de repondre a l'aimable et importante communication que vous avez bien voulu lui faire, en vous disant le plaisir avec lequel les membres de cette Delegation, pour des raisons que vous comprendrez bien et dont les Peuples de nos Pays respectifs prennent chaque jour une consuience de plus en plus aigue, seront heureux de recevoir un exemplaire de la petition et de la declaration dont vous nous avez parle dans votre lettre du 29 Septembre 1947.

C'est vous dire aussi que rien ne me sera plus agreable que d'avoir avec vous l'entretien que vous sollicitez, au cours duquel nous pourrons envisager, dans cet esprit de parfaite cordialite et de comprehension mutuelle, qui doit plus que jamais caracteriser nos rapports, les moyens d'arriver a atteindre les buts qui vous interessent - Au cas ou cela ne devrait vous causer aucun ennui, j'aimerais beaucoup que cet entretien ait lieu a l'Hotel Pennsylvania ou la Delegation se tient, le Mardi 14 du courant a 8 heures et demie du soir; et dans le cas contraire, apprecierais que vous vouliez me fixer vous-meme un autre rendez-vous.

Dans cette attente, je vous demande d'agreer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de mes sentiments tres distingues.

Antonio VIEUX,
Vice-President de la Delegation.

7 January 1947

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send to Cedric Dover, 16 Mulberry Walk, London, S.W. 3, England, a copy of my "Dusk of Dawn" and "Color and Democracy"? Please charge to my account with the usual discount.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Harcourt Brace & Company
383 Madison Avenue
New York City

# HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

hb

L

SOLD TO

W.E.B. DU BOIS
COLOR & DEMOCRACY COLONIES & PEACE
20 WEST 40TH ST
NEW YORK 18 N Y

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR GOODS SENT OR RECEIVED FOR ENCLOSURE, OR SENT BY MAIL. BOOKS SENT ON REGULAR ORDER ARE NOT RETURNABLE.

AUTHOR

ORDER NO. | DEPT. | VIA: BOOK POST INS | TERMS: 30 DAYS NET | DATE: JAN 9 1947

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| | | BK P INS | | | 28 | 3 28 |

SENT TO: CEDRIC DOVER
16 MULBERRY WALK
LONDON, S.W. 3 ENGLAND

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

April 14, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Wendell Willkie Memorial Bldg.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Enclosed please find our credit memorandum for one copy each of COLOR AND DEMOCRACY and DUSK OF DAWN.

These books were sent to Mr. Cedric Dover, 16 Mulberry Walk, London, S.W.3, England on January 9, in response to your order of January 7. The package was recently returned to us with the notation "not known".

If you have Mr. Dover's correct address, and still wish to have the books sent to him, will you please re-order?

Sincerely yours,

Hilde L. Liebert
Harcourt, Brace and Company
Claims and Adjustments Dept.

hl
encl.

22a-12

Three Saint Peter's Square
London, W.6

[Enclosure]

# HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

PUBLISHERS

383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

To

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Wendell Willkie Memorial Bldg.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

**We CREDIT your account as follows:** AUTHOR DATE: April 14, 1947

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COLOR & DEMOCRACY | 2.00-40% | | | 1.20 | |
| 1 | DUSK OF DAWN | 3.00-40% | | | 1.80 | 3.00 |

17 April 1947

Dear Sir:

This is directed to some person whose signature I am unable to decipher. The correct address of Cedric Dover is 3 St. Peter's Square, London, W. 6, England. I will be glad to have the book sent him there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

222-12

Harcourt, Brace and Co.
Claims and Adjustment Department
383 Madison Avenue
New York City

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

August 20, 1947

W. E. B. DuBois
29 West 40 Street
New York City

22-12-54

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I take pleasure in sending you today a copy of Mary White Ovington's book, THE WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN, which we are publishing on September 11th.

In this book Miss Ovington tells the story of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from its foundation in 1908 until the present day. It is, we believe, an important book not only because of what it has to say about the Association's achievements, but also because of the light it throws upon Miss Ovington's own contribution to the struggle against race prejudice and discrimination.

Any comments you may care to make about this book will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Newsom

JDN:AP

23 September 1947

22-12-43

My dear Sir:

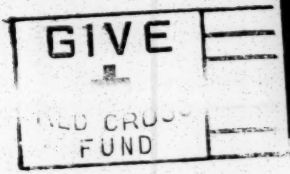
May I thank you for a copy of Mary White Ovington's The Walls Came Tumbling Down. I think this is a very important contribution to the history of race relations in the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John D. Newsom
Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.
383 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Encl.



22-17-12

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York 32, N.Y.

Hot Springs Ark.
March 4, 1947

22-17-11

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I've been here in Hot Springs since Jan. 28 enjoying the mineral baths and trying to relax. I am leaving here Sunday the 9th for home.

I shall await with joy-ous anticipation the break-fast date I have with you at 409. You must let me know when I may come

I hope you are well. Be sweet until I see you. Lots of love from Kathryn Harris

Mrs. L. Harris
133 Sylvan Ave
Asbury Park, N.J.

22-17-13

25 April 1947

My dear Kathryn:

Your letter of March 4 from Hot Springs, Arkansas and one or two succeeding missives have been forwarded to me. Since February 1 I have been travelling some seven thousand miles and your first letter found me in Los Angeles. Since then I have been back in New York and then off again to Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. I have just arrived in town this morning. I shall be glad of course to see you any time that you are in town and I am not sure just now as to when I shall be here. I shall write you again later.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Kathryn Harris
133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey

[1947]

7031 Julian Street
Greensboro, N.C.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
555 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I am in the midst of writing a book and I'm writing to you for information concerning same. I would like complete information as to what steps I should take in order to get my book copyrighted and published. I would like, also some names and addresses of some publishers who would not subject me to prejudice because of my race but judge my material according to its merits. Please allow me the pleasure of an early reply.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Harris

P.S. I prefer a publisher of the Jewish race because of the nature of my material.

22-3-13

18 September 1947

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter without date, permit me to say that you should find in the library one or two books of the general nature of the book which you are writing. rite to the publishers of these books and tell them about your book; they will probably ask you to send the manuscript to them for reading.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Kenneth Harris
731 Julian Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

April 8, 1947
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

1231 APR 10 '47

National American Association of Colored People
c/o Mr. W. E. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York, 18, New York

1231 APR 10 '47

AIR MAIL

Dear Sir:

I am writing a Senior Project dealing with the inter-working of Sociology and Drama. I wonder if you could find time to give me a little assistance?

Four plays are being dealt with in the paper, "State of the Union", "Born Yesterday", "Deep Are the Roots" and "On Whitman A v enue". I would appreciate your opinion a s to whether you think such plays as these do some positive good in the direction of stimulating social change and ending social injustice.

If you prefer, comment on the plays that deal with the race problem.

A ny material you have as to what groups attended the plays jointly, comments etc. will be deeply appreciated

Please reply promptly, using self-addressed, stamped envelope enclosed.

Thank you very much,

Miss Emily A . Harrison

eh
enc: stamped-addressed
envelope

17 April 1947

My dear Miss Harrison:

Dr. Du Bois regrets to say that he will not have time to express any detailed opinions. He thinks that all of the four plays mentioned will do good.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Miss Emily K. Harrison
Talladega College
Talladega, Alabama

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

1947 MAR 24 PM 7:12

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CL119 DL PD=CA CAMBRIDGE MASS 24 1253P

DR METZ T P LOCHARD=

:CMISAN PLANNING COMMITTEE 5170 SOUTH PARKWAY:

=ON THE OCCASION OF THE SEVENTY NINTH BIRTHDAY OF DR W E B DUBOIS, I AM HAPPY TO EXTEND THE FELICITATIONS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY ON ALL THAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED. WITH BEST WISHES FOR THE FUTURE=

DAVID M LITTLE SECRETARY HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Harvard College Class of 1890

---

In Memoriam

# HENRY KING WILDEY

## August 12, 1863 - - - November 19, 1947

Howard Corning, *Secretary*
12 Pickman Street
Salem, Massachusetts

[HARVARD UNIV]

lecture 1947

Morris Hall B-23
Harvard Business School
Boston 63, Massachusetts
December 6, 1947

Mr. William E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
National Association for Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

It has been suggested that you will be interested in furthering a study now being made by a group of advanced students of Brigadier General Georges F. Doriot, Professor of Industrial Management at the Harvard Business School.

22-27-26

This study is concerned with the general question of how leaders can be developed to meet the challenge of national and international problems. The subjects around which the study is built are:

a. How should future leaders be developed and brought up through the various stages of experience needed to bring out their highest abilities?

b. In the movement of civilization, what part do ideals and morals play; how do leaders accept or reject conflicting ideas? To what extent are they limited by what is predominantly accepted by the public of their time?

c. What type of leadership is required to cope with the complexities of current national and international problems? For example, the implications of atomic energy for good or evil; German and Japanese re-education for democracy and freedom; the world food situation.

Our group is seeking opinions from those who are leaders today, since it is felt that they may know best what kind of leaders the future will require.

We know that consideration of all these questions would take more time than you could possibly give us. Nevertheless, we do hope that you will be interested and generous enough to comment on those matters which seem of greatest importance to you. At the same time, we are aware that you may not wish your personal opinions made public and we will treat them confidentially, if you so desire. The report is not intended for publication.

Should you plan to be in the Boston area in the near future, we would welcome the opportunity of a personal interview with you, so that we may benefit from further inquiry into your ideas. Please be assured that your efforts to assist us in this study will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Robert K. Mooney

Robert K. Mooney

You may speak in Boston Feb. 15

December 17, 1947

Mr. Robert K. Mooney
Morris Hall B-23
Harvard Business School
Boston 63, Massachusetts

22-23-30

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of December 6, I have only to say that I do not see how leadership for national and international problems can be developed by a Brigader-General.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

December 18, 1947

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio

22-12-40

My dear Jessie:

Thank you so much for your hospitality while I was in Dayton. I had a pleasant rest and it was nice to see you, now and then. Greet the family for me.

Enclosed is a little check, please buy a Christmas present for the little mother. I know that the interesting brats will be well taken care of, and that you and your son will look out for each other; but the little mother has all my sympathy! Please buy her something foolish and useless.

With my best regards.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

45 E. 135

WEBD:lm

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

| SYMBOLS |
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| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

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N101 13=BALTIMORE MD 29 1242P 1947 N 29 PM 1 00

DR W E B DUBOIS=

=20 WEST 40 ST=

:PAPA PASSED QUIETLY TUESDAY NIGHT 830 FUNERAL WILL BE FRIDAY AT TWO PM=

:GREGORY HAWKINS.

My deep sympathy to the family
I am leaving Friday for Richmond
Va South and as I may regret cannot
attend the funeral

:830 PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Jne 2

January 29, 1947

Sent R.L.

Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

My deep sympathy to the family. I am leaving Friday for lectures in the South and so to my regret cannot attend the funeral.

W.E.B. Du Bois

11 April 1947

My dear Gregory:

Thank you for looking after the matter of the assessment. Also will you please get in touch with Yolande and help her make the proper claim for insurance reimbursement. The adjusier has been out but she has not got all the final bills or claims. Please tell her what to do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Attorney Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

OFFICE
MADISON 9681

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

July 17, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

22-16-13

I recommend Mrs. George H. Holland, 1631 Druid Hill Ave. She handled the funeral arrangements for my grandmother and my father.

I made a trip out to the house this morning so I could see what damage had been done and I got a statement from Yolande as to the Bills. Returning here I called the adjuster but he had gone for the day. I shall try to contact him tomorrow. Yolande's statement shows expenses of $97.50. One item - the contract with the Major Oil Company - of $15 is open to question. This does not include $30.00 for being absent from school. I shall ask for $300 $150, I would say would be the most the insurance Company will want to pay.

The hearing on the taxes was postponed and as yet the case has not been reached.

Mama is well. I understand that you are coming to town this weekend. Mama has been intending to call on Mrs. Du Bois but hasn't had a way of getting out there. Mrs. Burgess and several others have promised to carry her out. I'll arrange to get Mama out this weekend so she will be able to see you all and make you a trip

Mama keeps telling me how good you were to Papa through the years. And your visits to him in the hospital and at home meant so much to him and to us that I shall not ever be so busy that I can't serve you. Just let me know and somehow I'll find the time.

Gregory

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

21 July 1947

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1532 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

PLEASE RUSH ME CERTIFIED COPY OF DEED TO MY HOUSE.

W. E. B. Du Bois

OFFICE
MADISON 9661

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

July 28, I947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 W.40th Street
New York I8, New York.

22-16-11

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The adjuster for the Insurance Company just called me. He offered to settle the claim for $220.00. I suggest that you accept this amount. Yolanda's figure-expense account6 is $I27.50. Yolanda is satisfied with this amount.

With regard to the title to the property: title to LOt #7I was conveyed by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Carter to you and your wife; a year later Mr. Spingarn suggested to you that it would be better if title were in youmand Mrs. DuBois as Tenants by the Entirety.

I drew a conveyance whereby you conveyed the property to me and then I conveyed the property to you and Mrs. DuBois. It wasn8 t necessary to send you the Deed from the Carters

Please let me know whether the $220 offer meets with your approval. If it does I'll notify the adjuster and obtain the releases and send them to you for your signature.

Very truly yours,
Gregory Hawkins

P.S. $6.50 was the cost of the Deeds

29 July 1947

22-16-12

My dear Gregory:

The proposed settlement of $220 is satisfactory to me. Enclosed is your check for $7 to cover postage. Thanks so much for what you have done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1532 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore

OFFICE
MADISON 9681

RESIDENCE
LAFAYETTE 2021

GREGORY HAWKINS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
1210 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
BALTIMORE 17, MD.

August 13, 1947

Dear Mrs. Williams,

You will find enclosed a check for $220

Please have your Mother endorse it below the line and then you endorse it below your Mother's and then send it to your Father (He will endorse it on the line.

220a-16

Very truly yours,
Gregory Hawkins

21 August 1947

My dear Gregory:

Thank you very much for fixing up the insurance matters. I have had the checks endorsed and put through. Let me have your bill for your services in this and other matters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Gregory Hawkins
Attorney At Law
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

October 3, 1947

My dear Gregory:

Did you get any refund from the tax office?

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gregory Hawkins
1210 Pennsylvania Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

WEBD:lm

March 31, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in the process of finishing a book on the Negro Question for International Publishers and the NAACP Petition was brought to my attention as essential material. I had occasion to glance over the excellent document and I was particularly impressed by your introduction, several passages of which I would like to quote. I was ihformed by the National Office that a limited number of copies were made and that these were sent to a small group on your list. Since I am pressed for time - my book is soon to be published - I would appreciate, if it is at all possible, that a copy of the Petition be sent me.

22-26-99

Sincerely yours,

Harry Haywood

Harry Haywood

Harry Haywood
61 W. 106 St.
New York, 25, N. Y.

2 April 1947

My dear Mr. Haywood:

In answer to your letter of March thirty-first, please find enclosed the tentative introduction to the petition written by Dr. Du Bois and other information which we hope will be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mr. Harry Haywood
61 West 106 Street
New York 25, New York

976 Tinton Avenue
Bronx 56, New York
August 22, 1947

22-26-92

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At long last I am writing to you to thank you for the opportunity of working for you and Miss Diggs. I have not moved as yet. The whole business is complicated. Nevertheless I have had a quiet summer and have just completed canning peaches, tomatoes; made peach, strawberry and strawberry pineapple jam. There is more to be done and am quite proud of my first try.

How is Mrs. Du Bois? I had intended to thank you in person since Mrs. Murphy asked me through my sister to replace her for a week or so. I had no further word so therefore this written thanks. My regards to Miss Diggs.

Sincerely,

Clementine Hercules

P.S. Would you be so kind as to send me Mr. Graham's address? Another thing, do you believe in having references on hand, if so, I would be greatly obliged if you would send me one. Again thanks.

22-26-23

28 August 1947

My dear Mrs. Hercules:

I am glad to hear from you and of your work but a little disappointed to know that the garden has not yet materialized or the new home. I am enclosing a letter of commendation which mey be of some use. The address which you wish is: Mr. Lorenzo Graham, 34-32 106th Street, Corona, Long Island.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Clementine Hercules
976 Tinton Avenue
Bronx 56, New York

[Clementine Hercules]

28 August 1947

To Whom It May Concern:

Mrs. Clementine Hercules worked in my office as clerk and typist during the years 1946-47. She was a conscientious and willing worker and I can commend her services to anyone who wishes to employ her.

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-16-10

10 July 1947

My dear Professor Herskovits:

I have recently had two letters from Professor von Eickstedt the anthropologist formerly at the university of Breslau. I am venturing to send you one. Is there anything that the anthropologists of America could do to help this man? He is as you know excellent in character and learning. With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Professor Melville J. Herskovits
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Northwestern University
College of Liberal Arts
Evanston, Illinois

31 January 1947

Dear Dr. Higgins:

I am going away for two months lecture trip South and West, but Yolande has my addresses and can get in touch with me. I belong to the Blue Cross Hospital Service, they are paying part of Mrs. Du Bois board and lodging at the hospital. I am wondering however if there are any other services that could be charged against them. I am enclosing their latest contract. Let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Dr. IlB. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Md.

31 January 1947

My dear Mr. Hinkson:

I am leaving today for the south and will be gone until April 1st. As I said I would be very glad if you arrange to have my carpets cleaned and also if possible the floor polished and the windows washed. This can be done anytime before April 1st. Miss Graham has the key to my apartment and may come in from time to time until Miss Diggs returns sometime in March.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hinksonn
Superintendent
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Lecture

Lecture

FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY
*All Souls Church*
UNION STREET AT WENDELL AVENUE
SCHENECTADY 8, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 4-9666

ROBERT S. HOAGLAND, *Minister*

*Religion as Quest for Truth*

November 22, 1947

Carver Welfare League,
Lincoln Heights,
Schenectady 5, New York.

Gentlemen:

22-12-4

I want to express my great appreciation of your sponsoring the appearance here Thursday night of W.E. Burghardt DuBois. I have followed his work for twenty years and consider him one of the finest scholars and most courageous spirits in the country. Many thanks, indeed.

But I also want to express my regret that the question period was cut off so abruptly, and--it seems to me,--arbitrarily. It is indeed a shame to have a man of the calibre of DuBois here, who might educate the white population just a little bit, and have him cut off just when he is giving some very pertinent information. On account of my past experience, I should have to ask, was he cut off because it was felt that his information was not only pertinent but was also impertinent to the white overlords? I hope that you will not let any of your programs be run by any white person. There was plenty of time both to enjoy the good music Thursday evening, and also to enjoy DuBois.

Yours sincerely,

Robert S. Hoagland

Robert S. Hoagland

[HOLLAND]

October 10, 1947

7-2-10-26

Mrs. George W. Holland
1631 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Madam:

I am writing you about possible funeral arrangements for myself and Mrs. Du Bois. I am nearly eighty ye rs of age and she is over seventy-five and has been ill for some time. She may of course live for many months but it is only a matter of time. I have an apartment in New York at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, but my home and here is at 2302 Montebello Terrace Baltimore 14, Maryland.

If I should die in Baltimore, I wish you would make arrangements to have my body cremated after simple ceremonies at the house, and the ashes sent to the Wahaiwe Cemetery at West Barrington, Massachusetts to be buried in my plot there. If I should die in New York I am asking Samuel R. Delany to take charge of arrangements there.

When Mrs. Du Bois dies, I wish you would take charge of funeral arrangements in Baltimore, with simple ceremonies at the house or elsewhere, if my daughter so suggest; and then have the body sent to Samuel R. Delany at his funeral home 2250 Seventh Avenue, New York 27, New York. I am writing him about its disposition from there on.

I want for Mrs. Du Bois and myself simple black coffins without ornamentation and at moderate cost. I am very much opposed to large expenditures for coffins and for funerals.

I am writing you this letter and sending a copy of it to my daughter, Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams. She, of course, after our death may want to modify the particulars, but I should like to have you bear these desires of mine in mind. Will you kindly acknowledge this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. D.:lm

Yolande DuBois

Mrs. George H. Holland
Funeral Home
1631 DRUID HILL AVE.
BALTIMORE, MD.
MADISON 0692

October 20, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 W. 40th. Street
New York, N.Y.

22-2-13

Dear sir:

Your letter of the 20th of October 1947 is a matter of record in my files and I feel that I am capable of carring out your request to the finest point.

Advise me of any changes if any so that I may keep up to date with the very latest arrangements.

Thank you for your trust in me and for your consideration of me.

Very truly yours,
Mrs. George H. Holland.

Mrs Geo. H. Holland

# THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

## OF NEW YORK

MINISTER
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

STUDY
TEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

March 12, 1947.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask what you think of Kenneth Roberts's "Lydia Bailey," more particularly the first half of the book dealing with the Toussant-L'Ouverture. Are we to take anything in this account seriously? Is the book anything more than a kind of vicious cartoon of one of the greatest episodes in the story of human liberty? I am ashamed to discover that I know almost nothing at all about the history of Haiti, and therefore feel somewhat dazed. It will help me if I can have your authoritative opinion.

22-9-128

Very sincerely yours,

John Haynes Holmes

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore 14, Md.

Ans T

4 April 1947

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I am sorry to say that I have not read Roberts' LYDIA BAILEY but it certainly is a caricature if it villifies Toussaint. You will find a short account of Toussaint in my book BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW pp. 163-176. The best books on him and the most reliable are: Waxman, BLACK NAPOLEON, 1931; James, THE BLACK JACOBINS, TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE. . . 1938; Citizen Toussaint by Koenig.

22-9-129

Remember also what has been said about Toussaint: Marquis d'Hermonas said "God in his terrestrial globe did not commune with a purer spirit." Wendell Phillips said, "You think me a fanatic, for you read history, not with your eyes, but with your prejudices. But fifty years hence, when Truth gets a hearing, the Muse of history will put Phocion for the Greek, Brutus for the Roman, Hampden for the English, LaFayette for France; choose Washington as the bright, consummate flower of our earliest civilization; and then, dipping her pen in the sunlight, will write in clear blue, above them all, the name of the soldier, the statesman, the martyr, Toussaint L'Ouverture." Wordsworth wrote: There's not a breathing ot the common wind
That will forget thee: thou hast great alli
Thy friends are exultations, agonies
And love, and Man's unconquerable mind.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Ten Park Avenue
New York 16

7 January 1947

22-16-18

Gentlemen:

Will you please send a copy of my "Black Folk: Then and Now" to Cedric Dover, 16 Mulberry Walk, London, S.W. 3, England and charge to my account with the usual discount.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Henry Holt and Company
257 Fourth Avenue
New York City

# HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

INCORPORATED
257 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

INVOICE NUMBER
N.Y.24805

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AUTHOR FEB 28 1947

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13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

GRamercy 7-7900

ESTELLE ROBBINS, *President*
ELLIOTT GODOFF, *Vice-President*
SYLVIA B. WOODS, *Treasurer*
MIRIAM REIF, *Secretary*

October 31, 1947

Dr. Spingarn

Dr. Du Bois

3494 NOV 1'47

Mr. Roy Wilkins
N.A.A.C.P.
8 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

The members and Executive Board of our Union have followed with a great deal of interest the NAACP's presentation to the United Nations of an account of the plight of the Negro people in America. The majority of members of our local are Negroes, reflecting the fact that there are approximately 20,000 Negro and Puerto Rican hospital workers in New York City.

In view of the great interest aroused by the report, there are three questions we would like to ask:

1. Are copies of the report available for general distribution? If so, is there any charge for copies?

2. What steps is the NAACP planning to follow up the presentation of the report? That is, what means are you using to publicize it and to correct the abuses therein cited?

3. How can our Union be of assistance in furthering these aims?

I am writing to you on the suggestion of Mr. Ewart Guinier, New York Regional Director of our organization.

Yours truly
Estelle Robbins
Estelle Robbins, President

uopwa 16
ER:rb

*Better Working Conditions Mean Better Hospital Service*

November 26, 1947

Miss Estelle Robbins, President
Hotel Employees Union of New York
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Robbins:

Your letter of October 31, to Mr. Roy Wilkins, has just come to my attention. As you know Mr. Wilkins is absent from his desk due to illness, and, unfortunately, his correspondence is being delayed. Dr. DuBois, who ordinarily would furnish the information you requested, is out of the city on a lecture tour. However, since I am rather informed on the subject in question, I am going to try and answer your queries.

1. The NAACP Petition to the United Nations is in process of being printed and will retail for between fifty and seventy-five cents. It should be available for public distribution within two weeks. An order to the Association will supply you with the necessary copies, and we are taking orders now for immediate delivery.

2. This organization proposes to work through as many delegations of the United Nations as possible to get their support in getting the petition on the agenda of the General Assembly for discussion and action by next year. Some publicity is being given the document through articles in domestic and foreign publications, most of which to date have been prepared by this department.

3. Your organization can be of immense assistance by giving the document all the publicity you can, by seeing wherever possible that denied rights are made available to Negroes, and by making each union member a sort of ambassador-at-large supporting the things the document cites as rights due all citizens.

I advise you to write to Mr. Walter White asking his reaction to question two, in order to secure more detailed information pertaining to action to make the document effective. I shall bring your letter to Dr. DuBois' attention when he returns from his lecture tour in mid-December.

Meanwhile, if there is anything we can do further in clearing up any questions you may have, please feel free to write us. With many thanks for your interest and cooperation, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

P.S. We have been trying to get the United States delegation to work on the document, with the hope that they will see the advantage of bringing the document before the General Assembly of the U.N. and correcting this sordid situation themselves. Both the President, Mr. Truman, and Secretary of State Marshall have been sent copies to examine and help them develop policy in regard to it. To date there has been reaction from neither the Executive Mansion nor the Department of State.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

February 11, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 80th Street
New York 8, N.Y.

22-13-34

Dear Sir:

The Social Science Division of Howard University is planning a conference around the general theme of "Trust and Non-Self Governing Territories" to be held April 8 - 10, 1947, in connection with the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University.

We should be pleased and honored to have you address either an afternoon or an evening session on a subject of your choice related to the theme. If you find it possible to appear on the program, will you kindly let me know the title of your subject, the preferred date, and the honorarium?

Very truly yours,

Merze Tate

Merze Tate
Chairman of the Program Committee

April 9, evening, "A Programme of Emancipation for the Colonial Peoples"

MT:ss

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 13, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 8, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-13-35

We appreciate your letter of February 19 and your willingness to appear on the programme of our 1947 Social Science Conference.

We are scheduling you for your preferred date - the evening of April 9, along with George Middleton, First Secretary of the British Embassy, whose subject will be: "Progress Toward Self-Government in the British Empire."

We shall be pleased to pay your traveling expenses and the honorarium stated in your letter.

We always publish the proceedings of the Conference and, therefore, would like to keep a copy of your address.

Very truly yours,

Merze Tate

Merze Tate
Chairman of the Program
Committee

[Howard U.]

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TRINIDAD

# The Caribbean Association

of

Howard University

POST OFFICE BOX ~~127~~ 15
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

April 1, 1947

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
20 W. 40th St
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Howard University chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. and the Caribbean Association of Howard University are planning a joint conference to be held on the university campus on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of May, 1947. The subject of the conference is "The Rising Tide of Color in the World."

22-13-40

This subject will be treated on a regional basis. The regions to covered are North America, South America, Central America, the Caribbean Area, China, India, Indonesia, and Africa.

We should consider it a privilege if you would consent to address the conference on North America. The tentative date of your address is May 7th, 1947. Owing to the number of regions to be treated, it is necessary for us to limit the length of each address to a maximum of twenty minutes. This will leave time for public discussion.

We are aware of the many claims on your time and attention. But we hope that your interest in the general subject, your acknowledged position as an authority on the area assigned to you, and the importance of stimulating international consciousness and solidarity especially among students, will lead you to give favorable consideration to our request.

We are certain that it is unnecessary to explain that university students are not wealthy people. We cannot undertake to do more than pay your trainfare and guarantee accomodations and board in Washington, preferably on on the campus. We regret that we are not in a position to offer you an honorarium, but we are convinced, that in your eyes, the cause we are sponsoring will come first.

We should appreciate an early reply to this invitation to permit us to proceed with the organization of the conference programme.

Yours truly,

Fred R. Sanderlin
President N. A.A.C.P.

Eustace E. Seignoret
Vice President Caribbean Association.

May 8
$50

11 April 1947

My dear Sir:

I could speak for you twenty minutes May eighth. My charge would be fifty dollars out of which I would pay my own travel and board.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Fred L. Larden
The Caribbean Association of Howard University
Post Office Box 18
Washington 1, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 15, 1947

22-22-02

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 8, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the Division of Social Sciences, I wish to extend this expression of our sincere appreciation for your effective contribution to, what is generally being termed the most successful conference that this Division has held.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

RWL:cb

**HOWARD UNIVERSITY**
WASHINGTON 1. D. C.

OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

June 21, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
c/o N.A.A.C.P.,
20 West 40th Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

With a view to furthering the cultural and intellectual development of the student body of Howard University, this office is now in the process of planning for a number of University Assembly programs for the school year 1947-48 which will provide the student body with an opportunity to meet prominent personalities in the various walks of public life. Can't you be on one of our programs during next season?

22-27-7

Our type of program does not necessarily call for a formal lecture - unless the Visiting Personality desires to give one - only an appearance. If you can come, we build the program around you and your career, dramatizing your peculiar success for the students who need knowledge and inspiration of successful people. You happen to be one of their favorites.

As we have only a limited fund with which to work it would perhaps be impossible for us to pay you the normal fee you would receive for such a service but we are prepared to pay the expense involved in making the trip here. In the event that this might not be satisfactory may we suggest that if at any time you should be in Washington we shall be glad to make arrangements for your appearance at that time.

We are sincerely looking forward to your favorable consideration of this letter but whatever your decision may be we would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience so that we may have some idea as to what arrangements must be made for the coming session.

Respectfully yours,

Frank A. Scott

Frank A. Scott
Student Director,
University Assembly.

Howard Univers

10 July 1947

22-27-8

My dear sir:

Answering your letter of June twenty-first, I beg to say that I shall not be doing much lecturing during this season 1947-48; and in case I do, I shall have to charge adequate compensation. I thank you for your suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Frank A Scott
Student Director
University Assembly
Howard University
Washington I, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

July 24, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-16-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter concerning your library and your interest in placing it at Howard University. I may be in New York City in the very near future and I shall call your office and try to make an appointment to talk with you about the matter. In the event that I do not see you at this time, either Mrs. Dorothy B. Porter or I shall try to see you at some time during the coming months.

Yours very truly,

Joseph H. Reason

Joseph H. Reason
University Librarian

JHR:EP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

November 10, 1947

Acct Rec. 12/1947
HHS

22-16-21

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

For purposes of editing the Proceedings of the 10th Annual Conference of the Division of Social Sciences, we should appreciate a glossy print of you and a short biographical sketch.

Very truly yours,

Merze Tate

Merze Tate

MT:cb

22-15-11

October 2, 1947

Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard
c/o American Consulate
Las Palmas, Canary Islands
Azores

My dear Lillie Mae:

I found a letter from you on my desk yesterday morning. I did not get to open it and in some way it has disappeared. I am afraid that it got into the waste paper basket. At any rate, I shall be glad to hear from you again, and I am very sorry for the mishap to your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

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Prairie View University
Prairie View, Texas

=PLEASE CONFIRM SPEAKING DATE SAMUEL HOUSTON COLLEGE MARCH 16=

=PRES CARL DOWNS.

P Lecture 1940

22-11-165

16

JNE? straight wire March 6 1947 =

PRES. CARL DOWNS
SAMUEL HOUSTON COLLEGE
AUSTIN TEXAS

= DR. DUBOIS IS AT PRAIRIE VIEW UNIVERSITY? UNTIL MARCH 6

PRAIRIE VIEW TEXAS WIRE HIM THERE =

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*HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.*

*CIrcle 6-5412*

*HANNAH DORNER*
*Executive Director*

January 9, 1947

TO: Officers and Members of Division Executive Boards and Political Action Committees

FROM: Paul Trilling, Executive Director
New York State

An extremely important Joint Executive Board Meeting of all Divisions will be held Thursday, January 16th, at 8 p.m., in the new offices of N. Y. ICCASP, at 135 West 44th Street, 3rd Floor. The agenda for the meeting will include:

1. A report from the State Sub-Committees of N. Y. PAC and N. Y. ICCASP on steps to be taken in New York to create the New York Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America at the earliest possible date.

2. Interim activities to be carried on by Divisions.

Your participation in this meeting will contribute significantly to the success of our future work.

PT sw
uopwa 16

*Board of Directors:*
*WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT, VAN WYCK BROOKS, LOUIS CALHERN, MARC CONNELLY, MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE, NORMAN CORWIN, JOHN CROMWELL, BARTLEY CRUM, OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND, DR. MOSES DIAMOND, DONALD DU SHANE, PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE, RUDOLPH GANZ, MOSS HART, LILLIAN HELLMAN, HOWARD KOCH, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, JOHN T. McMANUS, WILLIAM MORRIS, DR. ALONZO F. MYERS, DR. JOHN P. PETERS, MARTIN POPPER, PAUL ROBESON, DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, HERMAN SHUMLIN, CARL VAN DOREN.*

303

JO DAVIDSON
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*Treasurer*

HERMAN SHUMLIN
*Chairman, Finance Committee*

# INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES *and* PROFESSIONS, Inc.

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123 Marvel Road
New Haven, Conn.

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Henry Seidel Canby
Eddie Cantor
Mady Christians
Rufus F. Clement
Aaron Copland
Thomas Craven
Russel Crouse
Marcia Davenport
Bette Davis
Agnes De Mille
Olin Downes
Guy Pene duBois
Philip Evergood
Henry Pratt Fairchild
Howard Fast
Edna Ferber
William S. Gailmor
Ben Grauer
Oscar Hammerstein
Miriam Hopkins
Langston Hughes
Leon Kroll
Canada Lee
Max Lerner
Peter Lyon
Fritz Mahler
Thomas Mann
Dorothy Maynor
Lowell Mellett
Yehudi Menuhin
Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky
William Morris
Nelson Poynter
Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch
Dr. Fritz Reiner
Boardman Robinson
Edward G. Robinson
Robert Rossen
Artur Schnabel
M. Lincoln Schuster
John Sloan
Raphael Soyer
Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson
Alfred Strelsin
Mark Van Doren
Max Weber
Orson Welles
William Zorach

January 20, 1947

TO MEMBERS OF DIVISION EXECUTIVE BOARDS:

Enclosed please find copies of the Proposed By-Laws for the Progressive Citizens of America, New York Chapter. A State Convention of New York P.C.A. will be held on Saturday, February 1st, at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, N. Y. C. Sessions will begin at 10 a.m. The Convention will conclude its work on that day.

A city membership meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 29th, at 8 p.m., at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, to elect Convention delegates and to consider the Proposed By-Laws. If there are changes which you wish to propose for the By-Laws, this office will accept your written recommendations and send them to our attorney, Mr. John Abt, who is acting as Chairman of the Constitution Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Trilling

Paul Trilling,
Executive Director
New York State

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Encls,
hopwa 16

*Board of Directors:*
*WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT, VAN WYCK BROOKS, LOUIS CALHERN, MARC CONNELLY, MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE, NORMAN CORWIN, JOHN CROMWELL, BARTLEY CRUM, OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND, DR. MOSES DIAMOND, DONALD DU SHANE, PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE, RUDOLPH GANZ, MOSS HART, LILLIAN HELLMAN, HOWARD KOCH, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, JOHN T. McMANUS, WILLIAM MORRIS, DR. ALONZO F. MYERS, DR. JOHN P. PETERS, MARTIN POPPER, PAUL ROBESON, DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY, HERMAN SHUMLIN, CARL VAN DOREN.*

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF THE
INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE
ARTS, SCIENCES and PROFESSIONS
135 West 44th Street
[illegible], NEW YORK 19, N. Y. CIrcle 6-5412

HAROLD L. ICKES, *Chairman*
HERMAN SHUMLIN, *Treasurer*
HANNAH DORNER, *Executive Director*

January 21, 1947.

Mr. W.E.B. Dubois,
20 West 40th Street,
New York, N. Y.

22-27-27

Dear Mr. Dubois:

Early in February the Literature Division of the Independent Citizens' Committee will hold an auction of rare and autographed books, manuscripts, letters of literary and historical significance and other items of cultural interest. The details of time and place will be announced soon.

The success of this auction will contribute in a practical way to the important work of the organization. To assure its success we must offer items of real interest and value. We want, we need, and we should be honored to have, something from you.

Sincerely yours,

BOOK AUCTION COMMITTEE

uopwa/16

[India]

35-1-347

18 September 1947

My dear Madam Pandit:

I am sending you by the hand of Mr. Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, a copy of the petition and statement which we are trying to get before the Assembly of the United Nations, or the Economic and Social Council. I am also enclosing a letter which I have written to Mr. Trygve Lie. I should be under great obligation if you could do anything to see that we get some chance for a hearing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

45-1-25

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Indian Delegation
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

[INDIA]

September 18, 1947

Dear Madame Pandit:

Here is a document I think will interest you prepared by the NAACP on the position of the Negro in the United State.

Dr. Du Bois of our staff has written Mr. Trygve Lie requesting that he set a time when a small delegation headed by Dr. Du Bois and myself will make formal presentation.

I thought you would be interested in seeing this document, so I send it to you with our compliments.

Ever sincerely

WALTER WHITE

Secretary

Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
c/o Hampshire House
150 Central Park South
New York City

WW:emw

[ENC?] [1947]

I would like permission to leave for the Indian Delegation a short statement concerning World Peace, especially from the point of view of 15 million American Negroes. India knows well that the ambition of the real leaders of the United States is to succeed Great Britain as ruler of the Colored World in Asia and Africa and the control of their raw material and cheap labor. But perhaps India is not so clearly informed as to the deeper causes of this ambition in the long conditioning of America to color prejudice because of Negro slavery and the caste system which still persists here.

The determination of our rulers to conquer Asia and hold Africa is but logical prolongation of our despising of Negroes here and eventually the real effective opposition to colonialism, race hate and war will center in this group of Negroes who know what white domination of dark people really is. For that reason we urge India to know and maintain contact with Negroes in this Nation which will call for initiative on India's part since ordinarily India is not apt to be aware of our existence. T is group has watched with interest and sympathy the efforts of India in the United Nations for World Peace. We wish in every way to support such policies. For we know that today a s yesterday, bakk of war as its most efficient cause is race prejudice and exploitat on of labor which is built upon it. War will not disappear until colonialism and quasi-colonialism under the form of investment and industrial control is utterly overthrown.

35-1-342

45-1-211

9/4 1947

[1947]

The signers of this petition wish to lay before the Assembly of the United Nations a case of injustice done by the United States of America against its own citizens. We are bringing this case to your attention and begging you to give it your earnest thought and discussion, not because we are enemies of this nation, but rather because we are citizens of this land and loyal to the freedom and democracy which it professes far and wide to observe.

We bring this case of callous injustice to your attention because it is typical of the treatment which thousands of our fellows, who have slaved and toiled and fought for this country and yet are denied justice in its courts or condideration in its deeds.

In the state of Georgia alone, where this latest injustice is taking place over 500 Negroes in the last six years have been publicly lynched by mobs without trial, the last victim being murdered this very year. Last year an election was held in the state in which the man elected governor publicly promised to break the laws of this land and deprive a million black citizens of the right to vote. In this state a caste system is in vogue which condemns American citizens to unequal education, unequal treatment for disease, segregates them in living quarters and discriminates against them in the right to work at decent wage.

In this same state of Georgia, the following facts occurred in 1948. A black mother of 14 children, 12 of whom are living, lost her husband, a share-cropper who died in August 1947. With her children, she tried to carry on the tilling of her farm in Schley County which she rented from a white physician, living in the town of Americus. Her neighbor was a white tenant named John Strafford also a share-cropper. No fences were provided between the two farms or even between the farms and the highway and often cattle strayed across the boundaries. On November 4, 1949 Strafford called

the black woman, cursed her and told her to drive her mules and pigs off his farm. She hurriedly left her washing and children, and ran to his farm to find her stock. He met her, armed with a shotgun and began to pound her over the head with it. She begged him to stop and seized the gun. He kept beating her with a knife which she tried to open, until the blood ran. Her two sons of 13 and 12 stood crying and pleading, until at last the oldest, 16, ran from the house, seized the gun, struck Strafford over the head with it and killed him.

35-3-306

Mrs. Ingram immediately reported the death to the sherif. She and her two oldest sons were arrested and put in jail, leaving 10 children alone in the cottage. On January 26, 1948, she and her two boys were tried by a jury on which no Negro sat, and sentenced to be hanged, for murder. Her landlord seized all her stock, tools and growing crops. Black folk of the state and nation rallied to her defense and finally, April 5, the same court which sentenced her to death changed the sentence to life imprisonment. This sentence the three are now serving.

35-3-328

In this case, we submit, every canon of law and decency, much less of justice has been violated. A boy of 16, killed an armed man who was brutally attacking his mother. They, mother and two teen-age sons were tried by a jury composed of histile white with no representative of their race. Their meager property was seized and the children are today existing on charity. The Federal Government has made no move; the Governor of Georgia has done nothing, and the President of the United States when approached by delegates from 8 states would not talk to them and said he had never heard of the case The Department of Justice said: The Chief of the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice, A. A. Rosen siad: "This sort of thing is in the papers every week. It's shocking to me personally, but it is a matter to be settled internally by the State." He pleaded lack of jurisdiction and no available funds.

The formula upon which this nation rests in the ignoring and mishandling of cases like this, is the legal fiction that a sovereign government can if it will renounce all responsibility for securing justice to its citizens and leave such matters entirely in the hands of subordinate and irresponsible local corporations, even when such bodies openly transgress the law of the land. And in the face of this, the United States of America declares its practice of democracy before the world and sits in the United Nations which has promised in its fundamental Charter to promote and encourage "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

We are painfully aware that all matters of this sort, have by vote of the General Assembly been put under the jurisdiction of the Social and Economic Council; and that this Council has established the Commission on Human Rights to consider such cases. But the world knows what the Commission on Human Rights has done or rather what it has not done to fulfil its functions. We are handing this petition to the Commission which in this case as in the past will either bluntly refuse us the right to present it or will receive the document and hide it in its files as though it represented treason or revolution.

We will not rest with this attempt to suborn injustice and deny the right of petition. We charge that the Human Rights Commission under Eleanor Roosevelt its chairman and John Humphreys, its secretary have consistently and deliberately ignored scientific procedure and just treatment to the hurt and hounded of the world. Instead of receiving just complaints and giving them careful investigation and, when facts are ascertained, world publicity, they have curied the complaints and drowned themselves in a flood of generalities by seeking to re-write in verbal

35-3-308

platitudes those statements of Human Rights which the American Declaration of Independence and the French Declaration of the Rights of man set down a century and a half ago in imperishable phrase which no man can better today. Hiding in this forest of verbiage the Commission on Human Rights has worse than wasted three fatal years until no sufferer has the slightest confidence in either its ability or honest intentions. It is not so much a question of the phraseology of an universal treaty on which all nations can agree as the much more practical question as to how far a nation is living up to its own laws and professions.

The sincere and scientific way to work out a bill of rights is to examine carefully and thoroughly specific instances of injustice and from such basis of proven fact to build up methods of prevention and redress instead of reverting to the outmoded scholasticism of universal truth and eternal verities.

We appeal in this case to the Social and Economic Council and ask them to insist that the fundamental right of petition be affirmed and enforced in the Human Rights Commission. And further than this we appeal to the Assembly itself and to every member of it to place on the agenda of its next meeting and publicly discuss, the relation of democracy in the United States of America to its citizens of Negro descent. We affirm that if the Assembly can discuss at length matters affecting the 15 million Jews of the world, the seven and a half million people of Greece; the ten millions of Arabia, the six millions of Austria, the eight millions of Belgium, the thirteen millions of Czechoslovakia, the four millions of Finland, the nine millions of Holland and the four millions of Switzerland, it might find a half hour to discuss fifteen millions of Negro Americans without disrupting the United Nations Charter or affronting the dignity

and sovereignty of the United States.

Any nation has a right by law to curtail the individual liberties of its citizens for the greater good of the nation; but no country has the right to break faith with itself and deny its citizens rights which its own laws guarantee and its own declaration proclaim and when it does this, is not the matter of international concern? Division of powers between nation and locality may satisfy the metaphysics of law, but it cannot divest the nation of its responsibility for elementary justice before the world. This was admitted years ago when Louisiana lynched Italians and the nation after vain quibbling was compelled to pay damages to their kin. The state of Georgia with its illiteracy and lawlessness is not a nation in the eyes of the United Nations. The United States of America is a nation and as such bears sole responsibility of the miscarriage of justice in the case of Rosa Ingram.

It may seem a very little thing for the nations of the world to take note of the injustice done a little black woman in Georgia, when such vast problems confront the world; and yet it may not after all prove in the end so small a thing to "do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly" in setting this mad world aright.

We can send Communists to jail and drive honest citizens to suicide but can we stand before the world and defend the life imprisonment of Rosa Ingram as an example of the democracy which we are teaching the world?

(INDIA)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIA DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Hampshire House
150 Central Park South
New York 19, N. Y.

September 25, 1947.

22-9-145

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Thank you for the copy of the petition and statement which you have sent to Mr. Trygve Lie. I shall certainly do what I can to help you to place this before the Assembly of the United Nations or the Economic & Social Council.

Sincerely yours,

Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esqr.,
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.

Issued by

[Indonesia]

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OFFICE

CABLE ADDRESS: INDONESIA NEWYORK
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 7-7866

53-63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 7, N, Y.

# POLITICAL MANIFESTO

# OF THE

# GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

* * *

The Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed on August 17, 1945. As the Japanese occupation had imposed a news blackout on South-east Asia, the emergence of Indonesia as a new political entity resulted in much speculation in the world press. Much of what was printed of the new regime was ten parts fiction and one part fact.

The confusion became more pronounced when fighting broke out between the Indonesians and the British troops of occupation.

In order to clarify its aims and objectives, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia published this manifesto on November 1, 1945. Since that time, in spite of cabinet changes, the principles enunciated in the manifesto have cut the pattern and set the pace for all actions taken by the Indonesian Republican Government.

* * *

Issued by the Republic of Indonesia Office of 53-63 Park Row, New York 7, New York, which is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., as an agent of the Republic of Indonesia, Jogjakarta, Java, Indonesia. A copy of this material is being filed with the Department of Justice, where the registration statement is available for inspection. Registration under the Foreign Agents Registration Act does not indicate approval or disapproval of this material by the United States Government.

22-23

# POLITICAL MANIFESTO

## of the

## GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

It is two months since we made clear in every possible way our desire to live as a free people. Today we are entering a new phase in our fight for freedom, and we are conscious that the world looks to us to clarify our views and objectives. It is therefore incumbent on us to afford the world every facility to study us and to realize that our cause is grounded not only on truth, justice and humanity but also on common sense and sane thinking.

On March 9, 1942, the Dutch Government in Indonesia surrendered to the Japanese in Bandoeng after making a pretense of offering resistance to the invaders. As a result of that traitorous Dutch surrender the unarmed Indonesian people were delivered to the tyrannical excesses of the Japanese militarists, and for a full three and a half years the Japanese worked their will on the population, subjecting the people to a type of pressure and oppression unknown in the last few decades of Dutch rule here.

The Japanese looked upon the Indonesians as mere chattels. Many Indonesians were sacrificed by them in the interests of Japanese aggression. Forced labor was imposed on the common people; the peasants were intimidated into handing over to the Japanese the products of their toil. The intelligentsia was bludgeoned into lying to and deceiving the people, and the entire population itself was obliged to conform to Japanese military discipline. It was made to drill and carry out orders with soldier-like precision. The Japanese are gone, but the little military knowledge they infused into us remains, especially in our youth.

### DUTCH BETRAY INDONESIANS

The Dutch must accept responsibility for what happened. After centuries of so-called "training", on March 9, 1942, the Dutch handed over 70,000,000 people to the Japanese in a condition of military unpreparedness and intellectual backwardness. Indonesians lacked the means to stand up to Japanese might and oppression, and fell easy victims to Japanese propaganda. As they did not trust us, Dutch deliberately refrained from giving us military training; since they wished to keep us ignorant, the Dutch denied education to the masses.

While they groaned under Japanese excesses our people began to take stock of the Dutch and the consequences of Dutch rule. With sharper insight they were able to perceive how ineffective and valueless the Dutch administration had been. From that moment, Indonesians awakened to the truth and there was a sudden upsurge of nationalism far stronger and deeper than ever before. And that nationalism was heightened by Japanese propaganda directed towards pan-Asianism.

Tyrannical Japanese rule could neither curb nor stamp out the growth of Indonesian nationalism.

In fact, it was instrumental in fostering the growth of self-respect and patriotism among the masses, and in arousing the desire to be rid of Japanese as well as all other forms of foreign domination. Millions of our peoples died. Countless other millions bore every manner of suffering under the three and a half years of Japanese rule.

The Japanese bear responsibility for this. But the Dutch are equally responsible for having denied us the mental and material strength needed to stand up to the Japanese. Yet, one point must not be overlooked. Although the administration of Indonesia and the management of her industries were nominally Japanese, it was really the Indonesians who -- because of the glaring inefficiency of the Japanese -- carried out all the functions previously in Dutch hands. This factor is important because it gave us valuable training and self-confidence

## NATIONALISTS OPPOSE THE JAPANESE

After having handed us, bound hand and foot, to the Japanese, the Dutch do not have any moral right to say that we cooperated with the Japanese. This is even more unjustified because, generally speaking, the Japanese obtained a greater measure of cooperation from the Dutch men and women in their employ than from the Indonesians. The Dutch wilfully ignore the anti-Japanese aspect of Indonesian nationalism. Overtly and covertly the Indonesians opposed the Japanese, especially by sabotage and uprisings.

Thousands of nationalists paid for this with their lives. Others underwent torture. Yet others lived like hunted animals. Witness what happened at Blitar, Tasikmalaja and Indramajoe, in Sumatra, in West Borneo and in many other places. Other nationalists, who worked in the open along constitutional lines in order to strengthen national consciousness, were forced into working with the Japanese. They had no option but to march and to goose-step and to shout out war cries in the approved Japanese manner because they served in the regiments raised by the Japanese for Japanese purposes.

Indonesian nationalists, despite the fact that they were forced to work for the totalitarian enemy, never forsook the nationalistic ideals which had for years and years been their guiding lights. This is proved by the Constitution they framed for the Republic of Indonesia, and, although it was worked out during the time of the Japanese occupation, the document is entirely democratic in form and spirit.

## INDONESIANS PROCLAIM REPUBLIC

On August 17, 1945, the Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed. Its establishment marked the realization of the political desire of the Indonesian people for sovereignty as a nation. Like an irresistible tidal wave it carried every Indonesian along with it. Meanwhile, the Japanese had begun negotiations for their surrender to the Allies. The whole world, especially those who had helped bring into being the United Nations at San Francisco, was faced with the question of determining Indonesian sovereignty in relation to the Dutch, whom the United Nations recognized as having sovereignty over Indonesia.

Whenever they appeared at international conferences the Dutch claimed that they had never looked upon Indonesia as a colony and that, consequently, the Indonesians had nothing but love and affection for the Dutch Government. But for two months now the world has seen how determined the Indonesians are to oppose Dutch imperialism. In every possible way the Indonesians have manifested their desire to remain a sovereign people. The Dutch want to reimpose their rule on Indonesia, and the foisting of Dutch imperialism on this country will be nothing but a deliberate violation of the Atlantic Charter and of the United Nations Charter. It will result in endless bloodshed and sacrifice of life, for only by force and force alone can the Dutch try to pull down the government which we have set up.

## DUTCH TAKE UNTENABLE POSITION

Nor have the Dutch any moral right to occupy Indonesia to resume their old imperialist policies on the assumption that they bear no blame for their past sins or for their surrender which resulted in 70,000,000 Indonesians being delivered to the excesses of Japanese militarism. Justice denies the Dutch any voice in our affairs, and any sanctioning of their imperialist aspirations will mean violation of the principles of justice and humanity. The San Francisco Charter places the responsibility for the welfare of dependent peoples on certain nations. This in no way justifies violation of the basic principles of the Charter by those nations.

There can be no doubt that the Dutch have no logical justification for complaint of the difficulties they face, and this makes their position all the more untenable. Up to now there is no sign of the Dutch having other intentions than restoring the old colonial system, despite their proclamation of a statement made by Queen Wilhelmina in 1942. The Dutch know that they are unequal to the task of imposing their domination on us. They are, however, buoyed up by the hope of being able to utilize the Allied forces, which are here to disarm the Japanese, to crush the determination of the Indonesians to maintain their sovereignty, and thereby make it possible for the Dutch to colonize us all over again.

In spite of this factor the Dutch will never be able to make us give up the type of government we have chosen for ourselves because the burning flame of our patriotism will frustrate all Dutch designs upon us. So long as the world can see no other way out of the present impasse except to support the Dutch claim on Indonesia, and so long as such action deprives Indonesians of the right to decide their own destiny, Indonesia will not be able to contribute her material wealth to the enrichment of the world.

## INDONESIA SEEKS AMERICAN HELP

Such conditions will especially be felt by our neighbors, chiefly Australia, the Philippines and the United States of America. America must needs be affected because the Indonesians, with the rest of Asia, look forward to generous American assistance in the days to come in the task of reconstructing Indonesia and raising the living standard of her peoples. American credits and technical assistance to our country, in addition to American purchase of its raw material, are some forms of help we hope to secure.

In the task of perfecting our social and administrative structure, we Indonesians see no necessity for the use of force. If, however, force is ever used, the Dutch will take the initiative in order to impose themselves on us. We have no wish to impose our will on other races. All we want is a recognition of our independence and the opportunity to perfect our system of government.

The political burden we have shouldered lays upon us the responsibility for the well-being of our country as well as an obligation to satisfy the world family of nations that we are discharging our duties in an efficient and just manner. We entertain no hatred for the Dutch or any other foreign peoples, and certainly none at all towards the Eurasians, the Ambonese and the Menadonese who are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. The logic of circumstances should make that evident.

We know and realize that the needs of our country and of our people call for technical, financial and educational assistance -- to mention only three forms of help we shall require -- from outside sources for many years to come. In this connection the Dutch enjoy a distinct advantage over others. They have been here and are

familiar with conditions in Indonesia. Indonesian independence will necessarily entail a complete reorientation of political relations between us and the Dutch, but it will not affect Dutch capital or Dutch lives.

LIVING STANDARDS MUST BE RAISED

The incredible richness of our land gives ample promise of better living standards for our people in common with the rest of the world if only this great latent wealth of ours is properly exploited. In that task the peoples of all nations -- most of all the United States, Australia and the Philippines -- will find ample opportunity to help us with their money and skill.

22-23

However, both Indonesia and the world will be denied their chance of cooperation for our mutual benefit if opposition from the Dutch withholds recognition of our country or of the form of government we have chosen for ourselves. In that event, not only will we and the Dutch be losers but also the world at large which is eagerly hoping for material and spiritual contributions from Indonesia towards satisfying world needs.

When the Republic of Indonesia is formally recognized we will take appropriate action regarding a number of important matters. All debts incurred by the Dutch East Indies Government previous to the Japanese surrender and which can justifiably be charged to us, we will unhesitatingly take over. All property of foreigners will be handed over to them with one exception -- we reserve the right to acquire at fair prices such property as shall be deemed necessary for the welfare of the country. We intend to take our place in the Council of the United Nations to further and implement the ideals contained in the San Francisco Charter. Our internal policy will be based on the sovereignty of the people and we will take all the steps necessary to impress upon and evoke in the breasts of the Eurasian and European residents of our country the highest feeling of patriotism and democracy.

GOODS AND CREDITS NEEDED

In a short while we intend to prove our adherence to the democratic ideals by calling a general election, in accordance with the constitutional principles laid down for our country. There is always the possibility that such an election may result in far-reaching changes both in the composition of the present government and in such constitutional changes as may be called for by the representatives of the people.

Citizens and residents of Indonesia will be the beneficiaries of the reconstruction program we plan to put into operation. Such a scheme calls for large credits as well as manufactured goods from the United States, Australia and the other countries commercially linked to us. Dutchmen as well as other sections of the population, provided they do not commit breaches of the regulations, will be guaranteed their opportunity to engage in any legitimate form of work they desire.

The Dutch Government and the Dutch people have now reached a point where they must make up their minds regarding Indonesia. Do they intend to follow blindly the lead given them by a small band of capitalists and imperialists, selfish and self-seeking, who are bent on sacrificing the youth of Holland on the risky venture of trying to subjugate Indonesia anew? Or have they the vision and the ability to adjust themselves to changed conditions and, through the way of peaceful discussion, secure for themselves and their descendants the predominant place they hold in trade and industry in this country, thereby also making it possible for themselves to live here and earn their livelihood in peace and security?

## CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS SOUGHT

As soon as we obtain conditions favoring the full contribution of our resources towards national and social reconstruction, we shall immediately endeavor to make it possible for our people to exercise all the rights vested in them - those very rights which are stressed by the United Nations. Not only will our people enjoy freedom of speech and of religion and freedom from want and from fear, but they will be given every incentive to make themselves healthy in body and progressive in mind. People of all social classes will enjoy the benefits of modern education and training. At the same time as we plan our internal advancement and well-being, we must develop closer trade relations with the outside world.

There must, in the fullness of time, be an interchange of culture and of knowledge, especially with our near neighbors and more so with people such as the Filipinos who spring from a common racial stock. We can and will make our full contribution to world culture, but that will only be possible when we exist as a free nation on a footing of complete equality with the other peoples of the world.

* * *

[Indonesia]

Issued by

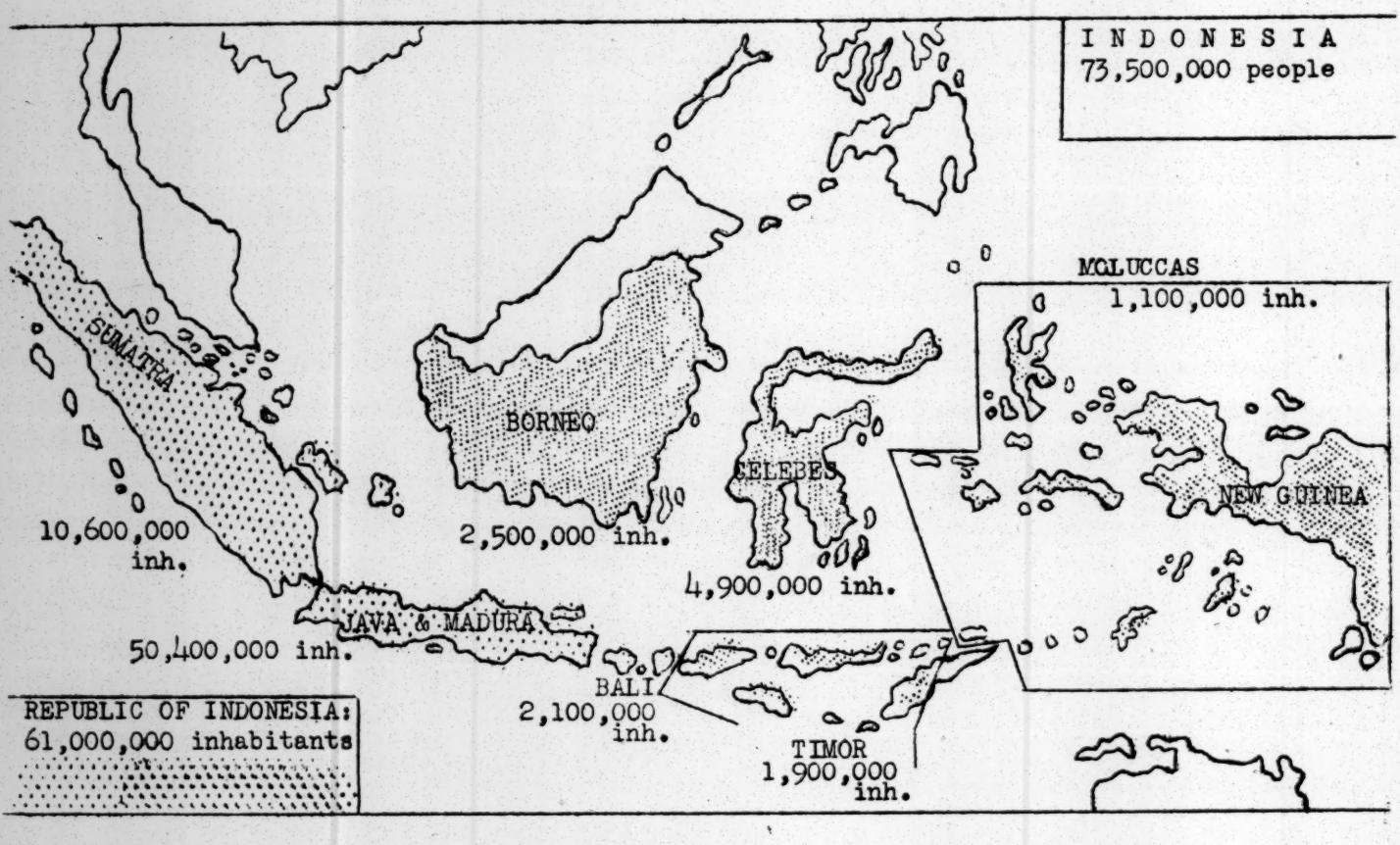
**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OFFICE**

CABLE ADDRESS: INDONESIA NEWYORK
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 7-7866

53-63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

# Facts About The Republic of Indonesia

The land area of Indonesia, totalling about 750,000 square miles, is nearly twice that of Texas. But if the large inter-island seas are considered, Indonesia is broader and deeper than the U.S.A. Among the larger islands is New Guinea, which is a bridge from South-East Asia to Australasia on the south. New Guinea is second to Greenland among the world's large islands. Another large island is Borneo, the northern part of which is a Crown Colony of Great Britain.




Sumatra, another of the principal islands, is roughly equivalent in size to the state of California. With a population of about 10,000,000 it contains natural resources potentially the greatest in Indonesia. Java is perhaps the best known of all the islands of the archipelago, aside from Bali, the tourist paradise. Java is more densely populated and more wealthy than the other islands. The people live 1,000 to the square mile in an area about the size of New York.

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# FACTS ABOUT THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## C O N T E N T S


1. Early History
2. Dutch Rule
3. The Struggle for Freedom
4. The Birth of the Republic
5. The War for Independence
6. The Renville Agreement
7. The Government
8. The Economy
9. Indonesia in the Post-War Political World
10. The Women's Movement
11. The New Education
12. Agriculture
13. Public Health
14. Indonesia at the Security Council


- - -

## EARLY HISTORY

When Columbus set out from Spain in 1492, his objective was the Indies - and their wealth. Queen Isabella's seafaring adventurer didn't reach the Archipelago now known as Indonesia, but discovered America instead. This was one of the great accidents of history that altered the destinies of nations.

Had Columbus reached the Indies, he would have found an Empire in the last stages of decay and disintegration. The Indonesian Empire had flourished for 600 years before 1400 A.D. with its center in Java. It embraced all the islands off the mainland of Asia -- north to Luzon, east to New Guinea, northwest to the Malay Peninsula and to the borders of Siam and Burma.

Hindus came to Indonesia 500 years A.D. as friendly visitors who brought with them Hinduism, Buddhism and some aspects of Indian culture. In 1400, Mohammedanism was introduced by Arab and Indian traders and when native rulers became converts, the population followed suit. Ultimately Mohammedanism swept the Archipelago and today 95% of Indonesia's 70 millions are Mohammedans.

By the time that joint Portugese-Spanish rule over Indonesia had been established in 1580, Spain was already locked in a death struggle with England for supremacy as a colonial and maritime power. In 1588, when Spain's Armada was defeated in the English Channel, the way was opened for British exploitation of Indonesia.

With the British came the Dutch, who were a growing commercial power on the continent of Europe. These two fought it out in Indonesia on a straight commercial basis. The British, with an increasing number of fingers stuck into the global pie, couldn't cope with the aggressiveness of the Dutch, who by the middle of the 17th Century began to win.

Theirs was a fruitless commercial victory, however. The high cost of military expeditions ruined the Dutch East Indies Company and in 1798 it was taken over by the Netherlands Government.

The British returned to Indonesia when Holland was occupied by Napoleon's troops. Under Sir Stamford Raffles, a really great Colonial organizer who subsequently brought Singapore into the British Empire, far-reaching reforms were instituted and an efficient administration developed in Indonesia. In 1814, with the defeat of France, Britain returned Indonesia to Dutch rule. Sir Stamford Raffles was heartbroken at the restoration to the Dutch of an area which he knew to be the richest in all Asia.

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## DUTCH RULE

The Dutch never really enjoyed the blessings of peace throughout their 350 years of rule over Indonesia. When they weren't engaged in actual warfare against the Indonesians, they were coping with uprisings that mushroomed intermittently on the islands of the Archipelago.

The Dutch were hardly more than re-established in Indonesia after the defeat of Napoleon when the Java war of 1825-30 broke out. Still in financial difficulties as a result of the French occupation at home, the Dutch dealt severely with this threat to their "interests." They summarily shot the leaders of the Javanese war and then turned their attention to Mohammedan guerillas in Sumatra who had revolted in sympathy with the Javanese.

At the end of these conflicts, the Dutch imposed a harsh rule upon the country. Government was established through native princes, and it was required that the Indonesians devote a certain part of their land and labor annually to the production of crops for the government. Where this was not in force, the Indonesians had to pay a tax on their land holdings.

The forced labor policy was finally dropped, partly because of the indignation which it aroused in the Netherlands itself, and partly because of abuses and corruption which crept in. But there was still one survival when the Japanese invaded. All able-bodied men under 50 years of age had to work an allotted time on the public roads, or pay a tax in lieu of work.

The Netherlands became a Colonial power as a result of the bankruptcy of the Dutch East Indies Company. The government not only took over the administration of Indonesia but also the commercial activities of the defunct firm.

By 1900, however, the Netherlands government had given up most of its commercial interests to Dutch and other European private firms. It retained only its monopolies in quinine, rubber, gold, tin, coal and state services from which it derived one-quarter of its income.

In theory, the Dutch based their rule on two principles -- to maintain native customs and institutions, and to extend education and participation in government. But in practice the first nullified the second. Few Indonesians ever got to school and even fewer to voting booths.

The income tax table for Indonesia sums up, about as well as anything could, the story of Dutch rule. Before the outbreak of World War II, after 350 years of Dutch "development," only five percent of Indonesians were earning sufficient - $50 per year - to be required to pay income tax.

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## THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

For 40 years before the outbreak of World War II, the movement for Indonesia independence struggled against three handicaps.

The first was undoubtedly the repressive measures adopted by the Dutch in their efforts to crush all popular movements. The second was often the paralysis induced by its own disunity. The third, which was partly the cause and partly the result of the second, was the steadfast refusal of the Dutch to compromise with the Indonesians on any question involving the future political self-determination of the Archipelago.

The Dutch policy was to keep the Indonesians constantly divided against themselves so as to leave the Dutch free to rule as they pleased.

This line is still being followed by the Dutch. In its so-called "dispute" with the two-and-a-half-year-old Republic, the Netherlands Government has been trying to promote separatist movements throughout the Archipelago designed to undermine the authority of the Republican Government.

There are three distinct periods in the development of the Indonesian independence movement. The first covered the years from 1908 to 1926, when the Islamic Association with its 2,000,000 members was the dominant organization.

In the period from 1925 to 1934, national political principles succeeded religious forces as the guiding factor. The Indonesian National Party under Dr. Sukarno, who is now President of the Republic, was organized. It flourished until it had to be disbanded with the arrest of Dr. Sukarno by the Dutch in 1931.

During the third period, between 1934 and 1941, the major Indonesian political parties adopted a new policy. They decided that the mistake of the second period had been in pursuing a policy of non-cooperation with the Dutch. Henceforth, they would cooperate. They would seek a 10-year transition toward self-government within the Netherlands Empire on the basis of a popularly-elected government. Still the Dutch refused, and jailed potential friends.

This persistent refusal of the Dutch, coupled with the appalling consequences of three and a half years of occupation by the Japanese, served to weld the unity of the Indonesian people where all other efforts had failed.

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## THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

The Republic of Indonesia was sired by Japanese invasion of the Netherlands East Indies out of ultimate Anglo-American victory in the Pacific.

In 1942, when the Japanese were riding the high waves of military success, the Indonesians offered to form a joint defence force with the Dutch. The Dutch refused and succumbed to the Japanese onslaught in a week.

This left the Indonesians in an unhappy and unfortunate position. Through no fault of their own, they had been forced to trade one master for another - Dutch for Japanese.

The calamity was accordingly an opportunity to achieve political freedom from all masters. The Indonesians were determined that, once the Japanese were defeated and driven out, they would never submit again to foreign political control.

The Indonesian approach was as good an example of hard-headed realism as the war afforded. The nationalist movement was calculatedly split into two segments. The first was to be "legal," and to go through the motions of cooperation with the Japanese in administrative matters. The second, in close liaison with the first, was to go underground against the common enemy.

At the same time, the Japanese helped the cause of the future Republic. In their own interests, to save manpower for the far-flung war, they were forced to turn over the civil service administration to Indonesians, while they trained others in bearing arms.

In achieving the badly-needed coordination that their movement had lacked before, Indonesian Republican leaders set two goals for themselves. The first was to play their part in the Allied effort to defeat the Japanese. The second was to attain Indonesian independence. Both were realized at the same time. On August 17, 1945, after the Japanese surrender, the Republic of Indonesia was proclaimed.

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## THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

British troops were the first to arrive in Indonesia after the collapse of the Japanese, to accept the surrender of the enemy. The British were received with open arms, but when Dutch troops followed them in, fighting ensued. It was not until the Republic was nearly a year old that the Dutch were sufficiently strong to begin military action.

In March 1947, the Linggadjati Agreement was signed. One clause, Article 17, stated that any dispute was to be settled by arbitration. In spite of this proviso, the Dutch commenced hostilities against the Republic in July 1947.

The Indonesians grimly resisted the Dutch effort to regain political control and the Dutch were as determined that they should pick up the reins of government where they had dropped them early in 1942.

On August 1, 1947, the Dutch agreed to cease fire in response to an order by the United Nations, which had seen in Indonesia a clear case for international intervention.

Netherlands troops, however, continued hostilities against the Indonesians under the guise of "police action" while a Committee of Good Offices of the U.N. was trying to reach a settlement between the parties.

The Linggadjati Agreement had broken down because of unilateral Dutch interpretations. The basic points were that:

> The Government of the Netherlands recognized the Republic of Indonesia as exercising de facto authority over Java, Sumatra, and Madura;
>
> The Government of the Netherlands and the Government of the Indonesian Republic shall cooperate to establish a sovereign and democratic United States of Indonesia;
>
> The sovereign United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands shall form a union with the Dutch Crown as the link;
>
> The Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic shall work for the establishment of the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands-Indonesian Union before January 1, 1949.

But, Dutch troops held or extended their positions within the Republic after the cease-fire order until they occupied Java's major harbors - Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Soerbaja - about two-thirds of Java, all of Madura and 20 percent of Sumatra. Madura was occupied after the United Nations issued its cease-fire order.

The Committee of Good Offices had as its members Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Mr. Justice Richard C. Kirby, of Australia; and Dr. Paul van Zeeland, of Belgium. The Committee finally negotiated with both parties an agreement which was signed on January 17, 1948, aboard the U. S. S. Renville.

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## THE RENVILLE AGREEMENT

The Committee of Good Offices submitted its First Interim Report to the Security Council on February 17, 1948. The following is a condensed version of the Renville Agreement:

### Military

A military truce, plus creation of demilitarized areas.

### Political

1. Continuation of the Committee's work to obtain a final agreement.
2. Free expression of popular movements in the direction of political organizations; guarantees of freedom of assembly, speech and publication.
3. Changes in administration of territory only with the free and full consent of the populations.
4. Gradual reduction of the armed forces of both parties.
5. Resumption of economic activity, trade, transportation and communications.
6. Free elections in not fewer than six months or more than one year after the final agreement.
7. A convention to draft a constitution for the United States of Indonesia.
8. "Observer" status at the U. N. until sovereignty should be transferred from the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia.
9. Sovereignty to be retained by the Netherlands until its transfer to the U. S. of I., with a provision for an interim federal government.
10. The U. S. of I. to be a sovereign state in equal partnership with the Netherlands in a union headed by the King of the Netherlands.
11. The Republic to be a state within the U. S. of I.
12. Fair representation of all states in any provisional government created prior to ratification of a constitution for the U. S. of I.
13. Plebiscites in Java, Madura and Sumatra at which the people would vote whether their territory should form a part of the Republic or form other states within the U. S. of I.

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22-23

## THE GOVERNMENT

The Republic of Indonesia will be a constitutional democracy based on a written constitution. It includes the legislative, judicial and administrative branches of an organized democratic society.

However, at this time, the legislative arm is in a state of flux. New situations must be met in different ways. Under present procedure, there is a Cabinet of Ministers, under a Prime Minister, who is responsible to a non-party President. This, in effect, combines the British and French Parliamentary procedures. This, however, is an emergency measure; the usual practice has been for the Cabinet to be responsible to Parliament.

The President, in turn, is responsible to a Provisional Parliament of over 500 members.

The Cabinet Ministries include those of External Affairs, Internal Affairs, Defense, Justice, Information, Finance, Economy, Communications, Public Works, Education and Culture, Public Health, Labor and Social Welfare, Religion, Food and Reconstruction and Youth.

The President of Indonesia is Dr. Sukarno; the Vice President, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, is at the present moment also the Prime Minister.

Of the 20 groups, political and social, represented in the Provisional Parliament, several of the social groups are women's organizations.

These are the leading political parties, in approximate order of importance according to present strengths in the Provisional Parliament:

Moslem Party

Nationalist Party

Socialist Party

Labor Party

Socialist Youth Organization

Communist Party

Christian Party

Catholic Party

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## THE ECONOMY

The Republic of Indonesia - the islands of Java, Sumatra and Madura - is one of the world's richest areas.

Java is about the size of the State of New York. It supports a population nearly four times as large as that of New York, or about 48,000,000. It produces, in abundance, cocoa, gold, coffee, tea, kelp, rubber, rice, quinine, ebony, copra, oil, sugar, indigo, tapioca and kapok.

Sumatra, with an area approximately the same as California, has a population of about 10,000,000. Considerably less developed than Java, Sumatra produces substantially the same agricultural products - and in addition has tremendous mineral resources. Madura is only a fraction the size of Java and Sumatra, and its wealth is in proportion.

83-8

PAST: Before 1941, the Dutch rigidly controlled Indonesia's trade by a system of intricate regulations which gave preference to the Netherlands. In 1941, when Indonesia's trade was in excess of $730,000,000, America, for example, could buy only $90,000,000 worth of goods from Indonesia and sell only $36,000,000 in return.

PRESENT: Indonesia's economy will depend upon two factors. These are whether the Dutch will permit the movement of rice from the areas in which it is grown to the areas of greatest population; and whether they will continue their blockade and restriction of harbor usage.

FUTURE: If the Indonesian Republic is to develop successfully, it must control its own trade. The Indonesians want to effect a more equitable distribution of their trade than was possible before 1941. They would, for example, like to do more business with the U. S. A. Their extractive economy complements the industrial economy of America.

From the U.S.A., the Indonesians want motor vehicles, tires and accessories, cotton yarns, textiles, fertilizers, medical supplies, chemicals, paper and communications equipment. To get these, they must be free to sell to America.

At the same time, the Republic has guaranteed the rights of foreign owners. It will make restitution of their goods which were lost by Japanese occupation. The Republic also welcomes and encourages foreign investments. It is prepared to give foreign economic interests the necessary incentives and protection, including free movement of dollars.

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## INDONESIA IN THE POST-WAR POLITICAL WORLD

Indonesia is the la rgest, most important ethnological bridge between the West and Asia. The thinking of her people, while it is historically Asiatic, has definite Western overtones. This is the result of nearly four centuries of colonialism and the influence of her Western-educated leaders.

The importance of Indonesia is clearly illustrated on a map of the world. The Archipelago sprawls along the equator, its central point approximately 1,000 miles south of the Philippines, its western tip approximately south of Burma and its eastern tip just north of eastern Australia.

Its larger islands - Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea - are lined up like chess pawns between Australia on the south and China, Burma and India on the north. Thousands of smaller islands fill out the Archipelago's total width - a breadth slightly greater than that of the United States. In this area live nearly half of South-east Asia's 150,000,000 people.

These tens of millions of people are reaching toward political self-determination after centuries of colonial rule. In India, Burma and Ceylon, freedom has already been attained. In Indonesia, the struggle goes on.

The Republic prefers that its differences with the Dutch should be settled within the framework of the United Nations. The Republic has constantly repeated its determination to abide by the decisions of the U.N. It places its faith in the international organization as a fair and impartial instrument of justice among nations.

At the same time, the Republican leaders are convinced that colonial powers cannot by any methods turn back the clock. This is a fact that the British have most clearly appreciated. The attempt by another power to reimpose colonialism inevitably will create two possible - and potentially serious - dangers.

One would be an adverse influence on relations between the West and East at a time in history when their cooperation, economic and political, is so vitally necessary in the preservation of individual liberty everywhere.

Another would be the danger of European, and consequently, world recovery from the effects of World War II. The Dutch have spent millions during the past two years in trying to smother the Republic by military action and by attempting to stir up separatist movements which they could control and thus undermine the authority of the Republic. Continued spending of this kind represents a real threat to the world's economic stability.

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## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

History has awarded a respected place to many women whose exploits and accomplishments have made them heroines to their people. The British had Florence Nightingale, who has become the patron saint of nurses the world over, and the Americans, Jane Addams, who fought to give underprivileged slum-dwellers a real chance in life.

The Indonesians respect the name of Raden Adjeng Kartini.

Kartini was the "Mother" of the Indonesian Women's Movement despite the fact that she died in child-birth in 1904 at the age of 24. A daughter of the Regent of Japara, she was brought up in a home which cherished Indonesian cultural traditions.

She became interested in her country's society and culture, and the causes of its cultural growth and decay. Through her knowledge of the Dutch language she gained a knowledge of foreign countries. By the time she was 16 years old she had realized that the Indonesian woman was one of the world's most backward.

Accordingly, she established several women's organizations and founded a school designed to perpetuate the cultural history of her country and promote its arts and literature.

It was in 1918, when the movement toward independence was gaining strength, that several women's organizations were founded on the principles of the groups which Kartini had organized years before. Their single objective was the improvement of the status of women in Indonesia.

Ten years later, those groups federated into one powerful association still intent generally upon the improvement of the position of the Indonesian woman, but fighting also the ancient practice of polygamy, arranged marriages, and prostitution, while campaigning for an extension of education for the women of Indonesia.

In 1935, a second Women's Congress was held and for the first time in its history the Federation demanded the vote for women. Then, in 1941, a third Congress announced the readiness of Indonesian women to support the struggle for political self-determination.

The constitution of the Republic gives women the vote. In government departments and in industry, women are paid the same wages as men for equal work. Women have held office as ministers in various cabinets.

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## THE NEW EDUCATION

The rulers of empires have always claimed that their subject peoples are better off under colonialism than they would be under self-government. This has been, and still is, the Dutch line.

The Indonesian answer is that, after nearly four centuries of Dutch rule over the archipelago, illiteracy in the islands is still more than 93 percent.

Today the government of the Republic is proud of the fact that it has done more to extend education in Indonesia in the two and a half years of its existence than the Dutch did in any decade before 1941.

At the time of the Japanese invasion, there were 13,596 primary schools in Indonesia, 32,863 teachers and 1,879,000 pupils. Today there are 16,094 schools, 52,800 teachers and 2,728,000 pupils.

Under the Dutch, there were only 94 secondary schools, 1,006 teachers and 19,388 pupils. Now there are 234 schools, 2,058 teachers and 46,513 pupils. The government is also planning to build 22,000 schools for an estimated 47,110,500 Indonesians, children and adults alike, who require elementary schooling.

Nor is higher education being neglected. The Republican government has already established three new universities.

The concept of education in Indonesia now is that it should be a blending of occidental and oriental cultures. The idea behind this new system stems from the practical consideration that to replace indigenous Indonesian civilization with imitations of western ideas could lead only to serious maladjustments.

Under Dutch rule, the average educated Indonesian was neither a Dutchman nor an Indonesian. He was simply an Asiatic who had been drilled in western ideas which he didn't necessarily understand.

There is no longer any need in Indonesia for the clandestine schools which once mushroomed throughout the islands in defiance of Dutch orders banning the teaching of all but the Dutch language.

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## AGRICULTURE

In any extractive economy like the Indonesian, the farmer who grows the food is naturally the most important member of the community. In Indonesia he grows food on a plot of land which is seldom larger than one-half acre per family.

He uses two systems of cultivation -- one involving irrigation and the other known as the "ladang" system.

The "ladang" system is popular in backward areas, where comparatively modern methods of agriculture have made little or no headway. It is also used where irrigation is impossible.

It consists simply of clearing the land and burning the scrub. The soil is then seeded and ash raked over it. However, it permits cultivation only once a year and, when the fertility of any one acreage goes into decline, it cannot be reclaimed. The farmer must begin looking for another area. As a result, whole villages in the parts of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes where the "ladang" system is still in use must migrate every five to ten years.

Irrigated rice fields, either on flooded flat lands or on artifically constructed hillside terraces, are common in Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumatra and South Celebes. These fields often yeild three crops a year.

The method of irrigation is elementary. Water from the springs is led to the fields by means of ditches and bamboo pipes. The level of water in the stepped-terraces is regulated by sluice gates set in the retaining mud walls. In flat land where flooding is common, the regulation of water supply during the dry season is done by primitive mechanical methods. Water wheels, with bamboo buckets tied to the outer rim, are kept in motion by wooden paddle vanes. In this manner it is possible to raise the water from the ponds or almost dried-up river beds to the ditches that lead to the fields.

The future of agriculture in Indonesia is the subject of intensive study by the government of the Republic. Under any modernization program which may be put into effect, the chief consideration would be how American methods and equipment could help.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH

Just as the Dutch were delinquent in decreasing the illiteracy rate in Indonesia, they also failed to establish adequate public health services, particularly throughout rural areas.

In America today, there is one doctor for every 700 people. In Europe, the ratio is one for 1,200. In Indonesia before the Japanese invasion, it was one for 70,000!

The problem was unequal distribution of medical men. The majority were private physicians who handled purely private practices in the large towns. Twenty percent of the doctors had to take care of the rural population, comprising 80 percent of the country's total.

This was also true of dentists. In 1941, there were only 173 dentists in Indonesia, all of them private practitioners who worked exclusively in the towns and cities. The rural population had utterly no facilities for dental care.

Hospitals totalled 517, but their bed space could only accommodate 44,826 patients. In addition, there were 93 special hospitals - sanitariums, nursing homes and asylums - with bed space totalling 17,251 patients. Here again, the majority were in the towns and cities.

The Dutch were also delinquent in promoting hygiene education among the rural people. Finally a start was made with funds and material from the Rockefeller Foundation, but after several years of steady work the training had not been extended beyond 11 of Java's 1,500 districts.

The whole field of public health represents still another herculean task which confronts the young government of the Indonesian Republic.

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## INDONESIA AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On February 17, 1948, the First Interim Report of the Committee of Good Offices was presented to the Security Council. The basis of the discussion which followed was the Renville Agreement, and the major issues which developed were the future of the Committee and the question of Dutch puppet states in West Java and Madura.

The Dutch felt that the Committee had done the work which it had been formed to do and that there was no further need of its services. The Indonesian case was to ask for increased powers for the Committee on the grounds that the Dutch had been guilty of unilateral interpretation of the Renville Agreement in deliberately fostering puppet states in Republican territory in West Java, Madura and East Sumatra.

These two positions seemed irreconcilable when Canada submitted a compromise proposal that the Committee and both parties to the dispute continue to report direct to the Council on the progress toward a political settlement in Indonesia. This was passed, together with a Chinese resolution asking the Committee to watch the situation in West Java and Madura and to report about them.

In the final analysis, both sides won and lost. The Dutch were successful in blocking additional powers for the Committee, the Indonesians in focussing attention on the puppet states whose existence endangers the life of the new Republic.

The Committee's first report about West Java has now been received. The following is Republican opinion on the highlights in the Report:

Even the most casual study of how the West Java state was arrived at and of the three Conferences which were held in an effort to promote organized government, will substantiate the validity of the Republic's allegations.

The Dutch themselves admitted that the First Conference was not called in response to any widely expressed public demand. They merely stated that intellectual and religious circles in the area appeared to feel the need of mutual contact in order to review the various political and economic problems.

(continued)

INDONESIA AT THE SECURITY COUNCIL - (Continued)

The Second West Java Conference followed naturally after the First and then came the Third. The Third Conference, which achieved a political organization of sorts, was not more politically representative than the first two Conferences.

Fewer than half of the qualified voters of the area actually exercised their franchise in electing delegates. The elections were called so suddenly that, in the opinion of the Committee based on Republican statements, they were heard of no more than 15 days in advance and in many cases only three days in advance.

22-23

The Netherlands authorities invoked regulations pertaining to a state of war and siege which they had enacted prior to the Japanese invasion in 1941 and forbade meetings of the Islam Party in Bandoeng and forbade other political gatherings in Buitenzorg and Cheribon.

Finally, the Republican delegation charged that there was actually considerable organized opposition to the West Java Conferences. As proof, there was cited a petition issued by 20 influential citizens of the area which carried the signatures of 250,000 people - more than half the number who voted in the elections to choose delegates.

The Republican opinion is that its de facto sovereignty still exists over the whole of Java, Madura and Sumatra. This recognition was given by the Linggadjati Agreement. The Dutch "puppet state" of West Java, as in the case of Madura and East Sumatra, is not representative of the political sympathies of the people of those areas.

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May 7, 1948

[Institute for Unprejudiced Research]

Dr. Du Bois

Dr. Ing. Alex E. Rencs
Rector magnificus
of the
Institut for Unprejudiced Research

Leonstein, 11.9.1947.

To the
National Association for the
Advancement of Coloured People,
69, Fifth Avenue
New York , City.

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Besides this we express the request to give us the names and addresses of personalities, institutions, associations and magazines, that are interested in unprejudiced research on the territory of the psychical researches included and the like and to whom we could send an adequate circularwriting from our part.

We beg you to name us such personalities and institutions that can give us effective help.

We would be grateful for any belit the smallest help, already for the reason that our institution is a perfectly new foundation, disposing of little means.

We beg you also to sue for us in the circle of your friends and clients.

Respectfully

22-26

DDV Linz - R 3410 47

[End.]

# INSTITUT FOR UNPREJUDICED RESEARCH

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Your ref ..... from 194....

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DDV Linz - R 1769 47

[Encl.]

deutsch

To the

N.W. Y0 St.

National Asso
dvencement of

R Leonstein 303

R944

69, Fifth Avenue
N E W Y O R K
City.

Dr. Ing. Alex E. Re[illegible]stein, Oberösterreich,
[illegible]fach.

22-26

[Institute for Unprejudiced Research, 1947?]

Signal of alarm!

M o t t o :

[redacted]

There are many questions whom to answer I should appreciate infinitely more those of merely mathematical ones, e.g. those concerning the ethics, those treating our relations to God, our destination and our future ..... For me it is indifferent whether Sarturnus has five or seven moons, there are things of more sublime charac - ter on the world, whether soul is to perish in 80 or 80 millions of years for if it is to perish the respective space is not but a short delay of grace. Finally the end would be yet imminent. Therefore we are induced to adopt the view that for astrictly scientific argumentation there are pleading so many moments thatbesides this material world there exists still a second one of purely spiritual nature and this of such a variety as that in which we are living, is -, and in this we should participate,

Carl Friedrich Gauss.

You will certainly have become aware that mankind with her misinterpreted materialism has arrived at a deadlock,by majority simply called a "crisis".

The crisis - we must regret it - has spread itself all over the world like a ravaging contagious disease and is extending in spite of all efforts. These crisis have grown an international problem. The efforts to solve these international problems which cannot be presumed to be of definite nature and which tend also to secure a stable peace on world, are presently not restricted but to the circles of statesmen and responsible governments of the single countries. These questions which are of immense importance for all mankind are occupying to an increasing degree not only all prominent scientists, many of whom manifest the view that sooner or later it will be reserved to a"world government" to direct basing on a uniform constitution the history of the nations to their own best,on the contrary these problems must be faced and furthered with joint efforts of the single individuals.

All endeavourings, however, will fail inaslong one principle, the principle of the sentiment of responsibility of each single person for one's actions by word and deed, picture and thought have not been harmonized with the immortality of spirit and soul.

So long as this is not the case the total of ideal measures and efforts will not be but fetters for one part of the populace that cannot understand why just these and no other measures are adopted.

Universal religions, ethic systems and ideologies will no more refrain the demoralisation of the masses because these measures do not intend to follow faith for faith sake alone, because this belief in immortality of spirit and soul is not supported by convincing reports of facts and because partly contrary to this belief various deceitful theories are propagated opposed to this belief and distroying it. This fault doctrinesbased on pseudoscientific elements and this misinterpreted materialism give a perfectly ironeus conceit of the structure of world.

The consequence of these false doctrines is the decrease of the sense for responsibility and the vaining of the moral level in the minds of the inferior classes of the people. On this bases the masses create the principle "of living for to-day". This formula and the

manner of conducting their lives upon this basis destroys all the above-mentioned efforts.

This is why we must unite ourselves in idealistic groups in order to meditate the measures that shall improve world. But before we do this we must agree about the urgency of the series of measures of measures and their orders. As we believe this is to done by reinforcing the beliere in the immortality of spirit and soul by reports of facts and exactly performed investigations to this end.

Most ignore - thanks to deffective and scarcely popular informations (who are mostly published in special periodicals) - that there is not existing a course materialism which contrasts psychic-elements and spirit. Materialism of such kind is only to be found in the heads of half learned people and profanes but not in scientists who are occupied to investigate life and matter.

The most recent results on all scientific spheres whose finaly investigations touch the borders of spiritual and soulish phenomena. But of these facts the large masses are little informed not at all.

Parrot-like the profane mass without reflecting and checking repeats those phrases which are spread by irresponsible speakers and propagandiste who dive out of the darkness.

But there must finally be made limits to such a manner of acting. How to carry out this proposal this is just what we must agree in order to give our measures no local but world wide character.

Certainly likewise as we did ourselves you will already have observed that only quite special measures resp.events of eminent character are able to seperate the broad masses from any convictions because it is a fact that they stick to accustomed ideologies in face a new phenomena.

The coming age which will be called the age of atomic energy makes us believe that simultaniously this contriving to discover the formula of discomposing the matter will also succeed to find the formula for discovering the spirit.

It is our desire that the generations post us may denominate our age not only as having been alone the age of atomic energy but also as the age of re-discovering resp. creation of the spirit.

The numerous special measures who perhaps may exist to effact the crowds to seperate themselves from their idol teach us that the foundation of our ~~institute for~~ " INSTITUT FOR UNPREJUDICED RESEARCH" is one of these special measures.

This institution is to collect the newest results of research which enter into the sphere of soul and spirit - let us call it scientifically - the sphere of psychic energy. The reports on the sphere of phenomena which we observed as being psychic energy shall discentralized there and utilized in statistics and finally be made available in popular form to the large public i.e.the whole mankind in the main languages.

We are willing to found our work on the basis of a new Living Ethic which has itscucres in cosmic laws and which does not only claim faith and believe but at the same time offers also to everybody the recognition of the indisputability of its theses who are founded upon facts. These etics are to lead on mankind to a better future. As soon as this will be achieved all other measures, discussions and conferences will meet success.

The group of international researches under guidance of their president, the vibration-expert Dr.Eng.Alexander Rencs,hereby appeals to reason and heart of their readers to participate actively in the solution of the propesed problems and tasks. This scientifiste solemnly promise to devote their knowledge and abilities disinterestedly to the service of the universal community. But in

order to obtain this we do not only need financial support to enable us to carry out the task and to secure their levelihood but still more they want the most active collaboration from all sides of the world.

Propagate our ideas among your friends, hold conferences in which you expose our ideals, promote them in a grandious propaganda in all periodicals, address to all and each single in order to secure the measures which may deem you necessary for our popularisation among the public.

By our friends abroad should for the case of a financial support for us be opened banc accounts. These bank accounts shall enable us to recompense the scientists and observers who collaborate with us in all such countries where there are existing restrictions in the transfer of sums into foreign countries. These banc accounts are also to enable us to found branch institutions and lecture-houses in each single country.

Provisionally financial contributions may be remitted upon the account: Dr.Eng.Alex.E.Rencs in Zürich, Switzerland, in the Schweizerische Bankverein and with the Creditanstalt-Bankverein, branch office Linz, Austria.

We thank in anticipation for each such support be by financial aid or by gifts of books or other items to equipe our institution or may they consist also in orders imparted to our economic group.

Please do notice the possibility of assistance in connection with the economic group existing in our institution as explained in enclosure to this our appeal.

Our"institut for unprejudiced research" has its temporary seat in Leonstein/Austria. It will represent the central until another country offers better opportunities for development and work. This institution shall be established not as a national but as an international, a-confessional and party-less institution.

It is built up basing on the experiences gained in the laboratory for investigations of vibrations of Dr.Eng.Alex.E.Rencs who is the founder, principal financial supporter and at the same time manager of the institution.

In future, provided sufficient assistance by our friends who have gathered all over the world, shall be founded independent institutions of equal name who coordinate to that of the central.

Studying communities and such for lectures for the above purpose of popularizing the newest scientific results on the sphere of basic investigations of the spiritual basis of existance are to be established all over the world.

The situation is very serious and if we do not aide each other energically without difference of belief, nationality or social class then considering the real culture in the minds and in view of atomic energy not only our culture but all our civilisation will find its end in not to remote a period.

Therefore we beg you again, reflect all well which we have explained and read our appeal with your friends. If possible mimograph this our appeal in your language in order to avoid that any important moment is lost.

Awaiting your kind reply and preparedness for collaboration I am

sincerely

Dr.Eng.Alex E.Rencs
chief of the institution
for vibration research.

---000---

International Society for World Culture 35381 NOV 6'47

AIR MAIL

The determining motives for the organization of the -- "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD" were:

1. The confirmation of the awe-inspiring fact that day after day the danger increases for the majority of men being violently torn away from aven the modest pleasure of being alive;

2. The sincere desire to suppress radically this devlish situation and thereby fulfil and carry out its motto reading as follows:

3. "To achieve the Best that is possible for All and to prolong Life, struggling at all times that may be necessary - with full energies, against any manifestations of Ignorance and Wickedness."

To this effect and in virtue of well-known and very and experiences, it was considered proper and possible, to take the - necessary precautions to prevent the "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE" of being exposed to be condened to partial or - complete inactivity by the potentates of any country or any matetialists and other enemies, hindering the accomplishment of its- noble program.

The "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE", realizing that each man represents that which he has inheritd and that wihch he has colunterily or forcibly acquired, recognizes that the proper formation of the spirit, in the scientific as well as in the moral senses, constitutes the only possibility of impreoving what man has designed.

The "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE" has sufficient measure of judgment permitting it to vouch that it is possible as well as necessary to convert into a fountain of general welfare, for all men of good will, ererythaing that is taken advantage of at the present time, all the resultant progress and all - new inventions.

The "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE" maintains the unchangeable criteriun that, in future, all our actions must adjust themselves fully to the principle:"Do not do unto others what you would dislike being done unto you", if it is desired that most of humanity do not miserably perish form this earth in a widespread chaos.

The "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE" contends that wisdom, together with justice, both applied at all times, everywhere and with the same vigor, are capable of establishing perfect order in the whole world. Thereby, all of us shall gather the greatest imaginable advantages and benefits for curselves, for our families and for all of our friends.

Therefore, from this day on, it should be the most imperative need as well as the most profound satisfaction and the most coveted honor for all men, to be able to contribute their share to this great work, availing themselves of all rescurces of which they dispose.

Never forget that the living conditions are exactly the same for you as for your fellow-being. Therefore, you may be certain that his needs to make his sojourn on this planet a joyful one are not in any way different from those of yours in his pursuit of happiness.

Remember always that the existence and the adequate activities of the "INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WORLD CULTURE" is the most imperative requirement for all men during these momentous times as well as in future.

Whoever you may be: Man or Woman, old or young, rich or poor, manual or intellectual worker and brushing aside everything that distinguishes you from that of your fellow-man, do become a member of the most important International Society in the whole World, so that in this most reasonable of manners you may help to improve the conditions, in general, of our present world and, thereby, in turn, help yourself also.

# LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL

## EL PRESIDENTE PERMANENTE
## Y
## DIRECTOR DE LA SECCION "MEXICO"

3 CALLE DONATELLO 15,
MIXCOAC, D. F.- MEXICO

TELEFONO:
23-58-69

"¡ Para alcanzar lo mejor posible en todo y prolongar la vida, luchamos durante todo el tiempo necesario con todas nuestras fuerzas contra cualquiera manifestación de ignorancia y maldad !"

HANS Dobbertsein, Perm. Pres.

AIR MAIL

**"LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL" ES LA PATROCINADORA Y LA PROMOTORA DE TODA CLASE DE ESFUERZOS CULTURALES EN EL MUNDO ENTERO.**

El motivo determinante para la fundación de "LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL," fué:

1o: La comprobación del hecho aterrador, que de día en día aumenta el peligro que a la mayoría de los hombres de todos los países le arrebata aún el modesto goce de la vida.

2o: El sincero deseo de suprimir radicalmente esta situación diabólica, y con ello, realizar su lema que reza como sigue: "Para alcanzar lo mejor posible en todo y prolongar la vida, luchamos durante todo el tiempo necesario con todas nuestras fuerzas contra cualquiera manifestación de ignorancia y maldad".

A tal efecto, y en virtud de las experiencias de sobra conocidas y demasiado tristes, se consideró acertado y fué posible, tomar las precauciones necesarias para evitar que "LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL" jamás se halle expuestas a que los potentados de cualquier país o cualesquiera materialistas y otros enemigos lo condenen a una inactividad parcial o completa, impidiendo la realización de su noble programa.

"LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL", sabiendo que cada hombre es aquello que heredó y lo que voluntaria o forzosamente adquirió, reconoce que la acertada formación del espíritu tanto en el orden científico como en el de lo moral constituye la UNICA posibilidad de mejorar lo que el hombre ha plasmado.

"LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL", tiene la medida suficiente de juicio que le permite constatar que es necesario a la vez que posible convertir en la fuente de bienestar general para todos los hombres de buena voluntad, todo lo actualmente aprovechado, todos los adelantos de ello y todo nuevo invento.

"LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL", sostiene el criterio inmutable de que en lo sucesivo todas nuestras acciones deberán ajustarse cabalmente al principio: no hagas a otro lo que no quieras que se te haga a tí, si se quiere evitar que la mayoría de todos los pueblos perezca miserablemente en el caos general.

"LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL", afirma que la sabiduría, unida a la justicia, y ambas aplicadas en todo tiempo, en todos los lugares y con el máximo vigor, están capacitadas para establecer el orden perfecto en el mundo entero; y con ello todos nosotros obtendremos el provecho más grande imaginable para nosotros mismos, para nuestros familiares y para todos nuestros amigos.

Por todo lo expuesto, a partir de hoy debería de ser para todo hombre la necesidad más imperiosa a la vez que la satisfacción más profunda y el honor más deseado, el poder aportar su contingente a esta grandiosa obra, valiéndose de todos los recursos de que disponga.

¡No olvides jamás que las condiciones de vivir son exactamente las mismas para tí que para tu prójimo y, por tanto, ten la seguridad de que sus necesidades para convertir en goce su permanencia en este planeta no se distinguen de nada de las tuyas para ser feliz!

¡Recuerda siempre que la labor acertada de "LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL", es el requisito más imperioso para todos los hombres en la actualidad, llena de peligros para todas las personas decentes.

Seas quien seas: Hombre o Mujer, grande o joven, rico o pobre, trabajador manual o mental y haciendo a un lado todo lo demás que te distinga de tus prójimos, HOY MISMO hazte miembro de "LA SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL PRO CULTURA MUNDIAL" la Más Importante en el Mundo Entero, para que de esta manera razonable, ayudes a mejorar las condiciones generales en el mundo, y así se te ayudará también a tí mismo!

Para recibir informes más detallados, arregle Ud. su cita entre las 9 y las 10 horas, los días hábiles por el teléfono: 23-58-69.

[International Society for World Culture]

December 18, 1947

22-18-015

El Presidente Permanente
La Sociedad Internacional Pro
Cultura Mundial
Calle Donatello 15
Mixcoac, D. F. Mexico

Gentlemen:

I have your circular letter concerning your organization and wish to express my interest in it and willingness to cooperate in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[International Workers Order]
Reg to write to Bedacht

2 January 1947

21-15-26

My dear sir:

I regret that pressure of work made it impossible for me to comply with your request of December 20th. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Max Bedacht
General Secretary
International Workers Order
80 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

[Interracial Medical Club]

Corresp R

HERMAN ROBBINS, M. D.
74 WEST 103RD STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.
MONUMENT 2-7207

Nov. 7, 1947.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
409 Edgecomb Ave.
N.Y., N.Y.

22-15-4

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I am writing to you as Chairman of the Interracial Medical Club, a club which has been formed recently whose purpose is to combat discrimination in the medical and dental professions.

As you may already know from a report in the N.Y. Times a resolution was presented before the N.Y. County Medical Society to provide for "the establishment of a special type of membership in the A.M.A. available on application to physicians who, for

HERMAN ROBBINS, M. D.
74 WEST 103RD STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

MONUMENT 2-7207

22-15-5

reasons of race, creed, color or sex have been denied admission to their local county medical societies". I am enclosing the full text of the resolution as presented and passed by the society. The Interracial Medical Club would be extremely interested in your comments on the resolution. Would you, therefore, be so kind as to write to me your reaction to this resolution (whether it is good or bad, a progressive step or not, favorable or unfavorable to the people it purports to help). I hope to be able to present your comments at our next meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Robbins M.D.

[Encl.]

REPORT OF THE COMITIA MINORA — October 13, 1947

On recommendation of the Committee on Public Relations the Comitia Minora approved the following resolution:

"WHEREAS: Certain county medical societies in various parts of the United States are known to exclude from their membership physicians of certain races, regardless of their professional ability or ethical standing, and

"WHEREAS: Physicians excluded from such county societies for such special reasons are thereby excluded from membership or fellowship in the American Medical Association, and

"WHEREAS: Physicians so excluded from membership in the American Medical Association are for that reason denied the right to apply for certification by the national boards in their respective specialties and are similarly denied the right to apply for membership in the American Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and other comparable professional societies, and

"WHEREAS: Physicians denied these professional recognitions are likewise precluded from professional service of various types and for various agencies which require physicians to present these evidences of special qualification, and

"WHEREAS: Each county medical society has a final right, within certain broad limitations, to determine for itself the specific requirements for admission to regular or active membership in such societies, and this principle of local autonomy has been confirmed repeatedly by the American Medical Association and

"WHEREAS: It seems only right and equitable that physicians excluded from membership in their county medical societies because of special local conditions or requirements should be given access to some type of membership in the American Medical Association, which would make it possible for them to apply for examination by the certifying boards and admission to other national professional organizations for which membership in the A.M.A. is a prerequisite, THEREFORE BE IT

"RESOLVED: By the Medical Society of the County of New York that appropriate action be taken by this Society to bring this problem to the attention of the Medical Society of the State of New York, to the end that a resolution shall be presented at the earliest possible date by the Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association which would provide for the establishment of a special type of membership in the American Medical Association, available on application to physicians who, for reasons of race, creed, color or sex, have been denied admission to their local county medical societies."

Revised text — modified

[Interracial Medical Club]

November 14, 1947

220 - 15

Dr. Herman Robbins
74 West 103rd Street
New York 35, New York

Dear Dr. Robbins: I am writing in reply to your letter of November 7 to Dr. DuBois. Unfortunately, Dr. Du Bois is away lecturing and will not return to his desk until mid-December. Under the circumstances the request for comment on the REPORT cannot be met. I am sure, however, that the Doctor would have been interested in letting you have his reactions had he been here to give them.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

Henry Wallace

ADA BELLE JACKSON
454 HALSEY STREET
BROOKLYN 33, N. Y.
GLENMORE 2-3644

11:55 AM

December 19, 1947

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Will you join with me and about 100 other Negro leaders in sending the enclosed "Christmas Greeting and New Year Plea" to Henry A. Wallace? Please reply immediately.

Knowing your record of progressive leadership, I am sure you will want to participate in this appeal for Mr. Wallace to declare his candidacy for election as President in 1948. Our whole country, and Negro citizens especially, sorely need the kind of leadership which he so effectively represents.

We understand that Mr. Wallace is likely to make his decision within a few days. Such a message as this from a representative group of Negro leaders would undoubtedly help him to decide as we all hope he will.

We have only a few days in which to carry through this project. Please let me have your reply at least by Monday, December 22. If necessary, send a telegram at my expense.

Sincerely yours,

Ada B. Jackson

(Mrs.) Ada B. Jackson

310

842 MAR 10 '47

Graduate School of Education
Harvard University
Lawerance Hall
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secretary
National Asso. for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White,

22-3-11

My present concern is with Negro-white relationships as they exist in the United States and how these relationships affect the status and reputation of this country before the eyes of the world. The two questions below relate to two particular phases of the problem:

1. If America is to accept its role as the leader toward true world democracy, can it afford to maintain the present status of Negro-white relationships?

2. As a result of the Negro-white problem in America how do other nations regard the United States' proclaimed intention of establishing world democracy?

Could you suggest any recent books, periodicals, articles from the press, etc., which might be pertinent to the phases stipulated above? Any suggestions from you would be deeply appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Earl C. Jackson

22 September 1947

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March without date addressed to Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP. I beg to say: (1) If America is to accept a role as leader for true world democracy it cannot afford to maintain the present status of Negro-White relationship. (2) Other nations regard the determination of the United States to establish world democracy as a matter of which is to be judged in the light of her success in establishing democracy within her own boundaries.

22-3-16

I think you will find in my book, The World and Africa published by The Viking Press in 1947, considerable data on this subject; also in my Color and Democracy published in 1945 by Harcourt, Brace and Company.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Earl C. Jackson
Graduate School of Education
Lawrence Hall
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

It's a girl!

Name Kathryn Alice

Date 10/6/47 Weight 7lb 7oz

Mr & Mrs Esther (Cooper)
and James Jackson
5202 Crane Ave
Detroit

22-23

November 14, 1947

Miss Kathryn Alice Jackson
5202 Crane Avenue
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Miss Jackson: May I welcome you to this world. We have been awaiting you, and there's plenty to do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

Reg for information

6 January 1947

21-24-14

My dear sir:

Your letter of December 10th addressed to the Secretary of the NAACP has been handed to me for reply. I am very glad indeed to get the information which you have sent. I visited Dakar in 1923 or 1924 when a colored Consul was serving the United States there, and had considerable influence. I know of the strategic importance of Dakar and of its probable future, and am sorry to hear that the French are not encouraging the native population. It has always been difficult to get exact data concerning colonial conditions in French Africa.

This association has long been interested in making connection between intellectuals of the various groups of the Africans and their descendants throughout the world. This was shown by our starting the Pan African Congress which first met in Paris in 1919 and had its 5th meeting in Manchester, England in 1945. The Association is going to adopt a program for gathering of information concerning Africans in all parts of the world, but as yet it has not been implemented. We have, of course, so large a problem of our own that most of our interests are concentered there.

You ought to receive Negro American Newspapers. Their news coverage of even Africa is broad and well done. However, they do not get much direct news from West Africa.

~~The~~ chie

The chief Negro newspapers are : the Pitsburgh-Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Chicago Defender 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, 711-723 East Olney Road, Norfolk, Virginia. Negroes have been pretty well weeded out of our consular service and the service of the State Department although there are a few left. I think that if the interest of Negroes were aroused in as to the particular problems in Africa, they would press for appointments and their political power is large enough for them to make some headway but they must be in possession of reliable facts.

I would also advise you to write George Padmore, 22 Cranleigh House, Cranleigh Street, London N.W. 1, England; he has great deal of information and is connected with the Pan African Congress. I, myself am just publishing a book January 27th and the "World and Africa" which has a great deal of African history. I hope you would be able to get hold of it. I am sending some

Negro American newspapers and other matter which I hope will reach you, although the censor may seize it. I shall be glad to hear from you and to know if you receive this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

21-24-18

Mr. W. A. Jackson
c/o Miss Clara Collins
American Consulate General
Dakar, Senegal
French West Africa

45-1-121

c/o Miss Clara Collins. [W.A. Jackson]
American Consulate General.
Dakar, Senegal - French West Africa
February 8, 1947.

Dr W.E. Burghardt DuBois,
Department of Special Research,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.,

35-1-68

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I thank you for your very kind letter of January 6, last. I am certainly pleased to know that you are still active and writing about Africa.

I had about given up hope of ever receiving a letter from the states, especially from an organization like the N.A.A.C.P.

If you want to visit Dakar now, you would find a different place from that of 1923. You would see more whites along the streets than Africans - you would see beautiful modern buildings for whites, and the Africans, living poorly

45-1-122

much as they have been living for a hundred years. In fact, I believe the conditions here are worse than fifty years ago. In the past, the natives were industrious and self-supporting whereas today, they have forgotten how to weave, work metals or do anything for themselves. Even in agriculture they no longer grow their own foods - they are now wholly dependent on outside sources for everything they need. This so-called freedom is but a myth.

It appears that wartime postal regulations are still in existence somewhere along the line as I have not received the papers which you sent to me. Actually, I'm afraid to subscribe for Negro newspapers, even professional magazines such as the Engineering Mining Journal never reach me. However, I'm going to keep on the look for the matter. I don't feel safe in writing to Mr Padmore, the British officials here have already informed the Soviet ~~Govt~~ not to permit Padmore to land etc., in case he ever comes to French Africa.

I am thinking seriously of crossing

35-1-69

45-1-123

over to Brazil. I cannot see any hope here. For more than six months I have been in Dakar trying to get permission to buy american dollars to pay for modern prospecting and mining equipment, although I held a government permit to prospect for precious metals and precious stones. I don't think that I would have the trouble in Brazil that I'm having here.

35-1-74

I am herewith sending you some very badly written stuff that may not be of interest, however, if there is anything of value and of interest to you I shall be glad. I have some printed matter from native sources which I plan to send you when I meet a reliable American going home.

I hope you will please pardon my very bad writing and spelling. I find it impossible to use a typewriter. Black market prices run as high as five hundred dollars for a small portable machine. If there is any specific or special information which you would like me to furnish you, I will be

over

glad to do what I can.

The American military forces are leaving their air base - the Rebels are using them & leave at once. The conduct of American forces here as been very bad. They have killed and abused as well as underpaid the natives employed at the camp. They have stolen and openly sold government supplies. Now, they are hated by all and sundry. I hear that the commanding officer, and most of the officers - & 4's and Civilians are to be tried when they reach the States.

Hoping to hear from you again. I am,
Yours very truly -
W. G. Jackson.
(address as in first letter)

P.S. - I would appreciate if you would be kind enough to send me the address of the publishers of your recent book - W.G.J.

COPY

c/o Miss Clara Collins
American Consulate General
Dakar, Senegal: French West Africa
February 8, 1947

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
Department of Special Research
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I thank you for your very kind letter of January 6, last. I am certainly pleased to know that you are still active and writing about Africa.

I had about given up hope of ever receiving a letter from the states, especially from an organization like the NAACP.

If you were ti visit Dakar now, you would find a different place from that of 1923. You would see more whites along the streets than Africans--you would see beautiful modern buildings for whites---the Africans are living pretty much as they have been living for a hundred years. In fact, I believe the conditions here are worse than fifty years ago. In the past, the natives were industrious and self-supporting, whereas today, they have forgotten how to weave, work metals, or do anything for themselves. Even in agriculture they no longer grow their own foods---they are now wholly dependent on outside sources for everything they need. This so-called freedom is but a myth.

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I hope you will please pardon my very bad writing and spelling. I find it impossible to buy a typewriter---black market prices run as high as $400 for a small portable machine. If there is any specific or special information which you would like me to furnish you, I will be glad to do what I can.

The American military forces are closing their air base---the French are urging them to leave at once. The conduct of American forces here has been very bad. They have killed and abused, as well as underpaid the Africans employed at the camp. They have stolen and openly sold government supplies. Now, they are hated by all and sundry. I hear that the Commanding officer, and most of the officers--84 soldiers and civilians are to be tried when they reach the states.

Hoping to hear from you again, I am

Yours very truly
W.A. Jackson

P.S. I would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to send me the address of the publishers of your recent book. WAJ

For a colored American to move about here in French West Africa is difficult, and to get information out is even more difficult. In the interior, where I have lived, a whole year has passed without my getting a single letter, even when I send money out by Americans returning home to purchase professional books. The books are never delivered, although after a lapse of several months, publishers write that the books had been sent. I mention this in order to show how hard even native Africans find it if they wished to send out or to receive matter from the Pan African Conference or other organizations.

Now as regard to conditions here in French West Africa, I am familiar with conditions and am on friendly terms with most December 16, 1947 ctual leaders and progressive rulers in Guinee, Ivory Coast, Sudan and Senegal. But before going into details, may I throw a little light on intellectuals and leaders.

With but few exceptions, there are no African intellectuals in either of these countries mentioned who are sincerely interested in helping the masses of their people, or lifting them from slavery. Practically all the intellectuals who have received education in France are employed by the Government in various capacities---they are well paid and well treated, they are given privileges which are denied other Africans such as first class coaches on trains and hotel accommodations, etc., hence, they have the French attitude and are not interested either in their own people or contacts on the outside. In other words, they are Super-Frenchmen. Recently, since the fall of France in 1940 these intellectuals 63 Washington Square, South factions demanding freedom from white domination and Africa for Africans, New York merely seek to elevate themselves. The French are aware of this and are, of course, pushing these disloyal groups to the front.

Dear Mr. Mezerik: I have just read your article, The MRP and Socialist have supported these Africans, even going so far as stuffing ballot boxes and driving from the voting places persons who might be against their man. T There are two or perhaps three of the several deputies in the present French Parliament who are trying to work for their people, one from the Ivory Coast, one from Guinee and one the Ivory Coast. Here in Senegal, Laurient(?) Guye would be killed if he should

Persons Before the U. N.

one of The Nation, I found it to be very good, well done, and I liked it very much.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

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[W. A. Jackson]

file West Africa

% American Consulate General.
Dakar, Senegal.
French West Africa.
April 7, 1947.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.
20 - West 40th Street
New York 18. N.Y.,

Dear Sir:

I thank you for sending the Negro papers to me. The local French people have opened and examined each parcel and apparently are satisfied that there is nothing in them that would damage French prestige there.

I certainly appreciate your kindness. I have read and reread every item. The outlook for our group in America appears to be dark indeed. I have never been a back to Africa for the masses of American colored people advocate. But from what I can see, the migration of a few thousand progress, colored families from the states to such places as Senegal and the highlands of French Guinea would, in a small way be the inflow of these intelligent, but sorely pressed individuals who feel that

they could better themselves by leaving the U.S., however, I don't know what encouragement the American government would give in making arrangements with the French government for such a venture. I would like to hear your private opinion on this.

The political situation here is very tense. That is, there is fear of an open rebellion even war is war in Europe in which France will be divided into two opposing camps, Communist and M.R.P. Locally, the Communists are most active - they have the police and military forces in their hands and a large following of Africans, mostly from Dahomey, Togo-Cameroons and the Mossi people of the Sudan. I am watched very closely - the authorities seem to fear that America and England will support De Gaulle and take over the French colonies in case of a war in Europe.

M. Lamine Gueye, mayor of Dakar and deputy for Senegal recently paid a visit to West Africa. He made a hasty tour, stopping at Bissau - Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast and Nigeria. The purpose

y his visiting these places was to ~~A~~ observe whether ~~French~~ the ~~colo~~ countries visited ~~were~~ are ~~under the~~ better administered than the French colonies. Since his return, he has not made a public statement concerning his trip - Gvmt authorities are much concerned over his silence - needless to say, the French Govt was kept informed y his movements on the trip.

22-22-37

I am preparing to leave for the Sudan and French Niger to make a brief examination y certain mineralized areas that are supposed have deposits y non-ferrous metals. During my journey I plan to visit such places as Segu, Mopti and Timbuctoo on the Niger river and the Mossi States further east.

This letter is being ~~posted~~ mailed in the States by Mr Lake, Liberian Government power engineer who is passing through here enroute to the States on official business. I hope it reaches ~~safely~~ safely.

Again thanking you for the papers. With best wishes to you personally -

Yours,

yours most respectfully

W. A. Jackson.

P.S., Any information on the Trusteeship of Togo - will be welcome.)

# JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

JOSEPH F. MARRON
LIBRARIAN
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

March 8, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York, 18, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In further reference to my letter of February 21st I am glad to state the publication for which I am asking is entitled ERA OF PROGRESS in two volumes of which you are credited with being the compiler.

Perhaps this more definite information will aid you in seeing that it reaches us at the earliest possible date because we have been considerably delayed through addressing you at Atlanta.

This material would be very useful to us in our Branch Library for Negro Patrons.

Very truly yours,

Jos. F. Marron

CHIEF LIBRARIAN

JFM:jr

2-22-28

# THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. · WATKINS 9-1600

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, Director
LOUIS LERMAN, Exec. Secretary



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Ruth Young


22-26-18

December 12, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson School, I invite you to address the Fourth Annual Dinner of our institution on the evening of February 9th at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

As you know, we have been eager to present you at one of our public forums this year -- at Town Hall in May, and at Manhattan Center just this week -- but schedule conflicts have made this impossible. We do hope that you can arrange to be with us on February 9th.

I am sending this invitation to your home in the hope that we can get an immediate reply, perhaps via telephone; so we may proceed at once with announcements. I shall call you Saturday.

Sincerely yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

P.S. - There is another matter about which I should like very much to talk with you over this week-end. You can let me know when I call whether there will be an opportunity for me to meet with you.

D.A.W.

# THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

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Max Yergan
Ruth Young


22-26-17

Dec. 16, 1947

Dr. William E. B. Dubois
NAACP
20 W. 40 St.
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We were delighted to hear from Doxey Wilkerson that you have agreed to talk at our school's fourth anniversary dinner.

I presume that he told you that the dinner will take place on Monday, February 9th, at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

We will send further details later. If you have any questions we can answer for you now, we will be glad to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Howard Selsam

Howard Selsam

HS/ba
upw-tu

[Jonas L. Jewett]

The School of Cabinet Making
1706½ North Palace St.
Tyler, Texas
Dec 5, 1947

Mr Davis
c/o Editor Chicago Defender.
Chicago, Ill.

22-22-19

Dear Sir: I have always heard that "it takes the darkest of nights to bring out the stars." I have just read your weekly article on "Ebony" and I am glad it took such an article to move you to classify yourself on some angle of Industrial Education I have held against you since I was a student of Tuskegee thirty years ago.

You wrote a good article, its quite unfortunate you failed to write such an article 30 years ago. Then, I for one, would not have been thinking, on account of your literary stand that you were an "Intellectual ass" or a Contemptable ass. Not so long ago I noticed that you vowed to the group of "what the Negro needs" etc, which was such a departure

from the foreign Journal reference made
to our group that required nothing had
happened to your style.
You all "On the ball" I have
read everything you have written for the
last 30 years.
I am glad Tommy "got your
goat" so that I for one may see
the best you ought to have been
seen of the while.
Yours.
Jonas Dewell
Archabet Bureau.
Tyler, Texas

22-22-20

22-22-21

December 18, 1947

Mr. Jonas L. Jewett
Ideal School of Cabenet Making
1706½ North Palace Street
Tyler, Texas

My dear Sir:

I have talked for the last forty years along the same lines that I recently printed in The Chicago Defender, concerning industrial education. If you have not read what I have said, then it is your fault and not mine.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

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Jewish Life

Issued Monthly by the Morning Freiheit Association

35 EAST 12TH STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

*Telephone:*
ALgonquin 4-9480

*Cable Address:*
Morning Freiheit, N. Y.

JEWS

November 11, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York City, New York

22-23-31

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are sending you under separate cover several sample copies of Jewish Life for your examination. We are planning a special April issue on anti-Semitism in the United States. We are anxious to include an article on the relationship between the struggle against anti-Semitism and all forms of anti-Negroism. Doxey Wilkerson agreed with me that it would most valuable if you would accept our invitation to do this piece for us.

Would you please let me know whether you can undertake this. The size of the article should be approximately 2,000 words, our deadline for this issue, because it will be enlarged, is January first.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Barron

SB:mg
ang:cio

Samuel Barron
Managing Editor

November 14, 1947

22-2-3-32

Mr. Samuel Barron
Jewish Life
35 East 12th Street
New York 3, New York

My dear Sir: Answering your letter of November 11, I beg to say that I am lecturing in the Middle West during the rest of November and most of December. I would not have time to prepare the article for which you asked.

With regrets, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

# JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

*of the International Workers Order*

80 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y., ALgonquin 4-7733

ALBERT E. KAHN
*President*

RUBIN SALTZMAN
*General Secretary*

GEDALIAH SANDLER
*Executive Secretary*

GEORGE STARR
*National Director*

December 16, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-12-37

The young peoples division of our Order is holding its Constitutional Convention on Saturday and Sunday, December 27 and 28, at the Fraternal Club House at 110 West 48th Street, NewYork, N.Y.

As a feature of the convention we are planning a Symposium on the Role of American Youth in the Struggle for Democracy. We are having Mr. Morris U. Schappes speak on the role of Jewish youth in this respect, and Mr. Frank Ilchuk (President of the Ukrainian Fraternal Union, who just returned from the Soviet Union), on the role of Slavic youth. We would be honored to have you share in this by addressing us on the role of Negro youth.

The symposium will be held on Sunday, the 28th at 12 Noon. We suggest, if possible, a 10 to 15 minute address.

We do greatly hope you can see your way to accept. Please let us hear from you.

Fraternally yours,

E.N. Rymer
National Youth Director

ENR:JM
uopwa #16

Form LH 00—1M—8-47
209

Rsddick, D. Cu 3-1250

Jones, Mad. LO 3-6890

Hughes, L. Ed 4-6909

Banner, Warren CHelsea 3-1838

Referred as speaker

[Jewish Youth Banquet]

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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| LC = Deferred Cable |
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P LA1015 NL PD=PHILADELPHIA PENN 3

DR W E B DU BOIS=

20 WEST 40 ST NYK=

AS OUTSTANDING HOSTORIAN AND LEADER OF NEGRO PEOPLE COMMITTEE WOULD BE HONORED TO HAVE YOU PRSENT AWARD TO HOWARD FAST AUTHOR OF FREEDHAM ROAD AND OTHER HISTORICAL NOVELS AT TRIBUTE TO JEWISH YOUTH BANQUET NOV 18TH PHILA PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

MARCELLA SLOANE AND DR DANIEL LONGAKER 13 SOUTH 21ST=

13 21=

22-12-57

COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Jewish Youth Banquet]

lecture

November 6, 1947

Miss Marcella Sloane and
Dr. Daniel Longaker
13 South 21st Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

23-12-56

My dear Friends:

I am very sorry indeed that I cannot come November 18 and present the award to Howard Fast. I have great admiration for his ability and courage, and would deem it an honor to be of service on this occasion; but unfortunately I have a lecture engagement that prevents me from coming.

Will you present to him and his friends the assurances of my appreciation of your invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

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JOSEPH L. EGAN
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1947 MAR 24 PM 3 58

DR W E B DUBOIS, CARE DR METZ T P LOCHARD=
5170 SOUTH PARKWAY CHGO=

22-1-9

FEW MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE HAVE MERITED SO COMPLETELY AS YOU THE UNQUALIFIED TRIBUTE OF THE WORLD OF LETTERS SCHOLARSHIP LEADERSHIP AND CULTURE ON THIS DAY MRS JOHNSON AND I SALUTE=
CHARLES S JOHNSON.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

13 January 1947

22-23-43

My dear Mildred:

I am beginning to get a little anxious on account of not hearing from you. Write me and tell me how you are getting on. At any rate, I hope that my last letter did not make you any worse. I am leaving here January 25th and shall turn up in Chicago the last week in March coming by way of the Carolinas, Florida, Texas and California. I hope that I will find you well and happy, when I reach Chicago; but do write me before I leave. Mrs. Du Bois is little better and the rest of the family is well.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

[Mildred Bryant-Jones]

Mildred Bryant-Jones

January 23, 1947

22-23-42

My dear Mildred:

I was glad to hear from you and learn that at least you had received my last letter and all was well. I am preparing to be off on my trip to the South and West.

I expect to be in Chicago the week of March 23, 1947. Please arrange for some decent weather. I shall write you during the trip.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

7 April 1947

Dear Mildred:

I arrive Saturday, April twelfth at 2:55 p. m. by American Airlines. I shall return leaving Tuesday at noon.

I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15

29 May 1947

My dear Mildred:

22-23-40

I have been to Arkansas and returned. I spoke in Pine Bluff, and Little Rock and had a very pleasant time. And at half-past five on Tuesday I started from Little Rock and landed at midnight in New York. Tomorrow Du Bois comes for a week-end and we shall go to see "Great Expectations" at Radio City. I may say that I am bid by the Department of Education, the University of Chicago to speak at a national convention November 27-29 with a good and reasonable fee. I think that I shall probably accept. Tell me all about yourself.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

October 10, 1947

22-23-41

My dear Mildred:

I have your letters and hurry to assure you that I am quite all right. I have been in the city now for sometime and shall be here most of October. Along the latter part of November I shall begin my western trip. Mrs. Du Bois is still fairly comfortable, but not improving. We have had lovely fall weather here and it still continues. I went to one of the World Series games and greatly enjoyed it.

I hope you are well and taking care of yourself.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

WEBD:lm

Lecture

December 18, 1947

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

22-12-47

I am safely at home and rested, and starting in with my work. I shall make one speech at Virginia State in the Middle of this month and then be at home for Christmas. After that, I will be back in New York. I had a fine time at Princeton. I trust that you are well and happy and I want to thank you for your very kind hospitality. Let me hear from you when you can. The telegram from Ada Young was all right. I received it and will answer it.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Annice Jordan]

2 Mohawk Court Apt 10C
Schenectady 5 N Y
June 2 1947

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Md

Dear Dr Du Bois

22-6-10

My husband, Bradford Jordan was tremendously interested in the social and psychological aspects (as well as the economic) of the displacement & migrations of the cotton pickers of the South by the mechanical cotton pickers and harvesters, and began an article "The Great Migration" which seemed to be growing into a book.

Mr Jordan passed away very suddenly on March 29. and illness & shock have delayed my taking it up

as promptly and efficiently as I would wish and intend.

My task now is to find some one willing to see it thru to completion & publication. I feel there is a real urgency

Several friends have suggested that you might be willing to name such a person — Mrs Margaret Halsey (not a liberal or a "sociologist" or an officer of the NAACP in or near Schenectady or Troy; or a professional writer might be found.

I cannot tell you how sincerely I would appreciate your help in this hour which means so much to me — and to his memory.

I have just read the article in the Saturday Evening Post May 31, on the subject, but our mss deals with much more of the human element and thus broader.

We have so deeply appreciated your books It is this admiration which leads me to turn to you now. Very sincerely Annice Jordan (Mrs Bradford Jr.)

22-6-11

Minnice Jordan

12 June 1947

My dear Mrs. Jordan:

Your letter of June 2 reached me late because of my absence on a speaking tour in the Southwest. I think I remember corresponding with your husband on the effect of the displacement caused by the mechanical cotton-picker.

I shall be very glad if I can give you advice about the book which Mr. Jordan began, but I could not give you any advice of any real value unless I could see and read the manuscript. In that way I can get an idea of just what he was doing; what materials he had and what more were needed; and how much work there would be to complete the book.

Moreover much would depend on just what you wish. I should think probably that you would want a book finished that would be practically his work; with such arrangement and additional writing as would not disturb the main outline of what he has done, and which would naturally be published in his name as the author. If he has gone far enough, I should think this could be done. On the other hand, you might, of course, in case his work was not sufficiently finished, introduce a co-author, someone whose name would appear on the title page as having done part of the work. This I imagine would hardly be necessary.

At any rate, if you will send me a carbon copy of the manuscript, I will be glad to look it over and give you such advice as I can. Possibly it would be easy to find someone here in New York to do the necessary work and that probably would be near enough to Schenectady for practical purposes. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Bradford Jordan
2 Mohawk Court
Schenectady 5, New York

[Annice Jordan]

2 Mohawk Court Apt 106
Schenectady 5 NY
June 19, 1947

Dear Dr DuBois,

Please know how deeply grateful and appreciative I am of your kind letter of June 12 regarding finding an available person to go on with my husband's article on the social significance of the Cotton Harvester.

It would be perfectly agreeable to me if have a co-author's name appear, if it seems not sufficiently complete or organized.

There is some work I can do to make it more readily scanned by you, (as you so kindly suggest) and I am doing that now hoping not to suffer too long a delay. Very sincerely yours

Annice F. Jordan
(Mrs Bideford F.)

22-23-29

[Annice F. Jordan]

BRADFORD JORDAN
2 MOHAWK COURT, APT. 106
SCHENECTADY 5, NEW YORK

lecture

Oct 6, 1947.

My dear Dr DuBois,-

It is good news that you are coming to Schenectady. We are very fond of our Carver League and their activities.

I have not forgotten your wonderfully helpful letter of last June 12 with suggestions regarding Mr Jordan's article which he hoped to have printed before 1947 was entirely over. There was considerable to do about organizing and arranging, and now typing.

If your generous offer to read a carbon copy still stands, which I ardently hope, I would like to put it into your hands when you are here whether before your lecture or afterwards. I would appreciate a little talk with you.

The Carver League is expecting to hear from you possibly this week, but I thot I would not wait any longer, but speak sufficiently

22-12-60

in advance so as not to inconvenience you too much. They will call me on receipt of word from you about your plans.

With sincere good wishes and high regard

Very truly yours,

Annice F. Jordan

(Mrs. Bradford Jordan)

[Annice Jordan]

Corresp. J

November 6, 1947

22-23-27

Mrs. Bradford Jordan
2 Mohawk Court, Apartment 106
Schenectady 5, New York

My dear Mrs. Jordan:

Answering your letter of October 6, may I say that I arrive in Schenectady Thursday afternoon, November 20 at four. I lecture at night and leave for New York the next morning at eleven.

I would hardly have time to read your manuscript carefully during that brief period. I think it would be better for you to mail it to me in New York later and let me return it to you after I have had a chance to examine it carefully.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

BRADFORD JORDAN
106 MOHAWK COURT
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK
January 28, 1947

Dear Prof. Du Bois:

The problem about to be posed by the development of the mechanical cotton picker, the millions of to-be-displaced persons for whom some provision must be made, has me very much perturbed. With the best that can now be done there is certain to be vast misery, and possibly bloodshed. What to do is one of the great questions of the Twentieth Century. So far as I know nothing is at present contemplated by any means adequate to the seriousness of the impending crisis.

22-6-8

Having lived for many years in Memphis, Savannah and Houston, as well as other cities both North and South, I have some knowledge at first hand, understand the prejudices of both sections, and should like if possible to make my contribution to the solution.

I am in process of preparing an article on this subject, - "The Mechanical Cotton Picker, Blessing or Calamity?", with the hope that it may appeal to one of the big magazines, and believe you can be of very great help with your comments.

Without as yet getting any very satisfactory answers, the following questions have been put to a number of persons, both white and Negro; and would appreciate very much your answers:

1 What is being done about it?
2 What in your opinion should be done about it?
3 What can you do about it?
4 What will be the consequences in the black belts of the Northern cities if and when they are suddenly confronted with an increase in their populations of 25%?

Appreciating highly your suggestions in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

Bradford Jordan

Bradford Jordan

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

3 February 1947

Dear Mr. Jordan:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in the South and West. He will not return to his desk until April 1, 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

Clementine Hercules

Mr. Bradford Jordan
106 Mohawk Court
Schenectady, New York

BRADFORD JORDAN
2 MOHAWK COURT, APT. 106
SCHENECTADY 5, NEW YORK
February 10, 1947

Dear Miss Hercules:

Thank you for your letter of the 3rd advising that Dr Du Bois is on a lecture tour and will not return to his desk till April 1st.

Would you be good enough to send him my letter of January 28, as possibly he might be able to answer while still on tour; and also include with it the enclosed copy of my original essay: - "The Mechanical Cotton Picker, Blessing or Calamity?", which I am in process of revising and extending. Probably it will finally read "The Coming Migration".

22-6-9

I should like specifically to know from Dr Du Bois whether it will be agreeable with him if I write in this article:

> "How bitter is the injustice to which those of his race are subjected is typefied by the heart-rending cry of a father, Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, whose only child had been taken in death, and who, because he had 'in his veins the blood of all the great races of mankind' had been made to understand that, in the eyes of the White Race he was only a Negro. Combining the intellect of his many ancestral strains, with a mind trained in Europe and America, this great man was excluded from the society of his peers, and made to suffer the injustices of a so-called "Superior Race":
>
> > "Well sped my boy, before the world had dubbed
> > your ambition insolence, had held your ideals
> > unattainable, and taught you to cringe and bow.
> > Better far this nameless void that shops my
> > life than a sea of sorrow for you".
>
> Quoted from "The Souls of Black Folk" by Dr W. E. B. Du Bois."

When Dr Du Bois is thru with this enclosure, will appreciate it to have it returned.

Very sincerely yours,

Bradford Jordan

Bradford Jordan

Miss Clementine Hercules
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

[Bradford Jordan]

Tallahassee, Fla.
Feb. 20, 1947

Dear Mr Bradford:

22-6-13

Your letter of Jan. 28 and the folow-up of Feb. 10, have just reached me. The serious problem posed by the Cotton-Picker is not new. The history of the nineteenth century is the history of the displacement of workers by machines , with the main profit of technical improvement going to the owners of machines and the impoverishment of the workers. The case of the Negro tenant farmer serves but to emphasize the problem and make it visable to all. Also because of the caste restrictions on Negroes in employment the results in poverty, ignoranne and disease are more apparent and quicker.

In answer to your questions:

1. Nothing is being done, except migration to cities north and south.

2. The whole problem of Negro poverty, education and health should be faced by the nation

3. I can talk and writ e about this specific problem and the unlying causes. This I have done and am still at it.

4. It would be unfair to both North and South, black and white to thus transfer a complex of social problems, without plan or preparation. It would deprive the South of labor and social energy It would put a burden on the striving northern Negro which he could not carry

You are at liberty to quote the passage from the "Souls of Black Folk". I am returning the abstract from your article.

Very sincerely yours

[Louis Jordan Testimonial Supper]

# *Bing Crosby*

*requests the honor of your presence*

*at a*

## TESTIMONIAL BUFFET SUPPER AND FROLIC

*to*

# *Louis Jordan*

*In celebration of his twentieth anniversary in show business*

COTILLION ROOM – HOTEL PIERRE

FIFTH AVENUE AT 61st STREET

NEW YORK CITY

*Tuesday Evening, July 15, 1947*
*at 9:30 p. m.*

DRESS OPTIONAL $12.00 PER PERSON

*Proceeds of this dinner will benefit Camp Willowemoc*

# LOUIS JORDAN TESTIMONIAL DINNER

## BING CROSBY

*Honorary Chairman*

Dr. Nathan W. Ackerman
Berle Adams
Mrs. James J. Akston
Lillian Alpert
Eddie Rochester Anderson
Andrews Sisters
Edward Arnold
Mrs. Vincent Astor
Count Basie
Commissioner & Mrs. Samuel J. Battle
Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Bell
Jack Benny
Milton Berle
Leonard Bernstein
Ken Blewett
Mr. & Mrs. Charles P. Browning
Mrs. Charles Buchanan
Thelma Carpenter
Carmen Cavallaro
Rufus E. Clement
Perry Como
Howard Da Sylva
Dr. & Mrs. H. Binga Dismond
Lee Eastman
Duke Ellington
Marshall Field
Ella Fitzgerald
Milton Gabler
John O. Garrett
Joe Glaser
Mrs. D. Samuel Gottesman
Oscar Hammerstein II
Lionel Hampton
Mr. & Mrs. Frank L. Handy
W. C. Handy
Erskine Hawkins
Dick Haymes
Lena Horne
Mr. & Mrs. William R. Hudgins
Sol Hurok
Ink Spots
Dave Kapp
Jack Kapp
Judge Dorothy Kenyon
Sir Alexander Korda
Judge Anna Kross
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Canada Lee
Lou Levy
Mrs. Clara Savage Littledale
Martin Lowenfish
Johnny Mercer
Walter A. Miller
Mills Brothers
Henry Morgan
Soma Morgenstern
Bucklin Moon
Jan Murray
Dr. Godfrey Nurse
Judge & Mrs. Myles Paige
Dr. C. B. Powell
Quentin Reynolds
Bill Robinson
Thomas G. Rockwell
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Robert M. Savini
Dr. & Mrs. P. M. H. Savory
Frank Schiffman
Dr. James E. Shepard
Mrs. Leopold K. Simon
Howard Sinnott
Sigmund Spaeth
Arthur Spingarn
Charles Studin
Euclid Louis Taylor
Dale Wasserman
Arthur C. Weems
Arleen Whelan
Mr. & Mrs. Louis S. Weiss

(Incomplete)

**JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION**
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

October 21, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe,
N.A.A.C.P., 20 W. 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Replying to your letter of October 17 may I advise that we will be happy to receive a copy of the short summary article of the NAACP petition, which you are formally presenting to the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

222-19

October 28, 1947

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Editor
Journal of Negro Education
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Dr. Thompson: Enclosed you will find the summary article on the NAACP petition, presented to the United Nations in formal ceremonies on October 23. You are free to shorten it to suit your needs or change the title, provided the meaning is not distorted.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

Enclosure

Journal of Negro Education October 28, 1947

[Encl.]

# THE N.A.A.C.P PETITION ON THE DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Hugh H. Smythe

Department of Special Research, N.A.A.C.P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the best known organization in America fighting for equal rights for Negroes. Thus it was fitting and proper that this association should create precedent in petitioning the United Nations on behalf of Negro Americans with the hope that the super-government body will take action that will eventually remove the discriminatory practices they suffer.

On October 23, in making the formal presentation of a document entitled, "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America and an Appeal to the United Nations for redress," Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, under whose editorial supervision the petition was prepared and who wrote the introductory chapter to it, said: That the protest is a frank and earnest appeal to the world for basic Justice against the treatment which Negroes have endured in this country for three hundred years. That it is to induce the other nations of the world to try and persuade the United States to be just to its own people that the documented statement of grievances is being presented, in the firm belief that the situation pictured is as much the concern of the United Nations as it is of American Negroes.

The statement, a 155-page treatise which is thoroughly documented, had chapters prepared by Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr., Leslie S. Perry, all of whom are lawyers, and the Howard University historian, Rayford W. Logan.

The petition points out that continued practices and policies of discrimination have unconsciously welded Negroes into what is practically an encysted national group, so that the result has been to make them generally provincial, introvertive, self-conscious, and narrowly race-loyal. But in spite of the discrimination they constantly and regularly face, they have made in-

delible imprint in all areas of American life. However, today the resurgence of race hate and caste pro[redacted]itions makes these tendencies overly dangerous, not only for our country but for all countries. The problem of racial discrimination internally then becomes an international question as the nations draw together. For this reason, it is ti ely and appropriate that American Negroes should appeal to the United Nations and ask for redress, lest this nation in continuing its indefensible color discrimination make the functioning of the world body more difficult, if not in some cases impossible.

Pointing out in detail how Negroes have been denied their legal rights, Earl B. Dickerson shows that it is a sad commentary on American constitutional law that, because of the absence of effective sanctions, there exists a wide gap between doctrinal idealism and practical realization of constitutional protection, with the case of the Negro patently exemplar of this paradox. First, there are statutory enactments nullifying constitutional guarantees, such as state laws prohibiting mixed marriages and discriminating against Negroes in the selection of jurors. Then there are conspiracies and acts of private citizens, such as racially restrictive covenants on property, job discrimination, and peonage. Next, there is the peculiarly American institution known as "lynching," and the use of mob violence as a means of restraining Negroes from exercising their rights legally. Again, there are the decisions of state courts and the United States Supreme Court restricting the rights of Negroes under state and federal constitutions.

Supplementing the legal discussion, Milton R. Konvitz details some of the inequalities Negroes suffer <u>because</u> of the law---the practices that are legal and sanctioned by the highest court of the land and by laws of state legislatures. His convincing analysis reveals that before the Supreme Court, in cases involving the rights of Negroes as Negroes---to live where they please, to matriculate in non-separate schools, to vote without having to pay a poll tax, to go about in intrastate public conveyances without jim crowism---the

colored American has been unsuccessful, even when at times, such as now, the Court has consisted of a supposedly liberal majority. Instead, the Court has left the Negro at the mercy of the separate states.

William R. Ming, Jr., commenting on the socio-legal position of the Negro, indicates that according to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, the status of the Negro was supposedly fixed in accordance with the ethical precepts of "The American Creed." However, considering the effect of the federal form of government on the role of Negroes in various parts of the country, a rather disuniform picture is presented. The independence of state law and the technicalities of the rules as to unrepealed but obsolete legislation, has led to efforts to enforce the legal codes of the Ante-Bellum South under contemporary conditions. The classic example of segregation law is, of course, the "Jim Crow" law, excluding Negroes in the South from all places pf public accommodation. This enactment is enforced by criminal penalties. Against this legal restriction are to be contrasted the "Civil Rights Acts" of some western and northern states, which have been passed to prohibit the separation of Negroes or their exemption from public places. Consequently, in effect the American Negro's status is that of a minority whose physical presence is endured, and whose rights are paid lip-service, but who most infrequently is accorded the protection the laws give to all other citizens.

The "fundamental human rights," which the United Nations are pledged to promote for all peoples, include education, employment, housing and health. Leslie S. Perry reveals that in the United States the Negro is victimized in respect to all of them. In education, he has been allowed only the minimum thought appropriate to his part-slave, part-free status. In employment, race prejudice places the Negro worker beyond the boundary of decent wages, job satisfaction, union benefits, and economic security. Housing practices, backed up by the courts, violence and physical force, or organized government,

relegate the Negro to rural or urban slums; while uniform discrimination against the colored American by both public and private health agencies makes adequate and proper medical care a rarity, even when the Negro can afford to pay for it.

Although this discrimination may be considered a domestic problem, its international implications remove its national limitations. Racial discrimination is a phenomenon that was highly instrumental in bringing about World War II. With this in mind, Rayford W. Logan points out that the drafters of the United Nations Charter, in at least six different places, revealed their determination to establish the ideal of equal treatment of all men everywhere. In the Preamble, and in articles one, thirteen, fifty-five, sixty-two, and seventy-six. Further, the Charter states in article thirteen that the General Assembly is the agency created to implement this protection.

Those who are likely to contend that the question of discrimination against Negroes in America cannot rightfully be considered a United Nations' question, should look carefully into the intent and purpose of the world organization as set down in the Charter. Under liberal interpretation, such questions as the denial of rights to a minority fall within the confines of the Charter. Though article two, paragraph seven provides that nothing in the United Nations constitution authorizes its intervention in matters considered essentially domestic in jurisdiction, the final clause of this same section and paragraph states: "But this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures..." to correct such unjust treatment. It continues under Chapter VII, article 39, that "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace...and decide what measures shall be taken...to maintain or restore international peace and security." Logan contends that article two, paragraph seven, should be interpreted so that spokesmen for underprivileged peoples should have the opportunity to present to the General Assembly petitions in order to assure that the attention of the Security Council will be directed immediately to such threats to world peace.

This action by the NAACP has many facets. The millions of oppressed people of the world, mostly and principally colored, are likely to be stimulated by this precedent-making petition to speak out for fair, humane, and just treatment. The objective of the protest, to obtain equality for American Negroes, should set a positive example of which even the United States government must sooner or later recognize the justice of and act accordingly. The Boston speech of Attorney General Tom Clark on October 27, pointing out that he hopes Negroes will never again have to seek redress from other nations, is an immediate example of the good that should come from this official appeal.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS
INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

November 31, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe,
NAACP, 20 W. 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 28 with which you enclosed the summary article on the NAACP, presented to the United Nations October 23.

A hasty perusal indicates that we will be able to run the article in our Current Events Section of a subsequent issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

Thank you for submitting the article.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

[Jubilee AME Temple]

4416 S. Parkway
Chicago 15, Ill.
June 23/47,

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
2302 Montebello Terrace,
Baltimore Maryland.

22-12-20

Dear Mr. Du Bois;

My typewriter stopped on me in a rush. I will send you a typed form later.

Will you speak at Jubilee A.M.E. Temple for me Aug. 31, at 4 P.M.? What will you charge? I will build up a high class Program around you. You will be surrounded with Dignitaries. If possible get an answer back to me within the next 24 hrs. I want to announce the speaker Sunday. If I can't get you I will have to try for someone else before Sunday.

I meet you when I was a student at N.U. And you were a speaker. Please come.

Very Truly Yours
Vashti B. Radeck

Jubilee Concert, St. Luke's,
8-9th St. & Michigan Blvd.

[Jubilee AME Church]

10 July 1947

22-12-21

My dear madam:

While in Washington at the thirty-eight annual conference of the NAACP, a letter from you was forwarded to me concerning the possibility of my being in Chicago August thirty-first. I replied by telegram saying that I could speak but that the fee including expenses would be two hundred and fifty dollars. I presume that you received this telegram and probably was not able to make arrangements. I am simply writing to confirm the answer which I sent.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Vashti B. Radeck
4416 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

[Jubilee AME Church]

Lectures
47

4416 S. Parkway,
Chicago 15, Ill.,
July 13/47

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
20 W. 40th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

21-21-22

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

My main reason for not answering you sooner is we were trying to get the Parkway Hall for you to speak in. It is a modern Place on South Parkway which holds over 2.000 Persons and we can get the Co-operation of all organizations. We regret we can not get Aug. 31/47, 4 P.M. Mr. Du Bois I have worked night & day on the Problem. I have been waiting for some one to turn down their dates which have been made long ago but I have had

No success yet. I can get an organization to back me as a sponser as soon as I can get your date and the Hall's date to hitch up. I do not want you at any church. We do not get full co-operation of other units. If you give me a little time I will send you the possible dates at the Hall and you will let me know which one you will accept. I am very sorry. It was my mistake. I did think the Summer would be so crowded at the Hall. Wait until you hear from me.

Very Truly Yours,

Vashti B. Radeck, (A.B.)

22-12-19

Social menus

3 February 1947

Dear Mrs. Kauffman:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in the South and West. He will not return to his desk until April 1st, 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

Clementine Hercules

Mrs. Mae O. Kauffman
1035 East 45th Street
Chicago 15, Illinois

[Clennon King]

April 14, 1947

Carter G. K

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P. Headquarters
New York City

22-22-28

Dear Dr. Dubois:

There are some works of yours, which I have recently finished, published by a questionable (?) Kansas house — Haldeman-Julius Publications, 5¢ per copy. No. 1552, Opium - Its Place in Modern History is greatly lacking in conception, understanding and analysis, and I am very anxious to purchase about a 100 copies for friends, but before doing this I wanted to be able to explain, if needed, the place of these books in your work. Will you help me here? Of course I shall not be surprised if you refuse because I am acutely aware of your exalted position in our world. Then too, I remember how entirely you responded to my inquiry yesterday.

In connection with yesterday, Sunday — The Chicago Crisis Rally, I thought that your speech was really the ONLY one that was made,

Wallace, the black authority, the foreign correspondent, all, were distinctly inferior to you in what they had to say. In addition, your knowing and admirable sophisticated indifference to applause before such a colossal audience proved both amazing and impressive. The speech was of such splendid character that I would be pleased beyond expression to be able to get a copy of it so that I could mimeograph it for my history students.

The authority which you yearned for in your much needed Negro & the World is in the making and may be realized much sooner than you expect. I myself am a college teacher of European history presently preparing here at Chicago to be an Africanist. Other highly promising human material is being prepared. Afranerica may well be encouraged by its coming corps of Dubois'.

Respectfully,

Clennon King

22-22-29

1164 E. 58th St.
Room 405
Chicago 37

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

EDMUND EZRA DAY, PRESIDENT

IRVING M. IVES, DEAN

January 10, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
NAACP
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I call your attention to the following mistakes made in my paper for the United Nations Assembly:

Page 6, 1st line, the word "purpose" is misspelled

Page 12, 7th line from the top, instead of "Belong" write "Before"

Page 14, lines 7 and 8, counted from the bottom up, the word should be "victim" instead of "victime".

Sincerely yours,

Milton R. Konvitz
Director of Research
and
Associate Professor

MRK:dy

22a-10

22-23-46

28 August 1947

My dear Mr. Konvitz:

Enclosed you will find the revised copy of the final report to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes. I trust you will read the whole report, particularly your own chapter and let me hear from you if you have any further suggestions or corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Milton R. Konvitz
519 East Buffalo Street
Ithaca, New York

22 22 Ref.

aug 28, 1947

~~Jan 29, 1948~~

Dear Mr. Konvitz:

22-23-49

Enclosed is a revised edition of the United Nations statement. Will you kindly read it all and return it to me not later than March 15th.

If in your contribution you see any part marked by a blue pencil this indicates a suggestion by the editor for a change of wording or the insertion of new material for clarification or information for foreign readers. In returning the manuscript please indicate your assent to these changes or suggest a re-wording which you prefer.

We hope to have this book report printed eventually in English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese. For that reason we want it as perfect as possible. Please re-check all spelling and references, and please observe the dead-line March 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Martin Konvitz
519 East Buffalo Street
Ithaca, New York

[NAACP]

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

EDMUND EZRA DAY, PRESIDENT

September 2, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of August 28. I have again read chapter 3 of the Statement for the UNO, and I wish to call your attention to the following corrections that ought to be made:

22-23-50

(1) Page 59, fifth line from the bottom of the page, the line should read as follows: "and involved a covenant prohibiting the sale of property for 21 years to any Negro," etc. (2) Page 69, last line, the word "considerable" should read "considerably." (3) Page 72, second paragraph from the top, the beginning of that paragraph should read as follows: "New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts" etc. (4) Page 72, third paragraph from the top, the last word in the first sentence of that paragraph should be "enjoyment" instead of "employment." (5) Page 74, first line, the word should be "accommodations" instead of "accomodations." (6) Page 76, last paragraph, third line, the end of the line after the word "crime" there should be a semicolon.

In the biographical descriptions of the contributors on the first page of the Statement, substitute the following data concerning myself: Associate Professor, School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University; Editor, Industrial and Labor Relations Review; author of The Constitution and Civil Rights, 1947, The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law, 1946, and of other works.

Sincerely yours,

Milton R. Konvitz
Associate Professor

MRK/el

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

EDMUND EZRA DAY, PRESIDENT

October 14, 1947

22-23-48

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I notice from the story in Sunday's New York Times that our memorandum has been submitted to the U.N. I shall be grateful to you if you will please send me a corrected copy of the document as it has been presented.

Sincerely yours,

Milton R. Konvitz
Associate Professor

MRK/el

October 20, 1947

22-23-51

Mr. Milton R. Konvitz
School of Industrial and Labor Relations
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Konvitz: I am writing to inform you that the formal ceremonies marking the presentation of the petition, "On the Denial of Human Rights," to the United Nations is scheduled for Thursday noon, October 23, in the quarters of Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director, Division of Human Rights, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Dr. DuBois would be pleased to have you appear with the NAACP delegation on this occasion and hopes you will be able to come.

We are having some revised copies of the petition assembled, and as soon as they are ready you shall receive one.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:S

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

EDMUND EZRA DAY, PRESIDENT

October 22, 1947

22-23-47

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of October 20 and also a telegram from Walter White inviting me to participate in the presentation of our petition to the United Nations on Thursday. I regret that my work at the School does not permit me to go to New York to participate in the presentation, but I assure you that I am grateful for the invitation and I am very happy that I have made my contribution to the petition.

With personal regards to you and Mr. White, I am

Sincerely yours,

Milton R. Konvitz
Associate Professor

MRK/el

Hedwig S. Kuhn, M.D.

Glendale Park, Hammond, Indiana

2-13-47

National Society for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th St.,
New York, 18, N. Y.

5492 FEB 17 '47

Gentlemen:

22-23

We have been trying to contact Dr. Dubois and recently sent a book to him addressed in your care. At the time we sent it, we had a previous address for your organization and it was mailed there. we assume, however, that it would be delivered correctly. We are under the impression that Dr. Dubois is at Fisk University and we are writing him there and telling him that we are sending this book. We are anxious to know that it will reach him and will appreciate it if you will let us know what the situation is.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs) Ruth D. Connor
Secretary to Dr. Kuhn.

HUGH A. KUHN, M. D.
HEDWIG S. KUHN, M.D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
112 RIMBACH STREET
ONE BLOCK WEST OF COURT HOUSE
HAMMOND, INDIANA

TELEPHONE
SHEFFIELD 435

February 19, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-22-105

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It seems that I am 'way behind time on your activities. I thought you were still in Atlanta. I'm sorry I had my secretary send your most recent book down there for inscription. As I understand it, it has been received in New York.

Would appreciate so much your inscription and am very proud and glad to have your full set of books.

With kindest personal regards and good wishes and hopes that sometime you'll have a moment to let me know what you are doing back in New York.

Sincerely,

HSK:eab

HEDWIG S. KUHN, M.D.

23 September 1947

22-22-09

My dear Dr. Kuhn:

I always try to answer my letters within the year, so that I am hastening to reply to your note of February 19th. I was retired, distinctly against my will, from Atlanta University by the new President. I had gone there under John Hope my friend, and expected to end my working days there. Soon after my retirement I was offered several positions, but return to the NAACP seemed on the whole advisable.. So that since 1944 I have been Director of Special Research here in New York and have written two books , numbers of articles and delivered a considerable number of lectures. I am speaking at the Univeristy of Chicago November 28th and hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Hugh A. Kuhn
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
112 Fimbach Street
Hammond, Indiana
One Black West of Court House

Hubert Kyrton -
May 30, 1947

Hubert Kyrton
Hôtel d'Angleterre
12, Cité Bergère
Paris 9ème

22-23-45

I am the secretary
of the Deputy of
the french Togo
(old german colony)
and it would be
a very great pleasure
for me to create
a serious relation
with you.
Sir.

H. Kyrton

Paris | 30 | 5 | 47

2, Angleterre

23 September 1947

22-23-44

My dear Sir:

Last May I received from you al letter which I regret to have misplaced and am just answering. I shall be very glad to hear from you concerning conditions in Togoland and the general attitude of France toward colonial questions. I trust I may have a letter in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hubert Fyronton
Hotel d'dingleterr
12 Cue Bergere
Paris, France

[Sept. 1947]

HARRY LADEN HANDEL
C/O HYMAN
352 W. 46 St
New York City

rec'd Wed.
S. Stahr

Dear Dr. Dubois,

A few years ago I wrote an unpublished book on the Negro problem. Then the sudden end of the war came and the manuscript became dated. I have decided to bring it up to date and would appreciate it very much if you would tell me what you think of it.

I understand you have been somewhat ill lately.

I'll bring the ms. to your office Friday afternoon and your secretary can tell me whether or not you care to read it.

I hope this finds you in the best of health.

Very respectfully yours,
Harry Ladenhandel

22-26-73a

[Harry Laderhandel]

18 September 1947

My dear Sir:

I think you can understand that it is very difficult for me to find time to read manuscripts. If there is any specific matter of fact that I can give you I will be very glad to help you, but I could not undertake to read the book.

I am afraid that my illness has been exaggerated; so far as I know, I have been and am in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harry Ladenhandel
352 West 46th Street
New York, New York
c/o Hyman

[Rev. John LaFarge]

# AMERICA

*NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY*

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR 329 WEST 108th STREET, NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

January 6, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York 32, N.Y.

22-8-45

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I hope your proposed trip to St. Louis will be agreeable. Things seem to be greatly improving there in recent times. I have written to a friend at the University seeing if there is possibly any opening. Of course, lectures are always so hard to arrange on short notice. However, as soon as I hear one way or the other I shall report to you.

It is always a pleasure to hear from you, and also it is good to know that you are able to swing around the country and keep up your great work.

May God bless you in the coming year is the prayer of

Faithfully yours,

John LaFarge

Rev. John LaFarge,S.J.,
Editor

JLF/whd

[Langston U.] Lecture

6 January 1947

22-11-132

My dear President Harrison:

I shall want to leave Oklahoma March 10th for Los Angeles preferably by air. Can you make me a reservation? I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President G.L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Lecture

22 January 1947

My dear President Harrison:

What subjects did you wish me to use in my lectures on the 8th and 9th? Please let me know also have you been able to do anything about the trip to Los Angeles? I should prefer to go by air but if I could get Pullman accommodation I would take the train.

22a-11

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President G. L. Harrison
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

# Langston University

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Langston, Oklahoma

G. L. HARRISON
PRESIDENT

February 1, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18
New York

22-11-162

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of January 22nd, this is to advise that we prefer you to speak on the subjects "United Nations and the Negro" and "Russia".

I believe we scheduled your lecture on the 8th and 9th of March. Since the 8th is on Saturday and so many of our students are absent from the campus on that day and we do not have classes on Saturday, I am wondering if you would be willing to speak twice on Sunday the 9th; that is, your first lecture would come at 10:45 a.m. Sunday and your second lecture at 7:30 Sunday evening. I might add that the Alphi Phi Alpha fraternity plans to celebrate its Founders' Day on that date and would like for your second lecture to serve as the address for their Founders' Day Program. They would not expect you to change your subject.

I was able to get your plane reservation over the American Airlines from Oklahoma City to Los Angeles. It will be possible for you to leave Oklahoma City at 8:30 p.m. Monday, March 10th and arrive in Los Angeles at 12:30 the same night. This is a non-stop flight from Oklahoma City to Los Angeles. The agent suggested that you pick up your ticket at least two days before flight time. This can be taken care of on the day you arrive.

I shall look forward to hearing from you so that I shall know when to expect you. You may prefer to arrive in Oklahoma City by train and we will meet you there, if you prefer.

Sincerely yours,

G. L. Harrison

G. L. Harrison
President

GLH:tph

To NAACP

Curios letter

Idenstedt, Germany
November 11, 1947

Dear Sir:

I knew in Nürnberg a Negro, one Captain Lohister, who was garrisoned here in Germany.

I am twenty-two years old. We had sexual relations and I find now that I am going to become ~~a mother~~. I tried to marry my beloved Sam lawfully but unfortunately was unsuccessful. So there was nothing more I could do. From a friend I have learned that he was drowned near Baden. It was my good fortune that he gave me your address in the United States, and so I am now writing to your address.

22-6-21

I am all alone in the world; my parents were killed in a bombing raid during the war, and my only brother was killed during the African campaign. And now I am in this awkward state. Please help me.

I ask of you to please send me a food package, so that I will still be able to have my baby, and, also, will not feel so alone. The food here in Germany is so unnourishing, that when one carries a child and still must work, she soon declines in health. I hope that I am not mistaken in making this request.

Sam always said, "I love you, my darling. Good night."

Most respectfully,

(Signed) Martha Laufer

Idenstedt Krs. Peine, No. 223

Lecture

# LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

INC.

112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y. • Telephone: ALgonquin 4-5865

**OBJECT: Education in behalf of increasing democracy in our economic, political and cultural life**

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22-13-24

January 2, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

On behalf of the Student League, may I express our sincere graditude to you for taking time to address our conference.

I feel, and hope you agree, that it is such groups of students who win and exercise greater democracy for themselves and the world.

Thank you again for your cooperation in making our convention such a success.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Healy

Elizabeth Healy
Student Membership Secretary

490

[League of Coloured Peoples]

Zuc H. Smythe

December 2, 1947

Editor of the Newsletter
The League of Colored Peoples
19 Old Queen Street
Westminster, S. W. 1,
London, England

22-19-21

Dear Sir:

As you probably know, a main part of our work has always concerned itself with the struggle of colored people throughout the world to unshackle themselves from the bonds that prevent their independence. But now we have extended our operations and include any people who are fighting for freedom.

In this connection the Department has had Dr. Hugh H. Smythe, research specialist in the Department, working on a problem concerned with the struggle for colonial freedom. This project has been universal in scope and is most current in content. Dr. Smythe is a well trained social scientist, having attended six American universities and holds degrees from three. He has done research on underprivileged people in all parts of the United States, and his doctoral studies concerned themselves with African problems.

We are having him draw up a survey article on the current struggle for colonial people and wonder whether you would be interested in considering it for publication. Because of its length it would have to be serialized. If you are interested, will you be good enough to let us have your reaction at once, since another publication has asked for it but we prefer to give you first consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Departmental Secretary

LMshs

# NEWS LETTER

**Vol. XVI No. 93** **July, 1947**


32.29.M1

# THE LEAGUE OF COLOURED PEOPLES

**Founded 1931 by Dr. Harold A. Moody**

*SIXTEENTH YEAR*


**A GREAT WEST INDIAN**
(Tribute to Dr. Harold A. Moody).

**AFRICANS AND THE FRENCH UNION.**

**WORDS AND DEEDS IN COLONIAL POLICY.**

**SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA.**

**REPORT ON CHILDRENS' WELFARE WORK.**

**BEIT TRUSTEES HELP COLOURED COMMUNITY.**

**THE SECRETARY'S NOTES.**


The L.C.P. exists to promote and protect its members' interests..
To interest members in all coloured peoples.
To improve relations between the races.
To co-operate with kindred organisations.
To assist financially, if possible.


General & Travelling Secretary Dr. M. JOSEPH-MITCHELL
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**Subscriptions:**
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**Tribute to the late Dr. Harold Moody.** (Copied from "Youth", the official organ of Trinidad and Tobago Youth Council.

## A GREAT WEST INDIAN.

By GEORGE COLLYMORE.

We in the West Indies have recently had in our midst a son of the soil in whom we are well pleased—a great man with a great message, and it is with all the more pride we remember his visit when we call to mind that he is "one of us" not only by birth, but also in outlook. I refer to the visit of Dr. Moody to the West Indies in order to raise funds for the establishment of a Cultural Centre in London. Rarely have we witnessed so noble a spirit of public service or so worthy a cause. Dr. Moody delivered his message with unstinting zeal and with a spirit dignified by its unselfishness and those who were so fortunate as to meet the great man in the flesh came under his spell and were alike inspired to thoughts of service and giving. Dr. Moody came to us to ask for £50,000 in order to erect some centre where coloured people can foster a mutual understanding with the British people and also to provide an effective organisation for furthering their cause. To my mind the visit of Dr. Moody has a deeper significance. The objective of raising £50,000 is one which he will easily attain. The real significance of his visit lies in the wealth of new ideas and ideals he has left us which we can do well to ponder over carefully.

Dr. Moody is one whose philosophy of life is grounded on a firm christian faith, of the type of christianity that manifests itself in the everyday affairs of life and not merely that which is discarded with the Sunday suit. It is because of this philosophy that he believes in the equality of man irrespective of race, colour or creed, each of whom has a part to play in the Divine plan. That colour consciousness has consciously or unconsciously been steadily undermining our belief in ourselves is, beyond doubt, a fact which is not to be wondered at when we consider our circumstances but, as Dr. Moody points out, we are making tremendous strides towards a better state of things. Among the gems of truth he has left with us is his belief that in the coloured race there lies a vast potential just waiting to be explored and developed, and that in the Divine plan there is a great contribution to mankind which the coloured peoples have to make and which they alone can make, so as to bring about a more enlightened era. Surely no crusader went forth into battle with a more inspiring thought. Surely no crusade was endowed with a more zealous and devoted warrior.

The reaction against the relegation of coloured people to a place of inferiority has been one of bitter resentment. We have, as a result, shown the tendency to withdraw

within ourselves and to be fiercely antagonistic towards any foreign culture and to view with suspicion and distrust anyone of our numbers who has had the refining influence of the more advanced peoples. This partly explains the big rift that divides the educated few in our midst and the great masses. To this situation Dr. Moody brought a refreshing outlook. Just as there exist within our people, qualities which are admirable, qualities inherent to our racial character, so among the other peoples there are qualities and national characteristics which we can do well to study and emulate. One characteristic he admires which has contributed to making the British people great is their ability to "sit at the feet" of other people and imbibe what there is of good from them. Surely we too will do well to copy this trait. Dr. Moody has expressed himself as a profound admirer of the British character, a character which he has had much opportunity to study because of his long association with Britishers. But in spite of this he has shown himself still a West Indian to the core—and proud of it! Therein lies a lesson in tolerance and a sense of proportion we can well cultivate.

Dr. Moody has brought with him a wide understanding of West Indian affairs. His visit after an absence of many years has given him a breadth of vision which has enabled him to stand on the mountain top, as it were, and view the whole scene of West Indian affairs in its proper perspective while we on the ground below are unable to see the wood for trees. The results of his observations are certainly encouraging. He sees a greater part being played by the sons of the soil in the management of their own destinies. He sees an upsurge of our women-folk who are beginning to realize the importance of the role they have to play in the moulding of a West Indian nation. But he also sees our deficiencies and has devoted himself to the task of fighting for their removal. We need trained leaders, men of wide horizons, men educated in more than academic qualifications—and not ashamed of their heritage. We need to see our educated sons and daughters plough themselves back into the stock from which they sprang and share experiences which they have gained, rather than stand aloof in their "greatness." Dr. Moody has declared himself a great believer in the common man, from whom, he feels, spring those qualities by which nations are identified, and which make nations great. It is up to those who have had better opportunities for educational advancement to draw out these qualities and raise them to higher levels.

The immediate need of a Cultural Centre for West Indians in England can hardly be over-emphasized. It is, as it were, a little part of the West Indies transplanted in London to form a little nursery where the tender shoots from these shores would be nurtured in a richer soil with

the watchful gardener to tend its growth and send back to us an improved stock to develop and grow into stately maturity. It will be a haven to which our youths could resort so as to have recreation and save them from the loneliness which leads them to seek escape in undesirable pursuits. It will also be the proving ground where the destinies of the West Indies will largely be hammered out and where men of colour will develop a common brotherhood and pride of their heritage. That we are now laying the foundation of a West Indian University in no way lessens the need of such an institution for though the large number of students now in England would in future be drawn to the West Indies, yet so inextricable are our destinies interwoven with those of the Mother Country that the need for constant association will always be felt. When we remember that the Dominions which already have university facilities still provide for similar institutions, how much more must we need them who are just emerging from infancy! Let us therefore take to heart the great message Dr. Moody brought to us and make ready for the dawn of a new era—an era of enlightenment in the West Indies.

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### AFRICANS AND THE FRENCH UNION.

In this article **Professor M. Leopold Sedar Senghor,** Socialist Deputy from Senegal to the French National Assembly, has set forth the views of Africans towards the Colonial provisions of the new Constitution adopted by France in a statement which he sent to the Council on African Affairs. This young African Deputy is the Son-in-law of the late **Governor-General Felix Eboue,** the man whose energies brought French Equatorial Africa to the side of the Allies at a time when most of the White French Colonial Governors were identifying themselves with the Vichy regime. After outlining the background and interpretation of the Colonial provisions to the first draft constitution of 19th April, 1946, Professor Senghor states as follows:—

Unfortunately the Constitution of April 19th was rejected by the French people for reasons unrelated to the terms of the document. The capitalistic forces overseas (big commercial firms and big planters) made the most of this by organizing a vast colonial campaign. They won even the Popular Republican Movement (M.R.P.) and the Assembly of the Left-Wing Republicans (R.R.R.). . . .

The M.R.P. became the champion of colonisation and virtually blackmailed the Socialist and Communist parties. It is common knowledge that it threatened to campaign against the new Constitution if certain loop-holes of racial discrimination were not introduced in the text. This odious pressure would have succeeded had it not been for the vigilance of the overseas deputies. Only their threats of mass resignation held back the M.R.P.

In the light of these facts, one will understand better the constitution of September 28th (which was approved), and the judgments regarding it expressed by the inhabitants of overseas territories and Africans in particular.

Without doubt, in the chapter on the French Union the constitution of September 28th marked a certain advance over that of April 19th—an advance toward federation . . . .

There are, however, some shadows, and very black ones in the picture. The Union is not the result of "voluntary consent" and no referendum is foreseen in order to permit the peoples long held in subjection to express their opinion. In fact, the new constitution is a charter granted for, rather than chargeable to, the colonial peoples . . . . It is to be regretted that the autonomy of overseas territories is not more clearly defined.

The key phrase of the April 19th constitution has disappeared: "The proper interests of the overseas territories are administered and managed by local assemblies elected by universal and direct suffrage . . . . " (Article 115). This makes it possible for the M.R.P. to take its revenge in regard to the organic laws establishing the local assemblies. Renewing its blackmail, it gets a law approved which, violating the spirit of the constitution, grants the government power to organize these assemblies by decree.

The promulgation of these decrees has provoked indignant astonishment in black Africa. Bearing evidence of having been drafted by the upholders of the colonial system, these decrees are unquestionably a backward step if one compares them with the laws of April 25th, 1946. The functions of the assemblies have been singularly restricted by extending the list of obligatory expenditures.

**Restrictions on Autonomy.**

Thus all means of combating the curtailment of public services and of adding assigned credits for social undertakings have been taken away.

More serious is the inauguration of the double electoral college, a form of racial discrimination, which enables the Europeans, who represent the vested interests, to thwart a democratic government.

In summary, if the constitution of September 28th represents progress towards federal union, it is at the same time less democratic than that of April 19th. Fortunately, the measures of racial discrimination in it have been deleted and they are to be found only in the decrees dealing with the local assemblies. Now these decrees must be replaced by organic laws before July 1st, 1947.

In other words, the damage can yet be repaired. And it will be, for we Africans will not agree to remain within the French Union except on that condition. We do not wish to be either dupes or accomplices.

In conclusion, I wish to point out what distinguishes us Africans from other peoples of the French Union. It is

that autonomy is for us not an end but a means. In other words, we wish to get rid of the oppression of international imperialism more than we desire to be free of the protection of France. We think that an autonomy which would simply restore among us a feudal caste system would not solve the problem, although that regime was less oppressive than is the system of colonial imperialism.

We are revolutionists, not rebels. We wish to build a better world, better than the colonial world of yesterday, better also than our African world which existed before the European conquest. We will build it, drawing our inspiration from both European socialism and traditional African collectivism. Thus we will adapt modern technique to African humanism. For the problem is to construct a new world in which all men living together in an organized society will be equal and brothers "without distinction of either race or religion."

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**FACTS ABOUT THE FRENCH UNION.**

The French Union comprises Metropolitan France, the French Overseas departments and territories, and the Associated States (Morocco, Tunisia, the Indo-Chinese Federation).

The High Council of the French Union is composed, under the chairmanship of the President of the French Republic, of a delegation of the French Government and of the representatives that each Associated State is permitted to accredit to the President of the Union. Its function is "assisting the government in the general conduct of the Union."

The Assembly of the French Union is composed half of members representing Metropolitan France (elected two-thirds by the National Assembly and one-third by the Council of the Republic) and half of members representing the colonies and elected by the local assemblies. Its membership is limited to 240 representatives. It has only advisory powers and may make recommendations on overseas territorial affairs to the National Assembly and to the High Council of the French Union.

Representatives of colonial territories are allocated 73 seats out of 619 in the National Assembly, major law-making chamber of the French Parliament. They are allocated 70 seats out of 315 in the other chamber of the Parliament, the Council of the Republic, which has only advisory functions.

The number of representatives elected to the French Parliament from each of the African colonies is as follows:

| Territory | National Assembly | Council of the Republic |
|---|---|---|
| Fr. Morocco | 0 | 3 |
| Algeria[1] | 15 Moslem | |
| | 15 European | 14 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 2 |
| Fr. West Africa | 12 | 19 |
| Fr. Equat. Africa[1] | 2 European | 8 |
| | 4 African | |
| Fr. Cameroon[1] | 1 European | 3 |
| | 2 African | |
| F. Togoland | 1 | 2 |
| Fr. Somaliland | 1 | 1 |
| Madagascar[1] | 3 Malgache | 5 |
| | 2 European | |

[1]Territory with two electoral lists, according to racial division.

There are thus 58 (including 20 European) representatives to the National Assembly and 57 to the Council of the Republic from France's African territories, which have a combined population of over 40,000,000 non-Europeans and 1,670,000 Europeans. France's other non-African territories, with a combined population of over 28,000,000, have 15 representatives to the National Assembly and 13 to the Council of the Republic.

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## WORDS AND DEEDS IN COLONIAL POLICY.

By DINAH STOCK.

We have received this very interesting article by Miss Dinah Stock, M.A., Secretary to the British Centre for Colonial Freedom, which we feel would be of great interest to our readers in view of the controversy in Kenya arising out of the recently issued Colonial Office White Paper, No. 210.

Eighteen years ago at the Conference of Labour Parties in Brussels in 1929, the British Labour Party made a declaration of its Colonial Policy. It stated that it aimed at preparing the Africans as rapidly as possible for self-government, and went on to say that this could be done by "preventing political power falling into the hands of the immigrant minorities who will use it for the furtherance of their own political and economic interests . . . No measure of responsible government should be granted unless and until it is certain that the Government will be responsible to and controlled by the African inhabitants . . ."

There was more, but this extract is enough for the present. That declaration was never rescinded: has the Government been true to it? Let us look at East Africa.

Last year there was a small, but as far as it went, an encouraging beginning in Colonial White Paper No. 191, which laid down the lines for a Central Assembly for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, with Legislative powers restricted to certain subjects of common concern to them

all. In this Assembly Indians, Africans and Europeans are to have non-official representatives to sit with the Colonial Government Officials. The White Paper stated explicitly that it appeared both to His Majesty's Government and to all three Colonial Governors concerned that equal racial representation was the only logical plan.

In these territories there are approximately 14,000,000 Africans, 130,000 Indians and 43,000 Europeans. By the logic of mathematics a proportion of 300-3-1 would have been a fairer representation, and this was, in fact, pointed out in the Indian Central Legislature by Professor N.G. Ranga. But, compared to everything that previous governments had done in East Africa, where European control has always been an established principle, the proposal to give an equal vote to each of the three communities was a step towards justice. Both the Indians and the Africans in East Africa recognised a spirit of goodwill in it, and gave it their full support without pointing out its shortcomings. So did the European Officials in all three Colonies.

The only people who objected were the European settlers of Kenya and Northern Tanganyika. To them the bare idea of being put on a level with Indians and Africans was monstrous and unthinkable. They held indignation meetings, pledged themselves to resist the scheme, and threatened direct action.

These European settlers number less than 30,000 in all—less than 1% of the whole population concerned, but they are the social elite of Kenya, they have powerful friends and relatives among the British upper classes, and as a group they are arrogant and intransigient. They have strong reasons for resenting any increase of political influence for Africans and Indians, since they have made the best part of the land of Kenya into a White Reserve, degraded the Africans to a cheap Labour Force for their own farms and plantations, and made repeated efforts to drive the Indians out of the country altogether. Though it is true that the Inter-Territorial Council has strictly limited powers and will not seriously affect the settlers' ascendancy inside Kenya, they naturally regard it as a step in quite the wrong direction. When they talk of violence there is no reason to doubt that they mean it.

Which of these reasons has made the Labour Government defer to them? For it has certainly done so. Colonial Paper 191 is now superseded by Paper 210, which changes the basis of non-official representation and gives a majority to the Europeans. And this, in spite of the fact that Paper 191 was published as the considered view of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governors and had the support of 99% of the inhabitants of East Africa. The only objectors were the settlers with their social prestige and their threats of violence.

Africans and Indians have had their faith in the Labour Government shaken rudely, perhaps irremediably. In April this year a mass meeting of well over three thousand Africans in Nairobi passed a resolution of vehement protest against Paper 210, on the ground of inequality of racial representation. The Indian National Congress of East Africa did likewise. Their resolution ends thus:—"IN the event of the failure of the Imperial Government to implement the principle of equal non-official racial representation the Congress instructs its Executive to take effective steps in the matter and to seek the co-operation of Africans and other non-European communities in furtherance of such steps as may be necessary to bring home to the British public the grave injustice in a refusal to accord mere equality of non-official racial representation of the Indian and African communities, when these communities far outnumber the European community."

Without intending it the European settlers have done much to promote Indian-African unity in Kenya. They are angrily aware of the fact; their journal the **Kenya Weekly News** remarks with some heat: "The present tone and tenor of the Indian Press presents a strong argument against any increase of Indian influence in the affairs of Kenya" (April 4th, 1947). And this is the position today. It is very likely that we shall soon hear of disturbances in Kenya—labour unrest and anti-government movements of one kind or another among the non-white inhabitants. If so, the British public will take it as another proof that these "backward" people are unfit for self-rule and that the progressive Colonial policy of a Labour Government is wasted on them. By changing its mind under the pressure of a powerful and pig-headed minority the Government is telling them plainly that constitutional methods get nowhere. In words it stands for African interests; in deeds it gives way to the "immigrant minority" which makes no secret of using political power for its own political and economic ends.

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**SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RESEARCH IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA.**

**Mr. Raymond Firth** has contributed a very interesting article which is published in the Journal of the International African Institute under the above title. Space does not permit a complete reproduction of the article but here is a paragraph which is most striking:

"A further set of problems of great importance for the future is inherent in the asymmetrical relations between Europeans and educated Africans. At present social contact is largely on the official level, and between men. Even if one ignores the violent opinions of racial prejudice, as expressed privately by some Europeans and publicly by some organs of the African press, beneath the surface rela-

tions of amity and cooperation there appears to be an uneasy situation of constraint, mistrust and lack of mutual understanding. This is exemplified by the absence of any common group life and background. Though there is little overt colour discrimination, there is a definite social awareness of colour difference. There are attempts to bridge the gap from either end, but no concerted group approach. One element in the situation is the want of a common cultural background, and in this respect better and wider education —including some sociological training for Europeans—would help to correct the disparity. But basic to the situation is undoubtedly the fact that every European, whatever his personal acceptability to Africans, is inevitably a symbol of the alien group which, necessarily, for the time being, holds the ultimate reins of power. How far the interests of Europeans and Africans are irreconcilable is a question, but the whole matter is one on which the views of educated Africans do not appear to be fully known to Europeans, and which needs clarification."

---

**REPORT ON THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE SECTION.**
**Sixteenth Annual General Meeting.**

It is now a little more than a year since the League published its report on the illegitimate children born in Britain of English mothers and coloured American service men. The survey disclosed a total of 544 such children, but it was made clear that this was by no means a final or truly representative figure, inasmuch as the information came mainly from Welfare Workers and County Welfare Organisations throughout England and Wales and these organisations obtained notice from appeals for assistance made direct to them by women in distress. At the time the League recognised the impossibility of arriving at a conclusive figure because, in some cases the mothers of these children moved from district to district in an attempt to conceal, and in other cases the financial position was such as to enable the mothers to look after their children without help.

Since the publication of the report and several News items a number of cases have come to our notice, bringing the total case-work in the office at present to a figure nearing 750. Recently we have see reports indicating that some 10,000 of these children are in existence and, while this is denied, it is not possible to say exactly what the actual figure is.

**Welfare Committee.** Prior to the last Annual General Meeting the Executive appointed a Children's Welfare Committee to continue the investigation and to develop some scheme to assist the mother and child as far as possible.

**The Rainbow Children's Home.** In the meantime two well-meaning people, who later became members of the

League, set out to organise a Home to take over and care for the most needy cases. After considerable negotiations a Home, to some extent sponsored by the League, was registered under the War Charities Act of 1940, with headquarters at Merefield, Wexford Road, Birkenhead, known as the Rainbow Children's Home. As a first venture this project was on the small side intending to accommodate from 35 to 40 children but its Management Committee had hoped that it would soon be able to acquire additional and larger property for the extension of this plan.

The "Foster Parents' Plan for War Children Incorporated" took an interest in the project and offered reliable financial assistance to this venture.

Apart from various hindrances to the successful management of the Rainbow Home, it is regretted that a number of other people and organisations thought fit to run contemporary schemes, all of which, though unsuccessful, have played an important part in hindering the successful working of the Rainbow Home. For instance:

**The African Churches Mission,** with a considerably smaller home in Liverpool had a large and somewhat undeserved publicity campaign which culminated with the visit of one of their representatives to the United States who is now making an appeal for funds.

You have no doubt seen a recent column in a leading newspaper giving information to the effect that the United States Government proposed to send a steamship on a not too distant date to take children, under the care of an expert staff of doctors and trained nurses, to the United States for adoption. This new project is being sponsored by the Negro Welfare Society of London and Liverpool, supported by a leading firm of solicitors in Liverpool. This latter report is causing a great deal of concern in the United States, so much so that we have recently had a number of conferences with the American Embassy, whose representatives categorically deny the reliability of such a statement and are as anxious as we are to find the source from which it emanated.

So far as the illegitimate children of Coloured American Service Men are concerned the only available and authentic document is that published by the League and this survey has been accepted and used by a number of responsible bodies.

It is unfortunate that the African Churches Mission and the Negro Welfare Society of Liverpool, both apparently working to the same ends, did not think it wise to consult the League with a view to co-operating in so noble a work and so avoid the untoward consequences which are sure to come. These two events have played a very important role in destroying the publicity plans which the League's Welfare Committee were contemplating to launch

in support of appeals for the Home it had sponsored. Disquieting information has since come to hand about the Rainbow Children's Home, but we are unable to say anything about this, for although a League representative figures on the Management Committee of this Home, it has not been possible to maintain contact in the last few weeks. This, in brief, is as much as we are able to say and, we hope, will clarify points on recent events. Let us now tell you what has been done by the League on the actual case work.

**Appeals to the American Public.**

It was felt that the attention of the American people should be drawn to existing conditions and so a series of articles were written in some leading American newspapers, primarily asking for funds to aid the Home and gifts of clothing etc., for the children. It is very reassuring to report that, while the reports brought no substantial financial return, we now have nearly 250 applications by our coloured peoples in various parts of the United States wishing to adopt children. In addition to this figure we have dealt with eleven cases which have been brought up to the stage of requiring passage and a guardian to accompany these children and deliver them to their relatives. These applications, came direct from the servicemen concerned and, in some cases, their family, wishful of having their children. The process and formality of adoption and the actual transportation problems are at present receiving attention and several conferences have been held between League representatives and the American Embassy.

**Adoption at Home.**

We have, so far, been able to provide very good homes for eleven of these children, by way of absolute legal adoption, and six other cases now await completion.

Though it is possible to say that the work in this field is extremely interesting we cannot help admitting that it is, at times, very depressing. We aim, as far as possible, to assist in rebuilding home life for those married couples in cases where husbands appear willing to overlook the misdemeanour of their wives, and to resettle in normal relationships. But the condition has been based on the removal of the illegitimate coloured child.

**The Attitude of Established Homes and Welfare Workers.**

Although it has been denied that no Colour Bar operates in leading homes and that there is no discrimination by Welfare Workers among the English community, we have received correspondence from distressed mothers, indicating the unwillingness of matrons and others to admit coloured children. On the other hand, some of the correspondence received by the Welfare Committee Workers clearly indicates their personal prejudice. These two factors are ones which we have encountered to a small, but nevertheless effective, degree.

**Co-operation with Organisations.**

We have had very close contact with the Family Welfare Association, whose Secretary returned from a tour through the United States in November last year. This Association has full charge of the first stages in cases being sent to the United States and it is to this organisation that we feel indebted to a large extent for the clarification of some difficult, and at times, disturbing points.

A recent and somewhat reassuring step is that taken by the American Government who appointed an independent Attache for Veteran Affairs in London. The object of this is to enable a comprehensive enquiry by the American Government and to give financial assistance to deserted wives of American Ex-Servicemen and to assist the mothers of these children upon the production of certain information. We feel that this is a very important and sympathetic view taken by the Americans, and, when the project is fully developed will reduce the possibility of unauthorised persons making appeals.

**Administration.**

We have in a previous report explained the difficulty under which we laboured in the office in conducting the administration. In expressing thanks to all those persons who willingly gave their time, we feel compelled to single out Mrs. Cheverton-Trask who has been responsible for all the clerical work of the Children's Welfare Section in the League. Once again we wish to express our grateful thanks to this worker and hope that the work in this section will continue to be productive of encouraging results.

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**BEIT TRUSTEES HELP COLOURED COMMUNITY.**

Under the title "A New Welfare Officer" the February issue of "The Emancipator," the newsletter of the Thirty-Seven Club of Southern Rhodesia, published an interesting article on the work which is being done among the Coloured community of Bulawayo by a young Englishman from Leicester. The article in substance says: "A New Welfare Officer. The thought of how far Southern Rhodesia would have progressed without the help of the Beit Trustees makes one realise just how very much they have done. Bridges, libraries, school-halls, clinics, swimming baths, educational scholarships, etc., have all been made possible by the munificence of the Trustees. All sections of the community have benefited irrespective of race or creed. The latest and most interesting development is to finance the appointment of **Mr. R. Frederick Green** as Welfare Officer to the Coloured Community of Southern Rhodesia and to enable him also to become Organising Secretary of the National Youth Council.

For years now the Central and Local Government have neglected their responsibilities towards the Coloured Community; until today the problem is becoming almost too

big to tackle. Two years ago a Government Commission was appointed to enquire into all matters affecting the Coloured Community of Southern Rhodesia, the report has been published but we are still awaiting signs that its recommendations are to be implemented.

The most urgent question at the moment is housing. In the words of the report: "The chief cause of the bad conditions of Coloured housing existing today is the eternal bickering which has gone on between the Central Government and the local authorities . . . the result of this bickering is that very little has been done and the Coloured man has suffered." That bickering is still going on and in Bulawayo alone 60 Coloured people are threatened with eviction and nothing is being done to cope with the situation. The housing problem is not one affecting the Europeans only, but **every** section of the community and, as usual, the Coloured people seem to be the worst hit. It is hoped that as voluntary organisations, with the help of such people like the Beit Trustees, tackle the problem of providing adequate social amenities, so the authorities will tackle really seriously the question of hospitalization, housing and education. The spotlight of world opinion has indeed been focussed on South Africa and her racial problems. Southern Rhodesia herself is affected, it will need all the wisdom, tact and diplomacy of our statesmen to bring about a really satisfactory solution. We cannot stick our heads into the sand any longer, the problem has to be faced **now.** The only solution is in Christ, in a truly Christian Democracy. As members of His Church, it is the duty of each one to play his or her part in the establishing of Right Race Relations.

The Coloured Community Development Fund, as recommended by the Coloured Commission Report to the support of the public has reached a total for the year 1946 of £1,067 19s. 0d., but of this amount £800 has come from England. Here is a way to demonstrate in a practical manner your desire to help. Donations however small will be very gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer, P.O. Box 397, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

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## THE SECRETARY'S NOTES.

### SOME BOOKS WORTH READING.

**Colour Conflict by Gerald Broomfield.**

This book was written at the request of the United Council for Missionary Education in consultation with the conference of British Missionary Societies and deals very fully with the question of race relations in Africa. The subject is treated in detail under such headings as Pass Laws, Taxation, Forced Labour, Segregation, Trusteeship, Social Relations etc. and is a clear and concise account of the problems facing the British Commonwealth of Nations in Southern Africa.

Olga Leap
544 CHESTNUT STREET
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

December 7, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
20 West 40th Street
New York
New York

22-15-7

Dear Dr. Dubois:

It was I who spoke to you asking for a copy of your speech made a week ago Friday at the morning session of the American Education Fellowship. When the talk is ready for distribution I shall be very grateful if you will have a copy sent to me. I should like to express my appreciation for you and the fine work that you are doing.

Yours very cordially,

Olga Leap

Appreciation

December 22, 1947

Miss Olga Leap
544 Chestnut Street
Winnetka, Illinois

Dear Miss Leap:

Your letter of December 7, to Dr. Du[redacted]s has arrived during his absence from New York. The Doctor appreciates your expression of appreciation and when his speech is made available to the public, you shall be notified and sent a copy if it is possible to do so.

Thank you for your interest and courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

22-23-52

15 July 1947

My dear Mollie:

There is only one way to get help from any of the foundations for your library. It will do no good for individuals to ask for a gift from a foundation to aid the city. What you should do is get up a petition; you should get your Josephus Daniels and Frank Graham to head it, and in addition to that the chairman or at least some of the members of your library board. Add to these names a few names of prominent Negroes, like Dr. Sheppard and Mr. Spaulding. Let the petition show what the library has done for Negroes and why there is no present hope of getting a building from the city. Put in statistics to show what the city has done for building so far as the whites are concerned.

I think if you go right at this and get up such a petition and then send it to the General Education Board that you will get something in the line of action, either in New York or in Raleigh itself.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs Mollie Lee
Richard B. Harrison Library
133 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
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# WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Lecture 1919

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

22-13-25

Mollie Lee
Harrison Library
Hartdest Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Twenty five dollars for one half hour

Subject Africa or Russia

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Lawrence Levinson
3920 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 13, Illinois

April 15, 1947.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th St.,
New York, 18.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Since a stenotypist was not present at the Coliseum Rally on Sunday, may I impose on you for several copies of your excellent address.

Your address on Sunday was the most erudite, enlightening, clarifying and brilliant talk I have ever heard; and I am anxious also to get permission from you to use excerpts of it for the next issue of the Congress of American Women Bulletin.

If there is a charge for stenographic service, please let me know.

Hoping you will be able to send me two or three copies, I am

Sincerely,

Sylvia B. Levinson

21 April 1947

My dear Madam:

Dr. Du Bois asks me to say in answer to your letter of April 15 that the only extra copy he had of the Chicago PAC speech was left with the Editor of the Chicago Defender, Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 16

Possibly you may be able to get a copy from him.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mrs. Lawrence Levinson
3920 Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 13

[Levy and Delancy]

Levy & Delany
FUNERAL HOME Inc.
2250 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, 27, N. Y.

AUDUBON 3-1195

July 9th 1947

22-10-24

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Received your letter of July 7th as i was about to take a train, will return to the city in 8 or 10 days and will contact you and give you the information you desire. Definit arrangements can be made at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,
Samuel R. Delany
Samuel R. Delany

[LEVY AND DELANY]

October 10, 1947

22-10-27

My dear Mr. Delany:

Pursuing the matter which I brought to your attention in July may I say I am nearly eighty years of age and my wife is over seventy-five. She has been quite ill for sometime and may die at any time within the next few months, certainly she cannot last more than a year.

I have an apartment here in New York at 409 Edgecombe Avenue and my home, where my wife and daughter live, is 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

If I should die in New York, I should like to have you take charge of the body and notify my daughter, or she may notify you. I should like to have my body cremated after a simple ceremony and the ashes taken to Great Barrington, Massachusetts. There I have a plot in the Mahaiwe Cemetery. I am writing the cemetery.

If I should die in Baltimore, I want Mrs. George G. Holland, 1631 Druid Hill Avenue, to take charge of the arrangements in Baltimore and forward the body to you in New York. Here I want the body cremated and sent to Great Barrington, Massachusetts to the Mahaiwe Cemetery. I do this because Mrs. Du Bois is a Catholic and the Catholic authorities would not like to have her body cremated.

In my case, I want a simple black coffin without ornamentation and at moderate cost. I am very much opposed to large expenditure for coffins.

As I have said, this is for your information and I am sending the same information to my daughter in Baltimore. Will you kindly asknowledge this with any suggestions that you have.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Samuel R. Delany
2250 7th Avenue
New York 27, New York

AU-3-1195 — 9.15 (10.15) T thurs
Fax @ 8' daylight

au-3-1195

WEBDuB:lm

[LEVY AND DELANY]

Yolande DuBois

Levy & Delany
FUNERAL HOME Inc.
2250 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, 27, N. Y.

AUDUBON 3-1195

October 14, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois,

22-2-14

I received your letter of October 10th. With the cooperation of your daughter and attorney, I shall be able to carry out your instructions without any difficulty.

However, I suggest that you substitute the word,"dark", rather than black for the type casket you wish. Black caskets are now obsolete and in order to secure one, it would have to be made to order and this could not be done at a moderate cost.

If you care to discuss this matter with me, we can arrange a meeting at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Samuel R. Delany

[Liberia]

REPUBLIC OF
LIBERIA



CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

FOREIGN OFFICE TECHNICAL DIRECTOR 1927 11th STREET N W WASH 1 D C
U S A PHONE DECATUR 2480

APRIL 25, 1947

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

22-11-16

DEAR DR. DUBOIS:

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON, ATTORNEY PERRY W. HOWARD, AND MR. FRANK L. STANLEY HAVE ACCEPTED THE CO-CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE AMERICAN CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERIA.

THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE COMPRISED OF CHAIRMEN OF STATE LIBERIAN CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES, HEADS OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS INTERESTED IN LIBERIAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS. KNOWING OF YOUR INTEREST IN LIBERIA, WE INVITE YOU TO ACCEPT MEMBERSHIP ON THIS IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.

LIBERIA WILL OBSERVE ITS CENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 26, 1947. DUE TO THE CLOSE HISTORICAL TIES IN EXISTENCE BETWEEN THIS WEST AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES, IT IS QUITE APPROPRIATE THAT THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE SMALL NATION'S HAVING REACHED ITS CENTENARY.

BEYOND PROMPTING THE AMERICAN CELEBRATION OF THE LIBERIAN CENTENNIAL, IT IS HOPED THAT THIS COMMITTEE WILL ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN STIMULATING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE LIBERIAN VICTORY EXPOSITION TO OPEN AT MONROVIA IN NOVEMBER, 1948.

IT IS DESIRED THAT THIS COMMITTEE BE CONSTITUTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, ITS CO-CHAIRMEN HAVE REQUESTED THAT WE URGE YOU TO ACKNOWLEDGE THIS INVITATION BY TELEGRAM (TO THE SIGNER OF THIS LETTER) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE COMMITTEE SHOULD LAUNCH ITS PUBLICITY PROGRAM NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST OF MAY.

CORDIALLY AND SINCERELY YOURS,

HILYARD R. ROBINSON
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

Moss H. Kendrix

MOSS H. KENDRIX
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

MHK:R

[Liberia]

1480/D.F. 8th July, 1947.

22-22-39

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I have the honour, on behalf of His Excellency the President of Liberia, to inform you that the Centenary of the Independence of this Republic will be officially celebrated in the City of Monrovia, the Capital, as of July 24 through August 14, 1947; and to invite you to be good enough to attend and participate in the ceremonies attending the said celebration.

You will please find herewith enclosed a copy of the official centennial programme.

Please accept, dear Dr. Dubois, the assurance of my high consideration and esteem.

Gabriel L. Dennis
SECRETARY OF STATE

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Pan-African Congress,
c/o NAACP, 69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK,
U. S. A.

[Encl.]

# OFFICIAL PROGRAM

FOR THE

OBSERVANCE

OF THE

# CENTENARY

OF THE

Republic of Liberia

1947

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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
(DEPARTMENT OF STATE)
MONROVIA.

22-22

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# OFFICIAL PROGRAM
# FOR
# THE OBSERVANCE OF
# THE
# CENTENARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
# 1947.

## THURSDAY, JULY 24, PRE-CENTENARY DAY

(a) Broadcast by the Commissioner, Centennial Commission, at four o'clock in the morning, on the opening of the Centennial Celebration, and relayed throughout the day at intervals.

(b) Four o'clock, post meridian, - Religious Service (Song and Prayer Service) at Government Square, City of Monrovia.

## FRIDAY, JULY 25,

(a) At four o'clock post meridian, a DRAMA entitled: "The Constitutional Convention of 1847" will be staged at the Goverment Square, Monrovia, under the supervision of the Centennial Commission.

(b) Reception by the Honourable the Commissioner, Commonwealth District of Monrovia, 7:30 o'clock, post meridian.

## SATURDAY, JULY 26, INDEPENDENCE DAY

(a) Seven o'clock, ante meridian, Military Inspection of Units of the Armed Forces of Liberia at Barclay Training Center, Monrovia, by the Commander-in-Chief.

(b) Nine o'clock, ante meridian, Centennial Broadcast by the President of Liberia, from the Executive Mansion.

(d) Ten-thirty o'clock, ante meridian, - Independence Day Celebration at the Government Square, City of Monrovia.

(e) Unveiling of Centennial Monument at the Government Square by the President of Liberia.

(f) Reception by the President from three o'clock post meridian to Seven-thirty o'clock post meridian.

(g) Eight-thirty o'clock, post meridian, Fireworks display.

SUNDAY, JULY 27, CENTENNIAL SUNDAY

(a) Individual denominational religious service throughout the Republic by the several religious denominations at their respective church edifices.

(b) Four o'clock, post meridian, National Religious Service at the Government Square, Monrovia.

MONDAY, JULY 28, LEGISLATURE DAY

**(As Per Program)**

TUESDAY, JULY 29, EXECUTIVE DAY

(a) In the morning, at ten o'clock a program will be executed on which the principal feature will be an Address by the President of Liberia.

(b) Entertainment by the President of Liberia of specially accredited Representatives of Foreign Governments.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, JUDICIARY DAY

**(As Per Program)**

THURSDAY, JULY 31, AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETIES' DAY

**(As Per Program)**

(a) **CENTENNIAL BALL** - Nine o'clock, post meridian.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 1

Allocated to Foreign Missionary Boards operating in Liberia.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, EDUCATION DAY

(Under supervision of the Department of Public Instruction, R. L.)

(a) 6:00 to 8:00 a. m. Ceremonial Drill and Demonstration Boy Scouts of Liberia.

(b) 10:30 a. m. to 12 m - Schools Pageantry Parade, Review and Inspection.

(c) 2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. Program - Liberia College Participation.

(d) 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Domestic Science and Art Demonstration Physicial Exercises and sports.

(e) At eight o'clock, post meridian, Drama entitled: "THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT."

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, MEMORIAL DAY

(a) Ten-thirty o'clock, ante meridian, National Memorial Service at the Government Square in memory of Signers of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the Republic, Pioneers and other leaders of State.

(b) Four o'clock, post meridian, Laying of wreaths and Decorations of Graves and Momuments.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, WOMEN'S DAY

**(As Per Program)**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5,

Native Parade, Ceremonial Bush Dances, choral singing, cultural and acrobatic stunts and Occult display at the Children's Playground, under the supervision of Interior Department, R. L. at Monrovia, and Gbarnga.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6,

(a) The afternoon will be allocated to displays by the Military, Naval and Air Units of Warships of foreign Governments visiting the Centennial Celebration.

(b) Entertainment by the Secretary of State, R.L. of high ranking Military, Naval and Air Officers of Warships of foreign Governments visiting the Centennial Celebration.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7,

Allocated to Fraternal Organizations in Liberia.

**(As Per Program)**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 9,

Native Parade, Ceremonial Bush Dances, choral singing, cultural and acrobatic stunts, and Occult display, under the supervision of Interior Department, R.L. at Saniquelleh.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, Allocated to the Masonic Fraternity.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, CHILDREN'S DAY

**(As Per Program)**

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, REGATTA DAY

(a) Two-thirty o'clock post meridian to six o'clock, post meridian.

(b) Eight o'clock post meridian to ten o'clock post meridian Awarding of prizes.

(c) Seven o'clock post meridian, Fireworks display from Providence Island.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, MILITARY DAY

(a) Military Parade of Units of the Armed Forces of Liberia

(b) 100 - Gun Centennial Salute during the day.

(c) Sports:

N. B. All Public buildings will be illuminated at nights throughout the Celebration period.

---

Issued by the Centennial Commission and approved by the President of Liberia under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Liberia, approved December 13, 1944, entitled: "An Act to authorize the President of the Republic of Liberia to open and conclude all arrangements for the observance of the Centenary of the Republic of Liberia."

[Liberia]

Prof. Hilary Bowen, Hornby Island, British Columbia, Canada.

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OF THE

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Republic of Liberia

1947

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MONROVIA.

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois

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# AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

**Africans and Friends of Africa are invited to**

# LIBERIA
# CENTENARY CELEBRATION

at

# FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD

**(opp. Euston Railway Station)**

on

# THURSDAY, 31ST JULY AT 7 P.M.

## GUEST SPEAKERS

His Excellency the Liberian Minister

**BARON DE LINDEN** & **Hon. Dr. NNAMDI AZIKIWE**

President National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons

**Come and bring Your Friends to hear all about the Only Independent Black Republic in Africa.**

All Hail, Liberia, Hail!
This glorious land of Liberty,
Shall long be ours,
Tho' new her name, Green be her fame,
And mighty be her powers.

In Joy and Gladness, with our hearts united,
We'll shout the freedom of a race benighted,
Long live, Liberia, Happy Land,
A home of glorious liberty, by God's command.

:: Organised by the Pan-African Federation ::

CAUSEWAY PRESS, 113 Newington Causewy, S.E.1

[Liberia]

**LIBERIAN DELEGATION**

**TO THE**

**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

#868
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue & 50th Street
New York City

October 10, 1947

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 29, and in reply, I have the honor to advise that the Delegation of Liberia is interested in the question of the denial of human rights to minorities, and the Delegation would appreciate receiving a copy of your document.

22-13-48

We are willing to do whatever we can to support your organization before the General Assembly.

Yours truly,

Gabriel L. Dennis
Delegation Chairman

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe

The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

69 Fifth Avenue

New York 3, New York

[Liberia]

October 10, 1947

22-22-31

My dear Sir:

I am writing to ask if you could furnish me with documents or facts showing the main effect upon the finances and economic condition of Liberia of the activities of the Firestone Company. I am preparing an article on Liberia and I should like to have an overall picture of what the Firestone experiment has effected. I shall be under great obligations if you can give me any data.

I am, sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Honorable William E. Dennis
Treasurer of Liberia
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
New York, New York

WEBD:lm

(Liberia)

**LIBERIAN DELEGATION**
**TO THE**
**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Liberia

Room #868
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue and 50th Street
New York City

October 13, 1947

22-22-33

Sir:

I am directed by the Honorable William E. Dennis to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 10th, by which you request information on the Firestone Company's operations in Liberia.

I regret to advise that we are unable to furnish the information you wish from this end, and I would suggest, therefore, that you write to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury at Monrovia, Liberia, who will be glad to help you.

Yours truly,

Maude A. Harris
Delegation Secretary

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

[Liberia]

October 28, 1947

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury
Monrovia
Liberia

My dear Sir:

At the sug estion of the Honorable William E. Dennis, I am writing you concerning financial reports of the Republic of Liberia, which would show the contributions and general economic influence of the Firestone Company on the Republic of Liberia. If you have such a set of reports covering the last four or five years, I would be under great obligation if you would let me have copies. I am going to write about Liberia in one of the influential American magazines and would like to have as much careful data as you could furnish.

I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
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N329 PD=NEWYORK NY 11 617P

1947 NOV 11 PM 6 31

DR W E DUBOIS=

DONT PHONE 409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

EMERGENCY LITERATURE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING MONDAY NOVEMBER 17TH BLUE RIBBON 145 WEST 44TH TWELVE THIRTY LUNCH=

MAXIM LIEBER CO-CHAIRMAN=

Sorry should be in Baltimore

489 5th Ave.

.17TH 145 44TH.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Social Memo

13 January 1947

22-17-32

Dear Ernestine:

Dr. Diggs address is Yacht Club Uruguayo, Puerto de Buceo, Montevideo, Uruguay. Remember I have offered you two alternatives, breakfast or a Joe Louis dinner. I hope you will choose the first. Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Ernestine Lipscomb
c/O Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York City

22-17-27

3 February 1947

My dear Ernestine:

I am leaving for the South and West and be gone for two months. Sorry that I did not have a chance to give you that.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Ernestine Lipscomb
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York City

Pan African congress

[Dorothy Livings]

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

57 Duckworth Road,
Prestwich, Manchester.
England.
5th July 1947.

Dear Dr Dubois,

You may not remember me, but I had the pleasure of helping with secretarial work in the Pan-African Congress in Manchester, and in the beginning did some work for you. Since then I have worked for the Pan-African Federation, with Mr T.R.Makonen on his magazine, Pan-Africa, and with Mr George Padmore. I suppose I must be the one most closely connected with every side of the work of the Congress, This is my reason for writing you now.

From your side of the Atlantic you must have realised all the difficulties involved in carrying on the work of the Congress. Lack of finance, and trained personnel, and, too, the clash of personalities one always finds in organisations, are the main difficulties. But to be quite frank, the bulk of the work involved in keeping the idea of the Congress alive, has fallen on George Padmore. Pressure of work, self-interest, and apathy on the part of officials and membership, has made the job of keeping together a central body, an almost impossible task. It has been done only because Mr Padmore has sacrificed all his time, energy and cash, to the one thing.

22-7-28

Now the Federation is taking on a new lease of life, but once again, because Padmore is taking over the Secretaryship and giving still more to the cause.

It has seemed to me for some time that the Congress is a head without a body, and unless some means can be found of linking up with the colonial organisations in the field, the work which you started, and that Padmore is continuing, will be tragically wasted. There is plenty of correspondence and the deputations from overseas visiting Britain always contact the Federation, but this kind of thing can never take the place of personal contact in the field of action. The overseas organisations cannot be conscious of affiliation with a parent body that is so far removed.

I think you will agree with what I am saying. Now, I understand there is to be an All West Indian Conference soon. I believe it would have the greatest possible value if Padmore could visit that Conference as the Congress representative, it would make the Federation and the Congress a living reality, and perhaps start the spark needed to revitalise the international aspect of anti-imperialism. Padmore himself thinks along these lines, and is anxious to go. Unfortunately lack of finance makes this absolutely impossible. The Federation has no funds, and the members of the Federation all depend on average salaries to live.

Can you do anything, if you agree that it is necessary, to make this tour possible ? I have the idea that American progressive organisations are in better case to give financial help than the West Indian organisations. If you do not think this could be done, then there must be individuals who have sympathy for the cause, who would make a joint effort to raise the necessary finance. I do not even know what the cost would be, I just feel that this is the next step along the way, and it only needs a few people who have the interest of colonial people at heart to make it possible.

If, by some miracle, the suggestion of Padmore's visit is taken up and you can make it possible, will you cable him and not mention my name. I would not wish him to think it had been engineered.'

I sincerely hope you are in good health, and hope one day to have the honour of meeting you again.

Yours sincerely,

Dorothy Woodman

(Dorothy Livings)

(Later Mrs Padmore)

[Lochard]

21-14-14

January 23, 1947

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I expect to reach Chicago as I have told you, the week of March 23, 1947. I am due to speak in Detroit on March 30, 1947.

Have you any definite plans for lectures in Chicago? Please let me know as quickly as possible.

I sent you a personal letter not so long ago and have had no answer.

Very Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Chairman, Editorial Board
The Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Metz Lochard]

5 April 1947

22-8-3/8

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I am coming to speak to the PCA arriving Saturday April twelfth at 2:55 p. m. By American Airlines. I shall leave Tuesday at noon.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Lochard and thanks for your kind hospitality.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
The Chicago DEFENDER
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago

30 April 1947

22-17-18

My dear Mr. Lochard:

I meant long before this to write you and tell you how much I enjoyed that dinner and your other courtesies while I was in Chicago. I hope that you are getting on all right and that Mrs. Lochard's knee is normal again. I am not sure but what there was some conspiracy to keep me from sampling Mrs. Lochard cooking, but I shall withhold judgement until I get more evidence. Let me hear from you from time to time and let me know how things are going on in the Defender.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

[Metz Lochard]

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

(20) (10)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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1947 NOV 3 PM 6 11

22-8-50

DR W E B DUBOIS

=409 EDGECOMBE AVE= Chicago Defender

=JULIA AND I WILL BE VERY HAPPY TO HAVE YOU WITH US FOR THANKSGIVING LET ME KNOW IF YOU WISH ME TO MEET YOU AT THE AIRPORT PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO MY HOME ADDRESS 5170 SOUTH PARKWAY TELEPHONE NO OAKLAND 4243=

=LOCHARD.

=5170 4243=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Chicago Defender

November 6, 1947

22-8-51

Dr. Metz Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Lochard:

I shall arrive in Chicago from lecturing in Des Moines on Thanksgiving day at 1:00 P.M. I shall go directly to the Hotel Stevens where I have reservations, and then take a cab out to your home. If possible, could the dinner be in the late afternoon rather than at night? I shall want to get to bed along about nine or ten o'clock.

It is very kind of you and Julia to accept my invitation to invite me. Don't make too much fuss.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

December 18, 1947

Dr. Metz Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Lochard:

I am back in New York after talking at the Des Moines Public Forum, the University of Michigan, and (wonder of wonders!) Princeton University! I am going down to Virginia State College this week, and then shall spend Christmas at home. I want to thank you and Julia very much for the very lovely Thanksgiving dinner. Will you kindly greet your wife with a holy kiss and also ask her to greet the other charming guest in the same way.

I shall probably be going to California in March and shall hope to see you on the way.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

LOCUST BOOKSHOP
269 SOUTH 11TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 7, PENNA.

KINGSLEY 5-9839

Pamphlet

October 13, 1947.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, NY

Dear Dr. DuBois,

22-11-71

We are very anxious to have a big celebration to open Negro History Week in the city of Philadelphia, and would be honored to have you with us on this occasion.

We have engaged one of the largest halls in the city of Philadelphia, and we are asking Josh White and Langston Hughes. Dr. Herbert Aptheker hasalready agreed to come.

The meeting will be on Friday, February 6th.

Will you please let us know by return mail if you will accept our invitation, so that we can make definite arrangements.

Respectfully yours,

Esther Soifer
Manager.

uopwa/2

lecture

October 27, 1947

Miss Ester Soifer
Locust Bookshop
269 South 11th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

22-12-50

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of October 13, but regret to say that I could not commit myself at present to any engagements in February as I have several plans pending upon which I have not yet decided. Also, I might add that for any lecture which I make I always charge a fee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

January 17, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Special Research, N A A C P
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

22-23

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

A bad cold has prevented me from returning sooner the enclosed manuscript with my comments.

Sincerely yours,
Rayford W. Logan
Rayford W. Logan

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

March 22, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Special Research, NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

22-22-01

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am herewith returning my chapter with a few minor corrections.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to your participation in the annual conference of the Division of Social Sciences.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

May 9, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The enclosed letter may interest you. Dr. Neuberger will probably speak to you at the meeting tonight. Sorry that I have to go up to Boston tonight. I believe that Dr. Neuberger is at least worth seeing.

Sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

22-22-62

[Encl.]

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO

This proposed one volume encyclopedia will present a guide to all phases of the life of the Negro throughout the world, past and present, and will cover their geographical distribution and professional and occupational achievements in all fields of human activity. Biographical sketches of leading Negroes will be included as well as information about major organizations.

22-15-18

Dr. Dagobert Runes of the publishing house Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, N.Y. has agreed to publish such a volume, if the Board of Directors of the comprehensive and broad scholarly Encyclopedia of the Negro with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes as chairman will cooperate in this undertaking.

It is clear in our mind, that our one volume encyclopedia does not infringe in any way upon the other undertaking.

Mr. Roy of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York with whom we have spoken recently in New York, has shown great interest for the above proposal and would be willing to give us any support, if your Board would be in fundamental agreement with our plan.

We both will endeavor to complete the whole work in one year in our capacity as managing editors.

An advisory board will be formed, composed of prominent Negro (and white) scholars and representatives of the main Negro institutions and organizations.

We shall be glad to accept special wishes which you may express in the direction of giving other scholars a special consideration as members of an Editorial Board.

Otto Neuburger

Milton M. Plumb, Jr.

22-23-17

28 August 1947

My dear Dr. Logan:

Enclosed you will find the revised copy of the final report to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes. I trust you will read the whole report, particularly your own chapter and let me hear from you if you have further suggestions or corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

September 24, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-23-16

I have the pleasure to sned you herewith my check in the sum of $7.77, the pro rata royalty on the sale of 311 copies of WTNW, January 1-June 30, 1947. Sales now total 10,047.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

P. S. Am returning the MSS in a few days.

RWL

29 September 1947

22-23-15

Dear Dr. Logan:

Thank you for your letter of September 24th with its enclosure. I think the circulation of What the Negro Wants has been really phenomenal. Please rush that manuscript back.

My best regards to yourself, Mrs. Logan and your mother. Long time no see!

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
1519 Jackson Street Northeast
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 8, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research, NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York 18, New York

22-23-19

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Since so much time has elapsed between the preparation of my manuscript and the publication of the book, it has been necessary to bring my chapter up to date. Please note the elimnation of all of page 152 and the top of page 153 and the addition of new material and references.

I had hoped to run up to New York the latter part of September but my dentist took charge of me. With all good wishes and the hope of seeing you soon, I am,

Most sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

22-23-18

October 14, 1947

My dear Dr. Logan:

We have received your letter of October 8 and are making all the corrections in your chapter for which you asked.

Be sure and let me see you when you come to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Department of History
Washington 1, CD. C.

October 20, 1947

Dr. Rayford Logan
Department of History
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan: I am writing to inform you that the formal ceremonies marking the presentation of the petition, "On the Denial of Human Rights," to the United Nations is scheduled for Thursday noon, October 23, in the quarters of Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director, Division on Human Rights, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Dr. DuBois would be pleased to have you appear with the NAACP delegation on this occasion and hopes you will be able to come.

We are having some revised copies of the petition assembled, and as soon as they are ready you shall receive one.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

October 31, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research, NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York, New York

22-16-9

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Can you have lunch with me on Saturday, November 8, at about 1:30? I shall arrive in New York on the train due at one o'clock.

Sincerely yours,
Rayford W. Logan
Rayford W. Logan

No I will not lunch with you, but you will kindly lunch with me! Come to 409 Edgecombe, Harlem 1371

November 3, 1947

22-16-20

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Department of History
Howard University
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan: No, I will not lunch with you, but you will kindly lunch with me! Come to 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13-H.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

# The Lomeshie Research Centre for Anthropology and Human Biology.

Section A.—Anthropology.
Section B.—Human Biology.
Section C.—Medicine.
Section D.—Art & Literature

Director : Dr. R. E. G. Armattoe,
F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.I., F.S.A., Scot.,

7, Northland Road,
LONDONDERRY,
*Northern Ireland,*

Consulting Hours :
By Appointment Only.
Phone : Londonderry 2903.
Morning, 10 to 12-30.
Evening, 7 to 8.
Sunday and Saturday Eve. Excepted.


July, 1947.

## TESTAMENT TO YOUTH.

URGENT AND PERSONAL,

The statesman or intellectual leader may in his life time enjoy popular esteem among his countrymen, but the final verdict of history lies with youth who alone will judge eventually the wisdom and foresight or otherwise of policies ostensibly made in its interests.

The great historic position which you occupy in your country and in world affairs, and the immense prestige you enjoy, make it desirable for us to bring your considered opinions on present day problems to the notice of contemporary youth, the sole judge of your achievements in the immediate future.

The Lomeshie Research Centre whose publications are known throughout the world, is now engaged on a compilation of a *Testament to Youth* which will embody the answers of famous men to the problems of our time. It realises that some of those in power today may be relegated into obscurity tomorrow, but a wise statesman will endeavour to shape the future course of events to his will and policy. He will succeed best where the national interests of his country coincide with the aspirations of mankind.

We hope that despite your great responsibilities, the desire of educated people the world over to know more intimately the views of our foremost thinkers will be a sufficient reason to induce you to devote a few hours to this vital Questionnaire. The present is admittedly a difficult time in international relationships but given good will and a knowledge of each other's views, nations may be induced to co-operate for their mutual benefit.

Please answer the attached Questionnaire and enclose, where possible, an autographed portrait with permission to publish these, and send the lot by return air mail to us.

1.—What factors are responsible for the present state of anxiety and political unrest among the nations ?

2.—What do you consider essential in order to establish better international understanding ?

3.—What do you consider the mission of your country to which you would like the youth of your country to dedicate itself ?

4.—What role do you expect the youth of your own country to play in the creation of international cultural understanding ?

5.—How best can international trade and prosperity be fostered ?

6.—What must be done with Germany in order to convince its inhabitants that war does not pay ?

7.—Is it a fact that public morality is lower than private morality ? How can the individual raise the morality of the nation ?

8.—What instruments do you consider necessary to establish international friendship ?

9.—How can the International Press be made to serve the aims of peace, and does the Press as now constituted show a proper sense of responsibility in the reporting of foreign news ?

10.—Do you think that a world educational or religious organization is necessary to promote inter- racial understanding ?

11.—What is your attitude to the colonial question ? Should a time limit be set for the education and political development of so called dependent peoples ?

12.—Should national history as taught in Secondary schools be replaced by a comparative history of culture ?

13.—Is Christianity capable of solving race problems ?

14.—How can the mutual suspicions between the Western Democracies and Soviet Russia be overcome ?

15.—How can the United Nations Organisation be made more effective and useful ?

16.—Is international exchange of students desirable and should it be voluntary or Government controlled ? Has anything been done about this in your country ?

17.—Can industrial unrest be checked without doing injustice to a section of the community ?

18.—Are you prepared to submit grave disputes between your country and another Power to International Arbitration regardless of the outcome ?

19.—War settles nothing and suspicion breeds war. How as a statesman or humanist, do you propose your country's youth to be taught this elementary truth ?

20.—What is your message to Youth, either of your own country or of the world ?

*A list of all persons to whom this Questionnaire is being sent will be published.*
*Answers may be sent in English, French, German or Italian.*

*R. E. G. ARMATTOE.*

Camp A

24 September 1947

My dear Dr. Armattoe:

I am sorry to be late in answering your circular of July 1947 but twenty questions is rather a large task for a busy man. I am enclosing short answers:

351-375

(1) The war and the desire for private profit at the expense of public welfare.

(2) A better distribution of income and the overthrow of imperialism.

(3) The mission of America should be a more just distrubution of wealth.

(6) Wealth and industry in Germany must be socialized.

(8) The United Nations and a Truthful Press, The American Press does not show today a proper sense of responsibility in reporting foreign news.

(10) We need a world educational organization I think we already have enough religion.

(II) Colonies should be abolished and a time limit set for the education and political development of dependent peoples.

(12) History should certainly not be taught simply as national history.

(13) Christainity is not capable of solving race problems.

(16) International exchange of students is desirable and should be government controlled.

(17) Industrial unrest should not be checked it is a symptom not a disease.

(18) So far as I am concerned, yes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. R. E. C. Armattoe
The Lomeshie Research Centre
7 Northland Road
LONDONDERRY
NORTHERN IRELAND

Rcd Dec. 23, 1947

Answer (request)
letter

1426 Clinton Ave.
Apt #8
Bronx, N. Y.

Dr. W. E. B Du Bois
410 W. 20th Street
N. Y.

22-3-47

Dear Sir:

I am Clarence Haywood Lovick, a recent graduate of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia.

You were leaving Atlanta University or or about the time I entered Clark. Since that time I have done some studying about you and have come to admire you as a genius of the universe.

I studied about you in the Negro Caravan during the time

I was studying Negro Literature. Since being here I read What you wrote in "What the Negro Wants" by Rayford Logan. I have also read "Black Reconstruction" by You and am now reading "The World and Africa" by you.

22-3-48

I work days and am taking a Class at night at one of the local schools. Friday night I had your book in class at which time a white professor asked to see it. I gladly showed it to him. He, the professor, attempted to Compare you with Booker T. Washington at which time I told him, "It is true that Booker Washington was great but should not be spoken of in the same breath with you."

It was at this point that I began to Contrast your philosophy with Washington's as given in the "Negro Caravan!"

I had not had a Course in Ancient History, but desire to so have. I am afraid that the facts will be distorted, and so shake some of the things which I hold Sacred. For example, I read "~~Colonies~~ Conquest of Civilization" by Breasted. Many things of which I did not believe. As I now read "The World And Africa", I seem to be somewhat justified though you in not having believed somethings of which I am opposed to.

Breasted, asserts, in part, that the Negroes were little if any influenced by the European Culture. It seems to me from what I gather in your book, that they were not only influenced by the European Culture, but rather

22-3-49

the beginnes of European Culture.

It is at this point that I flinch to ask this unfair favor of you. Will you please give me a Course in Ancient History on Saturdays as I work from Mondays though Fridays. I am trying to create enough in terms of dollars and cents to enter "Law School" this fall

22-3-50

I am sure if you can possibly find time it will be an asset to me.

Thank you for any consideration of the above request.

Very truly yours,
Clarence H. Lovick

December 23, 1947

Mr. Clarence H. Lovick
1426 Clinton Avenue, Apt. 8
Bronx, New York

Dear Mr. Lovick: Your undated letter has just come to the attention of this office. Unfortunately, Dr. DuBois is away from the city and will not return to his desk until the first of next year. I know that he will appreciate the kind words you have said about him and his work, and will be pleased to learn that you have been able to further your knowledge through reading some of his contributions to our society.

The entire time of Dr. DuBois is devoted now to work that keeps him away from his office most of the time. He is constantly out of the city lecturing, attending conferences, or traveling on other business. While here in New York his limited time is overtaxed with duties of the Association. Under these circumstances, plus for other reasons, he would not be in a position to teach you a course in world history, although he fully sympathizes with your aims and aspirations. However, if you feel that we can suggest some institutions in which you might secure the type of historical training you desire, please feel free to contact us and we shall do what we can to help.

Thanking you for writing, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

23 W 26th St.
N.Y.C.

Mailing Permit

December 13, 1947.

Dr. W. Burghardt Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

22-16-23

You are cordially invited to attend a discussion at 23 W. 26th Street at the Library, 8:30 P.M. Wednesday, December 17, to consider establishment of a much-needed organization for improving relations between the people of the United States and of Latin America.

As no such organization exists at present, and since recent developments in Latin America have made its establishment urgent, we are sure that you will attend to contribute with your suggestions toward setting it up on the firmest possible basis.

At a preliminary meeting on December 2, attended by members of representative labor and professional groups, it was suggested that the proposed organization could aid in bettering U. S.-Latin American relations by:

1. Obtaining and distributing information concerning Latin American events in the economic, cultural, labor and political fields.

2. Sponsoring and assisting representative Latin American personalities who come to our country, enabling them to present their points of view.

3. Organizing U.S. assistance for Latin American aspirations in the above fields.

4. Aiding U.S. citizens of Latin American origin to solve the special problems they face as a minority.

If you see the need for such an organization, as we are confident you do, in view of your familiarity with Latin America, you will of course, be present at this meeting. If you, personally, are unable to attend, please name a representative to present the views of your organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Francia Luban

Francia Luban

FL:er

December 18, 1947

22-16-24

Miss Francia Luban
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss Luban:

I shall be unable to attend on December 13, the meeting which you mention, as I am leaving town for a lecture. I sympathize with your objects but cannot often attend meetings or take any very active part.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# OFFICE OF THE GRAND MUFTI OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES

THE MOSQUE
411 V Street
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

October 23, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

35-1-328

My dear Dr. DuBois: (3)

Some years ago I came into contact with your writings for the first time. Your work on Colonies was of particular interest to me. At the time of the United Nations conference in San Francisco I was fortunate enough to hear you speak in the auditorium of the University High School, which has since been closed due to the fact that large numbers of the school population transferred to other schools with the influx of a large colored population and the school was underpopulated.

The framing of an appeal to the United Nations seems to me to be particularly well timed and important to the cause of the negro and other colored people of our great country. The situation here compares only to the situation in the Union of South Africa and Kenya colony and seems to me to be entwined with the colonial problem in every section of the world.

Moslem peoples have always led the fight against slavery and it was the holy Qur-an that first took steps toward the liberating of slaves. While all of Europe was in slavery until the French Revolution and in some places until the early part of our own century the people of Moslem countries managed to escape any racial conciousness at all. The slavery that was known in Islam, in its early days, often produced Caliphs and rulers and leaders and surely after he had been "free" for a hundred years he was no longer set aside and discriminated against. Ghandi, the Hindu leader, says that the one thing the whites of Africa fear most is the leveling influence of Islam.

You will find Moslem peoples always sympathetic with peoples who are being discriminated against. I have written to the Ambassadors and Ministers of Moslem states in Washington and have urged them to exert all possible influence with their home governments in the name of Islam to bring the Negro problem before the United Nations at once.

My sincerest regards and the prayer that God will grant success to your great and noble work.

Yours very truly,

Abdur Rahman Lutz

GRA ND MUFTI

WarL:msr

Carr P-1 M

November 14, 1947

22-16-05

The Grand Mufti of the Western United States
THE MOSQUE
411 V Street
Sacramento, California

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 23, 1947, and I want to thank you for it. I appreciate very deeply your sympathy with the cuase that I represent.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Clare Lyden]

Chicago 14 Ill.
December 2, 1947

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
20 W. 40th St
New York 18
New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:—

Last Friday morning I was privileged to hear your speech before the National Education Fellowship Conference at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. I felt it was a very moving and profound speech and I am wondering if copies of it will be available. Would you let me know?

Sincerely,

Clare Lyden
312 Grant Place
Chicago 14
Illinois

22-15-8

Appreciation

December 22, 1947

Miss Clar[illegible] Lyden
312 Grant Place
Chicago 14, Illinois

Dear Miss Lyden:

We want to thank you for your letter of December 2, which has come during Dr. Du Bois' absence from the city. You know that Doctor appreciates your words of commendation concerning his speech at the recent Educational Fellowship Conference. When the speech is available to the public you shall be informed and sent a copy if it is possible to do so.

Thanking you for your interest and courtesy, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

October 10, 1947

22-17-34

My dear President McCrorey:

I trust that you will live long to enjoy the well earned rest which begins for you this month. I am sorry I cannot be present to help in the celebration.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

President Henry L. McCrorey
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

WEBD:lm

22-7-20

3814 So. Indiana Ave
Chicago, 15, Ill.
Oct 27, 1947

Dear Sirs:

To inquire about your book called "Black Reconstruction". I'd like to know if it is being published and can I purchase one also the price. Thank you kindly for information on this book as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours.

Mr. Chas. H. McGhee
3814 So. Indiana Ave
Chicago, 15, Ill.

Black Reconstruction

November 5, 1947

M 22-7-17

Mr. Charles D. McGhee
3814 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mr. McGhee:

The book, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, published by Harcourt, Brace andCompany is not in print and can only he had now at second hand stores, I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

RETURN POSTAGE
AIR MAIL

Cha. 3 P.O. Box 1031
Honolulu Territory of
Hawaii
Nov. 5-1947

Mr. W E B Mr Bois

Mear. Sir:-

35-1-324

(1) I am in the Work concerning the word "Negro" I would like to know Why People Born in the U.S.A Main land that are not White, are "Negro's" I was Born in Penn. My father Born in Slavry. His fathers came from africa
My mother was Born free in W va Her mother ½ French + ½ Singhalese. They came from Canada.
I Would like to know should'nt my Racial extraction be. Afro american? and not American Negro.

yours truly. Thanking you in advance

Charles. D. Mackey.

PS How do we get that name?

7 January 1947

Gentlemen:

On several occasions in the past your company has published books which have given American Negroes a great deal of dissatisfaction. Notably, of course, was "The American Negro", by William Hannibal Thomas, published in 1901.

22-11-52

It has occurred to me that perhaps for this and other reasons you would not be indisposed to consider another type of publication concerning Negroes.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just had prepared a petition to the United Nations. I am enclosing a copy in rough form with great many typographical errors. When the book is finally ready for presentation to the United Nations, the Association proposes to publish it, and my hope is that it will be published eventually not only in English but in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian.

I am sending you this manuscript simply for your information. No action has yet been taken by the Board of Directors but I know that they would not get the circulation for this book if they had it printed and issued privately, such as they might get if it was issued by a reputable publishing house.

I am, therefore, sending the manuscript to you and asking you to look it over and give me some information as to whether your firm would like to handle the book and if so on what terms. This, of course, is entirely unofficial but I should be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

The Macmillan Company
Editorial Department
650 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

31 January 1947

Gentlemen:

The manuscript indicated by the enclosed card has been radically revised and made more into the shape of a marketable book. We will send you the revised edition, and hope that you will withhold judgement until you see it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Editorial Department
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York City

22-11-51

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

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H. S. LATHAM, VICE PRESIDENT

E. L. MEAD, SECRETARY
PAUL J. CHITTENDEN, TREASURER

February 6, 1947

22-11-54

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York City, 18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your note of January 31st. I was about to write you to ask if we might not have the privilege of seeing the revised version of the book, since I felt after reading it that it was probably not in final form.

I telephoned your office this morning and talked with Mrs. Hercules who tells me that you are on a lecture tour in the South. I sincerely hope that you will see that we receive a copy of the revised book as soon as it is ready, and I can promise you at that time that we will give it both prompt and sympathetic consideration.

Sincerely yours,

James Putnam

ajp/hm

February 7, 1947
Durham, N. C.

Mr. James Putnam,
The Macmillan Co.,
60 Fifth Avenue
New York City

22-11-49

Dear sir:

My secretary has just wired me of your interest in seeing the revised edition of our petition to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations. The manuscripts is now being mimeographed so as to furnish copies to the authors, the members of the Commission and to a board of critics named by the N.A.A.C.P. I am writing by this mail and asking her to furnish you one of these copies.

We are not yet finished with revising this manuscript. The Commission will without doubt sidestep the issue, because of the delicacy of the questions involved. We however plan to go ahead and at the Fall meeting of the Assembly to try again to get this statement and petition on the agenda.

This will give us ample time for a third revision, in the light of suggestions; and it will give the authors opportunity to make all their assertions and references absolutely accurate.

We will then be ready for publication. It is then that I should like to be able to approach our Board of Directors with an offer from a reputable publisher, looking to publication in English and eventually in other modern tongues, of the best and most authoritative statement of the case of the American Negro today, as vouched for by our 500,000 members and the cooperation of the great majority of fourteen million American citizens.

I shall be glad to hear from you after you have examined the revised draft and considered the plans which I have outlined.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

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E. L. MEAD, SECRETARY
PAUL J. CHITTENDEN, TREASURER

February 20, 1947

22-11-53

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th and for the mimeographed copy of the revised edition of the manuscript which just reached me. It would be very much better from our point of view if we could have the finally edited manuscript for consideration, particularly if there are likely to be very many changes in it. Would this be possible in view of your time schedule? I suspect that the changes which will result from the criticisms of your board of critics will be more changes of detail than anything, but again this might very well affect our readers and I should like to present the book to them in the best possible form.

I shall do whatever you wish, but I am wondering if there would be time for such consideration after the final revisions are complete. Perhaps we could confer on the matter when you return to New York and in the meantime I wish that you could tell me a little more specifically exactly what time you expect to have the book available in published form. I assume this would be after rather than before it is submitted to the Assembly, but I am not certain on this score.

Sincerely yours,

James Putnam

AJP:DC

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PAUL J. CHITTENDEN, TREASURER

March 14, 1947

22-1-48

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40 Street
New York City 18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 4th. I shall look forward to seeing the U.N. manuscript on April 1st, and we shall endeavor then to give you as prompt an answer as possible. I shall be very much interested indeed to know what advice you receive from Mrs. Roosevelt. I assume that you will also consult her regarding the possible date of publication, for I can think of no one whose judgment in the matter would be more valuable.

Cordially yours,

James Putnam

AJP:mh

11 April 1947

My dear Sir:

22-11-50

We are making out a final copy of the United Nations' petition. Mr. White, Secretary of the NAACP, and I had a conference with Mrs. Roosevelt last week. It was decided to make a series of presentations to the Commission on Human Rights of which she is chairman, to the sub-commission on discrimination and finally to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly. It will probably be well into 1948 before we can get the full document into the hands of the organizations interested. Meantime my introduction will be partly re-written and Mr. Perry's chapter. Just as soon as the document is finished, I will send you the final copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James Putnam
The Macmillian Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York City

22-11-3

27 August 1947

My dear Mr. Putnam:

At long last I am putting in your hands the final revision of the proposed petition and statement of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the assembly of the United Nations concerning the rights of American Negroes. I shall be very glad to come and talk with you about this at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James Putnam
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

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E. L. MEAD, SECRETARY — PAUL J. CHITTENDEN, TREASURER

22-11-39

September 3, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 27 and the manuscript of the proposed petition and statement of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the assembly of the United Nations, which I found awaiting me on my return from vacation. As soon as I have had an opportunity to read it and discuss it with my colleagues I shall be very happy, indeed, to confer with you regarding it as you suggest.

Cordially yours,

James Putnam

JP:dm

October 16, 1947

22-11-38

My dear Mr. Putnam:

Since our petition and statement to the United Nations has been released there has been a good of publicity. There have even been tentive proposals from two newspapers, the NEW YORK TIMES and the POST, to print it either in sections or as a whole. But I presume they will find it too long for complete printing; also the PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS of Washington wants to see a copy of the manuscript with a view to publication.

Because of these proposals I am writing to ask if you have come to any decision. I should like to hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. James Putnam
The Macmillian Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

WEBD:lm

October 31, 1947

22-11-37

Mr. James Putnam
The Macmillan Company
60 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

My dear Mr. Putnam:

This morning Mr. White, Secretary of the NAACP, has sent me a memorandum, a copy of which I enclose for your information; also may I say that our Board of Directors meet on November 10, and I would like if possible to put before them some proposition as to the printing of our statement. I hope I may hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Mahaiwe Cemetery]

October 10, 1947

Gentlemen:

I have a lot in your cemetery in which one body, that of my son, has been buried. As I am nearly eighty years of age and my wife over seventy-five and now quite ill, I am writing to say that I have arranged for our ashes after cremation to be sent to Great Barrington and placed in this lot. I write to ask if this is all right and if you will send me the name of an undertaker to whom the letter can be referred.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Trustees of the Mahaiwe Cemetery
Great Barrington
Massachusetts

WEBD:ln

Baltimore Home

6 January 1947

Gentlemen:

We have your bill for $17.50 for installing and repairing a circulator motor in our furnace. Before I could get the bill paid the motor had broken down again. It seems to me that there must be something radically wrong with your inspection or with the installation. I am writing our architect Mr. Perdue and asking him to consult you. It is intolerable to have this furnace break down in the midst of winter, after you had serviced it several times in the fall.

22a-1

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Major Oil Company
1038-46 N. Arlington Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

[Malliet]

Reg. for appointment


WENDELL MALLIET AND COMPANY

*Publishers*

209 WEST 125th STREET
New York 27, N. Y.

Telephone
RIverside 9-1321


January 23, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Indian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and his country's representative on the Human Rights Commission, desires to confer with Negro leaders in connection with the work of the Commission which meets at Lake Success on Monday, January 27.

22-15-1

In compliance with Dr. Sundaram's request, I am inviting you to attend a conference with him at the above address on Saturday, January 25, at 1 o'clock, when such facts as you may deem necessary for his guidance may be presented and discussed. I am sure you are aware of the implications of a conference with Dr. Sundaram at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

A. M. Wendell Malliet

A. M. Wendell Malliet

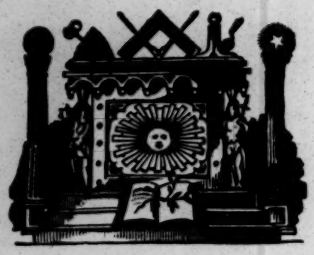
AMWM/ab

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for
the Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

[Masons]

T.T.G.O.T.G.A.O.T.U.

R. J. SIMMONS,
National Grand Secretary



OFFICE OF
NATIONAL GRAND SECRETARY
**FREE AND ACCEPTED ANCIENT**
**YORK MASONS**
PRINCE HALL ORIGIN-of the United States and Provinces on the Continent of North America
724 EAST THIRD STREET
Duluth, Minnesota

October 20 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

22-16-84

We always read your weekly letter in the Chicago Defender with great interest because of the masterful way you present helpful information on the subject at hand.

I have followed your activities since(1898-1903) when I was a student at Clark University and you were a teacher at Atlanta University. Besides my other work, I have been President of the Duluth Branch, N.A.A.C.P., fourteen years, attending a number of conventions.

I read your letter under the caption "About Free Masonry" in the Chicago Defender of October 11, 1947, and was glad to see it.

I have been a Mason for forty-nine (49) years and have observed the continuous controversy among the Brethren, especially since 1878 when the dissention began.

Lately I have made some effort to seek a reconciliation, which I think would be a good step in the direction of Negro Progress, since most of our Race Teaching has been for solidarity and unity of purpose in order to be effective.

I am enclosing my second letter for a Masonic Merger which was published in a number of our newspapers. Many Masons were agreeable and many were not. One foreign body and many local constituents have gladly accepted the plan. The letter speaks for itself.

I am sending it to you because I have great faith in your judgment as one of our most potential and admired leaders, and I hope to hear from you as to what you think of my proposition.

As I see it, we have already wasted too much valuable time, apart, quarreling about which one is right, when we are only one family, with a family quarrel.

Hoping to hear from you at convenience, and with best wishes, I am

Respectfully yours,

R. J. Simmons

R. J. Simmons, National Grand Secretary.

S/h
Encl.

[End.]

Masons

# THAT MASONIC MERGER AND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Duluth, Minnesota
April 15, 1947

Some time ago in a newspaper address to all Colored Masonic bodies, as National Grand Secretary for York Masons, I made a plea for a merger or reunion of all Colored Brethren.

We all belong to the same family, having emanated from the same source. That source is African Lodge No. 459, warranted by the Grand Lodge of England, September 29, 1784, with Prince Hall the first Master. All are agreed upon this historic fact. From the influence of this Lodge others were created in sufficient numbers as to form Grand Lodges in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Subordinate Lodges in other States. As time passed, the spread of Slavery, Race Prejudice, and lack of attention from the White brethren caused a halt of progress among the Brethren.

## FORMING THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE

On account of the conditions just mentioned above, the Illustrious John T. Hilton of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts invited representatives from New York, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania to meet at Boston June 24-26, 1847, to form this body. Hilton was made the first National Grand Master. In this article we need not set forth the Declaration of Sentiments adopted there, but suffice to say.

## PURPOSE

That the Organization was formed for the purpose of bringing about a more perfect union among the brethren, a standard of regulation and the purifying of the stream of our Masonic advancement so that every Colored Mason in the United States could enjoy the same privoleges and protection and not be divided. And, furthermore, that the Institution might indeed rest upon the Principal Foundation-Stone - Harmony. Very cogent reasons for such a compact. In Union, there is Strength.

## THE QUARREL

Thirty years of progress with the whole Craft in one body - then a rift and separation on the rock of personal ambition. Unfortunate, but others have done the same, and, later, relented and returned to the fold. (The Methodist Church South has demonstrated that wisdom by returning.) In this case it would appear that the fold is the National Compact, for this body still holds a copy of the instrument of Authority with full Declaration of Sentiments drawn up at Bostin in 1847 by the representatives from all Colored Masonic bodies active at that time; also an unbroken list of National Grand Masters to date.

Referring to Fraternal quarrels, I pause to say, not only to my brethren, but to the whole world, that the Big Four now meeting yonder at Moscow to write the Peace treaties, will make no progress, nor peace, until they drop selfishness and ask God to show them how to recognize every Nation and every Citizen in every Nation as his own brother. Peace cometh no other way.

In my first letter, "Why Not a Masonic Merger", I insisted that "a house divided against a house falleth." Many gratifying responses were registered. Today my theme is, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity." Every brother of the Craft on entering the Honorable Society, was thus indoctrinated as part of his first lesson. It should be the theme of all men everywhere, irrespective of place or organization, for it is only another way of saying, "Love one another as I have loved you." In this connection, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (White) after extensive investigation, has just stated that we, as Masons, under Prince Hall, are just as legitimate as they are, both emating from the Grand Lodge of England. We have known this all the time.

Again, as stated in my first article, for reunion, I reiterate, "Let us forget misunderstandings and mistakes of the past, shake hands across the chasm, and march forward as a United Band of brethren and make ourselves a most formidable body which would be strong enough to be recognized and respected for our strength and ability to accomplish our aims for human uplift. The same is our duty under God. Let us not fail ourselves.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons plans to hold at Philadelphia August 22-25, 1947, a CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION commemorating One Hundred Years' history of this body. Colored Masons of all affiliations are cordially invited. "Let there be no strife among us for we be brethren."

Dr. W. L. Turner, our National Grand Master, is in hearty accord with these brotherly sentiments.

We welcome your views and co-operation on this important matter.

Fraternally,

R. J. Simmons

National Grand Secretary

[Masons]

Masons

October 28, 1947

Mr. R. J. Simmons
National Grand Secretary
Free And Accepted Ancient
York Masons
724 East 3rd Street
Duluth, Minnesota

22-16-23

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 20, and I am glad to have the information. I may be able to make use of it at some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Basil Mathews]

Affiliated with the
University of British Columbia

# Union College of British Columbia

Vancouver, Canada

July 23. '47

22-26-97

My dear Dr Du Bois

You may recall that I wrote to you over a year ago about Booker Washington, a letter to which you kindly replied giving the information that I desired. The definitive biography that I have written is now in the hands of the Harvard University Press whose Syndics have asked to publish it. They expect to produce it during the coming winter.

In it, and especially in a long chapter that I call The Continuing Debate I have attempted to tell the story of the discussion about his policy, using as material talks that I had in Europe, Asia and Atlanta with you & my good friend, the late President John Hope, correspondence with Villard, etc and your Washington chapter in The Souls of Black Folk as well as your moving address A Pageant in Seven Decades. From The Souls of Black Folk in particular I have ~~quoted~~ a few sentences. May I have a line from you expressing your willingness for me to quote from this copyright material?

I hope that you keep well.

I enjoyed reading your more recent book on the Colonies. Things are moving with some speed in those areas.

Have you written anything that covers the eighth decade? If so, or if anything of that sort that I may have missed could be pointed out to me so that I could read it, I should be grateful. Ever since I was captivated years ago by reading Your Darkwater I have tried to get hold of everything you write and envy your sensitive, terse use of pungent English, combining clarity with colour and movement - a rare enough achievement.

With good wishes

Yours sincerely,

Basil Mathews

P.S. I enclose an addressed air-mail envelope. Am sorry that I have no U.S.A. stamps - B.M

22-26-98

29 July 1947

My dear Mr. Mathews:

I thank you for your kind letter of July 23rd. You may copy anything from any of my bookswhich you wish to, giving of course due credit and also getting permission from the publishers, except in the case of The Souls of Black Folk, which is out of print. I have not written anything concerning the "Eighth Decade". If I do, I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Professor Basil Mathews
Union College
University of British Columbia
Vancover, Canada

# MAYOR'S INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE OF NEW ROCHELLE

131 HUGUENOT STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

TELEPHONE NEW ROCHELLE 6-6710

HON. STANLEY W. CHURCH
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE

KENNETH B. LOW
CHAIRMAN

MILTON HEIMLICH
VICE-CHAIRMAN

DONALD S. PERLEY
TREASURER

CAROL COAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FLORENCE E. DICKERSON
SECRETARY

January 6, 1947

22-11-156

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On January 30, 1947, the Mayor's Interracial Committee of New Rochelle, together with other Westchester organizations, will sponsor a county-wide meeting to discuss ways of eliminating discrimination in institutions of higher learning.

As you know, a version of the Austin-Mahoney Bill will be introduced in the current session of the New York State Legislature. Until now, very little has been done in this country to acquaint its citizens with existing conditions of racial and religious bias in the colleges and universities of New York. We feel that a successful public meeting will be an important contribution to an informed public opinion on this vital issue.

The Committee is honored to ask you to be guest speaker on this evening, and hopes that you will be able to join us. We also have invited United States Senator Irving M. Ives; Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College; State Senator Walter J. Mahoney; State Senator J. Raymond McGovern; Dr. Alvin Johnson, chairman of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination in Education; The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman; Dr. Herbert C. Clish, Superintendent of Schools, New Rochelle, New York; and Dr. George M. Davis, president of the New Rochelle Board of Education.

With your permission I shall ask Miss Carol Coan, our executive director, to tell you more about our plans.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth B. Low

Kenneth B. Low
Chairman

KBL:ls

8 January 1947

My dear sir:

I appreciate your kind invitation of January 6th but regret to say that on January 30th I shall be on my way to lecture in the South and West during February and March. It would have been apleasure to serve you if I had not had these previous engagements.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Kenneth B. Low
Mayor's Interracial Committee of New Rochelle
131 Huguenot Street
New Rochelle, New York

22-11-159

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1937 FEB 2 PM 7 25

NEW YORK

# WESTERN UNION

1220

(101)

A. N. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1937 FEB 2 PM 7 18

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N264 DL PD=WUX STLOUIS MO JAN 31 VIA FCG CHICAGO ILL 2

DR W E B DUBOIS= West Va., State College c/o President John W. Davis
20 WEST 40 ST= Institute, West Va.

RABBI JULIUS GORDON HAS REQUESTED ME TO INVITE YOU TOO BE THE GUEST SPEAKER IN HIS PULPIT FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH, AT EIGHT OCLOCK, TO ADDRESS RABBI GORDONS CONGREGATION OF APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND ON THE SUBJECT TO BROTHERHOOD OR SIMILARLY. 25 TO 30 MINUTES. EXPENSE OF YOUR TRIP TO ST LOUIS FULLY PAID. FEEL CONFIDENT YOUR VISIT WILL BE BENEFICIAL TO THE CAUSE WE BOTH ARE SO ARDENTLY CHAMPIONING. IF YOU PERSONALLY UNABLE TO ACCEPT, PERHAPS YOU CAN SUGGEST ANOTHER PROMINENT SPEAKER OF YOUR RACE. WIRE REPLY COLLECT AS PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE MADE. REGARDS=

EDWIN B MEISSNER ST LOUIS CAR CO.

22-27-1

25 30.

Lecture 1937

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Mexico]

350 Fifth Ave., Rm 6003, NYC

DELEGACION DE MEXICO A LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Oct. 7

No. 1103.

New York, N. Y.,
October 2, 1947.

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Your letter addressed to Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet now in Mexico, dated September 29th, has reached this office.

22-13-51

I shall not fail to bring the matter you refer to in your letter to the attention of Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, interim Chairman of the Mexican Delegation.

Very sincerely yours,

Alfonso Castro Valle,
Secretary-General of the
Mexican Delegation to the
United Nations.

ACV:alo.

[U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc.]

22-26-63

839 W Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan
April 1, 1947

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
NAACP
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr DuBois,

I mailed you a letter a week ago to the NNC by mistake. In case they did not forward it to you, it concerned a request that you come to Ann Arbor on any day at your convenience, after April 17 thru May 30.

Our campus Inter-Racial Association can get a paid audience of around a thousand out to hear you. Aside from paying your expenses, we would turn the receipts over to yourself to be disposed of as you desire.

As you know, our campuses in Michigan are having a special fight today. In fact, the state Callahan Committee, a little Rankin Committee, has already begun to subpoena Wayne students.

Dr Aptheker addressed an audience of close to three hundred a few weeks ago under our auspices. He was very well received.

If there is any possibility of your coming, we could arrange a Wayne University address, as well.

Sincerely yours,
Ernest E. Ellis
Ernest E Ellis

22-23
#180

U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc.]

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# WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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ZA516 NL PD=ANN ARBOR MICH 15

DR W E B DUBOIS=

DELIVER NAACP 20 WEST 40 ST NYK=

EXCELLENT 4:15 PM LECTURE ARRANGED CAN YOU APPEAR EVENING AT ACADEMIC FREEDOM RALLY PLEASE WIRE COLLECT WITH SUBJECT OF LECTURE LETTER FOLLOWS=

ERNEST ELLIS.

APR 15 AM 6 56

N26

Will speak April 23

23 4:15 PM NAACP.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

E.U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc.

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9

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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ZA279 NL PD=ANNARBOR MICH 16

DR W E B DUBOIS=

DELIVER NAACP 20 WEST 40 ST NYK=

SENT WIRE MONDAY NITE NO CONFIRMATION RECEIVED YET FOR 23RD AFTERNOON LECTURE PLEASE WIRE COLLECT SUBJECT OF LECTURE SEND PHOTOS FOR PUBLICITY LETTER FOLLOWS=

ERNEST E ELLIS.

22-26-45

23.

SP

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[U. Michigan - Inter-Racial Assoc.]

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

22-26-66

Jne 2 Straight wire New York April 17, 1947

Ernest Ellis
839 W Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan

WILL SPEAK THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23.

W.E.B. Du Bois

sent

[U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc.]

*Charge to the account of* _____ $ _____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

22-26-67

Fast message

18 April 1947

Mr. Ernest E. Ellis
839 West Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan

HAVE HAD NO LETTER FROM YOU WITH DETAILS OF PROPOSED LECTURE AND NO GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT stop UNLESS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IS IN MY HANDS BEFORE SUNDAY SIX PM I MUST CANCEL THE LECTURE stop ADDRESS ME FOUR-HUNDRED NINE EDGECOMBE AVENUE NEW YORK

W. E. B. Du Bois

charge to Edgecombe 4-9837

[U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc.]

609 W. Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Thursday, April 18

Dr W. E. B. DuBois
20 W 40th St
New York, 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr DuBois,

I received your wire of confirmation this afternoon. It reads " Thursday afternoon April 23rd. " I take it to mean Wednesday afternoon, which is April 23rd.

I wish to apologize for having had to send two wires. There were several intractable people who could not be moved to action without any confirmation. As well, there were the usual difficulties with the administration.

I am reserving a room for you at the Michigan Union as of Wednesday morning. If you plan to arrive any earlier, the reservation can be changed.

The Inter-Racial Association of the University has planned a luncheon for you for Wednesday. Aside from this and the lecture, there have been no other plans for your time.

If you would give your approval, I would like to have arranged an evening dinner of town and campus people, including members of the faculty.

We have gone ahead with publicity and tickets, for the Rackham Lecture Hall, without a definite subject .

Hoping that this meets with your approval and that you will send an arrival time, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Ernest L Ellis

22-27-24

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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N269 PD=ANNARBOR MICH 19 1259P

1947 APR 19 PM 2 27

W E B DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

:LETTER FOLLOWING MONEY ORDER SORRY ABOUT MISUNDERSTANDING=

ERNEST E ELLIS.(6

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[U. Michigan Inter-Racial Assn.]

839 N Huron St
Ann Arbor, Michigan
April 19, 1947

Dear Dr DuBois,

By the time you receive this, you should have the one hundred dollars. I am very sorry. I did not understand that the fee was payable in advance. The university keeps the funds of the Inter-Racial Association, however, the full amount was posted for the guarantee.

In case my other letter was not fully detailed, I would like to add a few.

The lecture is scheduled for 4:15 PM, Wednesday, April 23, in the main lecture hall of the Rackham Auditorium. There is an admission charge of fifty cents. The members are hard at work selling tickets. The advance sale is going well.

Could you speak on a topic similar to ' The American Negro in the World Today? ' If you have any cuts of yourself, we would appreciate them for publicity purposes in the Michigan Daily.

As I explained in the other letter, we have used what information we had from Who's Who, and other sources, for publicity purposes.

I mentioned, as well, that a luncheon had been planned for you of students and faculty.

If you can send your permission, I would like to have an evening dinner arranged.

If the subject of the lecture seems satisfactory, and if all other arrangements are, please send any cut you might have, or whatever other information you would like us to have.

If you can let me know at what time you will arrive, I will meetyou at the station.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E Ellis

Ernest E Ellis

22-27-5

E.U. Michigan Interracial Assoc 3

(24)

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1947 APR 21 AM 11 26

1947 APR 21 AM 11 26

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HB101 PD=CLEVELAND OHIO 21 1030A

DR IRENE DIGGS=

ROOM 402 20 WEST 40 NYK=

=WIRE ME DETROIT NAME AND ADDRESS ANN ARBOR CORRESPONDENT=

=W E B DUBOIS.

22-26-69

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Charge to the account of [U Michigan Inter-Racial Assoc] $

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

June 1

21 April 1947

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Hotel Gotham
Detroit, Michigan

ANN ARBOR LECTURE WEDNESDAY TELEPHONE ELLIS IMMEDIATELY

Irene Diggs

22-26-70

22-11-167

30 April 1947

My dear Mr. Ellis:

I want to thank you for the pleasant visit which I had to the University of Michigan and for the fine audience which your organization furnished me. I hope that what I said was not amiss. My regards to the pleasant persons whom I met.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ernest E. Ellis
839 W Huron
Ann Arbor, Michigan

928 Olivia Ave
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Oct. 2, 1947

W. E. B. Du Bois
% N. A. A. C. P.

Dear sir,

I hope you will recall having spoken for the Inter Racial Association of the University of Michigan during the last monthoof May. We considered having you here as an honor.

On behalf of the organization I have been requested to ask you if you could come again during the month of November or early December of this year. Whatever day during that period which is best for yourself will be satisfactory for us.

22-12-34

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E Ellis

October 14, 1947

22-12-35

My dear Mr. Ellis:

Answering your letter of October 2nd, may I say that I could speak to your organization early in December. Probably the 2nd week. The exact date and subject will have to be settled later. My charge would be $125.00.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ernest R. Ellis
928 Olivia Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

WEBD:lm

22-11-117

73 O Haven
Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 27th, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In answer to your letter of October 14th, to Mr. Ellis, I would like to tell you that we would be very glad to have you speak for our organization.

Wednesday, December 10th, would be very fine with us if you have no objections.

I would like to know how much money you desire in advance.

Very sincerely yours,

Lee Salk

Lee Salk

Educational Chairman
University of Michigan
Inter-Racial-Association

22-11-112

October 30, 1947

Mr. Lee Salk, Educational Chairman
Interracial Association
730 Haven Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Salk: Replying to your letter of October 27, I can speak for your organization on either December 5, 6, 7, or 8. The earlier of any of these dates would be most convenient for me. Would you please be good enough to inform me of your decision relative to a date as soon as possible.

No advance payment is necessary.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Lecture

730 Haven
Ann Arbor, Michigan
November 3, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois,

In answer to your letter of October 30, I would like to let you know that we would be very glad to have you speak for us at 8:00 PM Monday December 8, 1947.

I would appreciate it very much if I could have some photographs of you and some ma ts. I would like to know what the topic of your talk will be and I would also like to know if I can make arrangements to have you stay overnight at the Michigan Union.

Very sincerely yours,

Lee Salk
University of Michigan
Inter-racial-association

~~The Present Election Situation~~
The American Negro and the U. N.

xxxxxxxxxxxx

November 5, 1947

Mr. Lee Salk
730 Haven
Ann Arbor, Michigan

My dear Mr. Salk: I am replying to your letter of November 3, to Dr. DuBois. In accordance with your request, I am enclosing a photograph of Dr. DuBois. Unfortunately, we do not have any mats, but these glossy finish photographs should enable you to make publicity use of them.

The subject of his speech will be: THE PRESENT STATUS OF COLONIALISM.

Dr. DuBois will appreciate it very much if you will be kind enough to arrange for his accommodation overnight in the Michigan Union.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

Enclosures: 2 photographs

xxxxxxxxxxxx

November 6, 1947

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

22-1-60

Mr. Lee Salk
730 Haven
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Salk: I am writing to inform you that there has been a change in topics, since I wrote you yesterday, November 5. Dr. DuBois asked me to inform you that he will speak on: THE AMERICAN NEGRO BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS. I am sending this by air mail special in order to countermand information sent on the 5th, yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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ZA60 NL PD=ANNARBOR MICH 19

Received 20 AM 4 25

DR W E B DUBOISE=

20 WEST 40 ST NYK=

:COULD YOU POSSIBLE CHANGE DATE OF TALK IN ANN ARBOR TO DECEMBER 9? PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

:LEE SALK CHAIRMAN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE INTERRACIAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

22-11-62

9.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

JNE 1 COLLECT

Novl 2 0, 1947

Wire COLLECT

Lee Salk
730 Haven
Ann Arbor, Michigan

All right to ~~xpxnk~~ change engagement to December 9.

W. E. B. DuBois

Send Mrs

Michigan Daily 7/17/47

# Discrimination To Be Fought By Committee

(The Mich. Daily staff)

Positive steps to combat racial discrimination were taken yesterday by the Coordinating Committee on Racial Discrimination in its provisions for immediate consultations with the barbers and important civic organizations on the issue of a boycott against the barbershops.

The committee endorsed a plan of action embracing the continuance of the bopcott, work in committees to promote community support and a publicity campaign to inform students about the boycott.

**A Negro student, who was refused service in an E. Liberty St. barbershop yesterday said he would file a complaint against the proprietor, who is violating the Diggs Act by his discriminatory policy.**

**The incident, which was witnessed by two University professors, a clergyman and a student, will be the basis for the court case being promoted as part of "Operation Haircut."**

Meanwhile, the Student Directors' Association, representing the Protestant student counselors on the campus, had unanimously passed the following resolution at a meeting, Wednesday: "Discrimination among the races is contrary to the Gospel. We would urge the support of those barbershops which do not practice discrimination. We would urge an educational program to eliminate discrimination in other fields in our community. We feel there are more desirable means of education than picketing."

41 16 89

Room 108, Graf Hall
Pacific Union College
Angwin, California
May 16, 1947

22-26-107

Dear Dr. DuBois,

It is with a certain amount of hesitancy, and a great feeling of respect that I write this letter. I am a student at Pacific Union College located here in California about seventy miles north of San Francisco. This is my senior year and I am completing a major in English. For my thesis I have proposed a study of your life and your valuable contribution to literature.

Three years ago, I first became aware of your work when I read two of Benjamin Brawley's books. Soon afterward I read Souls of Black Folk with intense interest. My interest has grown as time has passed.

It is a great responsibility,--and I realize it,--to take the life and works of a man into one's hands and endeavor most sincerely to place them before others. I hope that you will not feel that I have been rash to choose so great a subject when my learning is limited to the scope of four college years. Because I count it a great privilege to study your writings and to send you this letter, I ask your indulgence with a few requests.

I would like to know what phase of your work outside of teaching you have enjoyed the most. What events of your life and what particular ideas do you feel I should emphasize? Of your books, which one has satisfied you most in the writing and in the realisation of its purpose?

If, in your busy life, you can find time to answer these questions, I shall be very grateful. All the help and counsel that you desire to give me will be appreciated far more than I can say.

Because my thesis is due before long, may I ask that you consider this letter as soon as you find it convenient to do so.

I thank you for your attention, and for the inspiration you have been and will continue to be to me.

Yours very sincerely,

Barbara Mikkelsen

22-26-108

22-26-106

29 August 1947

My dear Madam:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of May16th. I am afraid that the only answers which I can give to you questions will be found in my book "Dusk of Dawn" published in 1940 by Harcourt.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Barbara Mikkelsen
Pacific Union College
Room 108, Graf Hall
Angwin, California

[Lucille Miller]

March 18 - 1947

Reply 11-50

Dr. Du Bois. I write in your
column in the Chicago Defender
You are asking the Negroes
when to vote for Henry Wallace
for President. I am wondering
if at some future date you
will discuss just why you
think the Negroes when should
support Mr Wallace and
the third party. There are
times when I decide the
time has come when the
Negroes when will have to
use dynamite with his ballot

22-3-48

and men will have to have
proven themselves before
he can make special appeal
for their votes.

Date. Mr. Wallace is the idol
of the American & Russian
Communist. The question then
enters my mind does Mr Wallace
too believe in "Self determination
of the Negro in the Black Belt".
Of course he owned he is wise
politically to come forth with
such a statement. My
knowledge of the "Self determination
of the Negro in the Black Belt"
came direct from the then
Secretary of the Communist
party in this state.

22-3-41

The argument to me was that the Colored man represented a different culture and his problem as an American would be solved by the "Black State." In recent years one can find a Communist who knows any thing about "Self Determination By the Negro in the Black Belt". They realized at the time that it was not relished by the Colored man. So points they sent all one to for the battle against "Jim Crowism"

But recently I was in New York and in the home

22-3-42

22-3-43

I a Colored doctor seeing
engaged & find him aiding
and abetting White Supremacy
by helping create a new
Colored neighborhood. I bravely
remarked about it. The Colored
doctor went through his house
yelling "Whites Devils keep"
His some friendly or Nearby
Communist friends who were
all Jewish with the exception
of the Negro, who was the Baptist
Ministry Came on me with
the same temperament of a
"Bilbo". I was amazed at
their white Supremist attitudes
under the guise of liberals

and the Progressives and as
they say the only Real representatives
of "Democracy in the World."
It was New Soldiers that
regardless of what the Communists
say and the fact they want
"Self Determination of the
negro in the Black Belt"
forgotten it is not forgotten by
them and it remains one of
their objectives for the Colored
race in the U. S. A.
Therefore I see wondering
of Colored people who are
advocating the 3rd party
and Mr. Wallace are
aware of Mr Wallace
true objectives for the Colored

22-3-44

people.
I talk to all kinds of people. Whites and Negroes and the "common man" is ready for a 3rd party and they also want Peace.
Personally I think the Communists have some other Capable men and I agree with many of their aims and never have I feared working with them. They have been an excellent influence in preventing the C.I.O. from becoming too reactionary. But never mind I want to see the Party in control here alone.
Cordially yours.
Lucile Miller

22-3-45

647 E. Dayton
Madison Wis.

March 22, 1948

Miss Lucille Miller
647 East Dayton Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Miss Miller:

Thank you for your letter of March 18 to Dr. DuBois. I believe if you will read his column in the CHICAGO DEFENDER, of January 3, you will find some reasons for his advocacy of Henry A. Wallace.

The Doctor is out of the city and will not return to New York until sometime late in April. However, I am sure that he will appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:LW

Returned Campaign

Returned to Du Bois

1656 Washington Ave.
Bronx 57, N. Y.
October 18, 1947

33494 OCT 21 '47

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
200 W. 40 St.
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

22-13-69

In the past week's newspapers I have been reading an account of a Study of Negroes in America by your Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, which you are presenting for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly's Committee of Human Rights of the Economic and Security Council.

I wish to congratulate you on this bold and courageous step, and to express my sincere sympathy with your cause. I do not think I will run contrary to the basic tenets of our Constitution or of our Declaration of Independence or of our principles of justice as expressed by our courts or of the ideals of the truly great Americans in this country's history if I state unequivocally that real "Americanism" cannot tolerate a second-class citizenship. While the odor of racial and religious prejudice is apparent enough everywhere in this country not to allow any person to be unaffected, I have never found it at all inconvenient or uncomfortable or disadvantageous to deal with any man on only one basis of judgment—that on which I want myself tried—his character and his intelligence. I refuse to delude myself with the false conception that any race or creed holds a monopoly on virtue or sin.

It is therefore a source of warm reassurance to learn of this latest activity of your organization. I do sincerely believe that there will come a day when all Americans will be sufficiently mature to make your organization unnecessary. Meantime, I should like to learn more about the NAACP, and would appreciate your sending me any informative literature on the subject. I was also wondering if it would be possible to get a copy of the above mentioned Study of Negroes in America. It should make good supplementary reading to present school courses in American History and Government.

Thanking you for your attention, and wishing you the best, I am

Respectfully yours,

Marvin Miller

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 15, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am returning to you herewith a mimeographed copy of my article. I have proof read it and have noted the corrections which ought to be made.

I have also read with a great deal of interest the other chapters. They are all extremely interesting. It would appear, however, that there is a considerable amount of repetition and overlapping. That, of course, is inevitable where the subject matter of the chapters is so closely related since the chronological aspect of many legal questions is not a sufficient differentiation. This is particularly true with respect to constitutional questions and other questions of public law.

22-21-18

After reading all of the chapters, however, I am of the opinion that the overlapping to which I referred serves a useful purpose since it demonstrates the validity of the basic proposition which should be most material to the consideration by the United Nations, namely, that no matter what the law of the United States says, the rights of Negroes are disregarded and the courts do not furnish adequate remedy for that denial of those rights.

I would appreciate your sending me a corrected copy of my chapter.

Yours very truly,

William R. Ming Jr.

William R. Ming, Jr.

Enclosure

28 August 1947

My dear Mr. Ming:

Enclosed you will find the revised copy of the final report to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes. I trust you will read the whole report, particularly your own chapter and let me hear from you if you have any further suggestions or corrections.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Robert W. Ming Jr.
1820 California Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

October 20, 1947

Mr. William R. Ming, Jr.
1500 West 113th Place
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Ming: I am writing to inform you that the formal ceremonies marking the presentation of the petition, "On the Denial of Human Rights," to the United Nations, is scheduled for Thursday noon, October 23, in the quarters of Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director, Division on Human Rights, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Dr. DuBois would be pleased to have you appear with the NAACP delegation on this occasion and hopes you will be able to come.

We are having some revised copies of the document assembled, and as soon as they are ready you shall receive one.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:S

[1947?]

WILLIAM R. MING, Jr., b.1911, Chicago, Illinois; Ph. B., J. D., University of Chicago; member, Illinois and Supreme Court bars; Attorney, Illinois Commerce Commission, 1933-1937; Associate Professor, Howard University School of Law, 1937-1946; On leave, 1941-46: Chief, Court Review Price Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D.C., 1941-1943; 1943-1946, Army of the United States, discharged as Captain, at J. A. G. D.; present Associate General Counsel, Office of Price Administration; recently appointed Associate Professor, University of Chicago Legal Institute; member National Legal Committee N.A.A.C.P. 1939-1943.

32-31-1

W. R. Ming, Jr.

, an American negro, is an Attorney at Law and has been Attorney for the Illinois Commerce Commission; Associate Professor at the Howard University School of Law & Chief of the Court Review Branch, Office of Price Administration. He served in the Army of the U.S. in World War II & was discharged as Captain, I.A.G.D. At present he is Associate General Counsel, O.P.A. & has recently been appointed

2 January 1947

Dear Dr. Moody:

I am much distressed to realize from your letter of December 23rd that when you arrive in New York I shall be on the Pacific Coast. I have arranged a series of lectures in the South and West for February and March. The date of your arrival will find me midway, and I shall not reach New York until April 1st. I am very sorry indeed and shall do what I can to see that you meet the proper persons when you come here. Mrs. Du Bois, who is still quite ill, joins me in best wishes to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Harold Moody
17, Kingsway
Half-Way Tree
Jamaica, B.W.I.

October 27, 1947

The Editor
The Morgantown Post
Morgantown, West Virginia

Sir:

On October 15, you published a leading editorial on the statement which the NAACP recently placed before the United Nations, and questioned its timeliness. I write to ask if you are acquainted with the circumstances leading to this complaint? The Charter of the United Nations, adepted at San Francisco and ratified by the United States and fifty-six other nations, has the following six references to the obligation of this new international body to uphold essential human freedoms and rights.

PREAMBLE: The United Nations is "Determined...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights"

CHAPTER I, Article I, Paragraph 3: The purposes and principles of the United Nations are: "To achieve international cooperation...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental fre doms for all without distinction as to rece, sex, language, or religion;"

CHAPTER IV, Article 13, Paragraph I: "The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of...assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

CHAPTER IX, Article 55, Paragraph I: "...the United Nations shall promote...universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

CHAPTER X, Article 62, Paragraphs I-2: "The Economic and Social Council...may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

CHAPTER XII, Article 76, Paragraphs I-3: "The basic objectives of the trusteeship system...to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion..."

In pursuance to this obligation, the United Nations set up a Human Rights Commission last Spring and next month it will set up a sub-commission on Discrimination. Under those circumstances what was the duty of American Negroes? Should they by silence and inaction let the world assume that they are satisfied with their status in this land, or was it their duty to set down clearly and dispassionately their status and just complaint? The timing of this protest was set by the action of the United Nations who invited the submission of data.

Manifestly, no people who consciously or unconsciously is oppressing another is going to agree upon a proper time when they are willing to listen to protest. For two centuries this country declared that any protest against slavery was untimely and presumptious; it paid for its unwillingness to listen to reason by blood and distruction. Today fourteen million Americans are deeply resentful and alarmed for themselves and their country at the continuation of color-caste, lynching, and disfranchisement in this land. Is it not their duty to let their attitude be known, when the world asks a report on human rights and discrimination?

It has always been the policy of the NAACP to temper its protests and actions with reason, and because of that it might have been fairer on the part of your writer to have read our petition before critisizing it. But it is a mistake for anyone to assume that this organization awaits popular applause before action. We are not spineless appeasers. When we see wrong or persistence in wrong we protest. We have done this for forty years and we shall continue this program.

22-9-16 1

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:LM

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Aug. 6, 1947

AUG. 6, 1947

Mrs. Josephine Dibble Murphy

749 Fair Street, Northwest

Atlanta Georgia

Can you send me address of Hugh Smythe

W. E. B. Du Bois

CABLE ADDRESS: UNATIONS NEW YORK

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEW-YORK

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LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

REFERENCE:

21 August 1947

22-9-141

Dear Professor Du Bois:

I wonder if you would do me a very great favor. In my study in Geneva I have a corner for photographs of my colleagues and friends and particularly those who have had an influence on my work. I should like, if possible, to have a picture of yourself for my corner. I would appreciate it if you would send the picture to me at the Palais des Nations, Geneva.

With kindest greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Gunnar Myrdal
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission
for Europe

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
National Association for
the Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York, New York

22-9-140

27 August 1947

My dear Mr. Myrdal:

I have your letter of August 21st and am glad to hear from you and know definitely your whereabouts. I am sending you herewith the photograph which you asked. My best regards to you and Mrs. Myrdal.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

EUROPEAN OFFICE
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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DES NATIONS UNIES

Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE
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Palais des Nations
GENÈVE

RÉF. No: ECE

October 22, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. du Bois
Color and Democracy
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

22-16-00

My dear Mr. du Bois,

I am very grateful to you for the photograph which is now being put in its place.

With kindest regards,

very sincerely yours,

Gunnar Myrdal

File

[Ethel Ray Nance]

Ethel Ray Nance

January 23, 1947

My dear Marielle:

22-14-2

I am starting on my trip south the latter part of next week. I hope to be in San Francisco sometime during the week of March 16, 1947 and plan to stay a couple of days at least if not more; and to have a suite at the Palace Hotel where you can come and help me a little if you have the time.

I do not suppose that you have any plans for any lectures. If not, do not worry.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. DuBois

6 May 1947

My dear Marielle:

The oranges came to hand and were very nice indeed. Enclosed is my check for $3.55 which added to the $3.25 on hand will make enough for shipment on another half crate to Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland. It was very kind of you to attend to this for me. Also I hope that you have received the library book. I could not get a copy here; the publishers say it is out of print. I'm still looking for a copy. If you find one, grab it for me. If there was a fine due for holding the book too long please let me know what it was. We are at last having lovely spring weather here (mistake! it's awful). My best regards to you and the family.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
West Coast Regional Office
N.A.A.C.P.
916 Kearney Street
San Francisco 11, California

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22-10-5

August 1, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On September 29, The Nation Associates will hold a dinner forum on the Palestine Solution and Its Relationship to World Peace.

Cooperating with us in arranging this important function is a distinguished committee, the officers of which are: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Honorary Chairman; Edmund I. Kaufmann, Chairman; Chester Bowles, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Bartley C. Crum, Co-Chairmen; Fiorello LaGuardia, Raymond Swing, Frank Kingdon, Henry Atkinson, Vice-Chairmen; Rudolf G. Sonneborn, Treasurer.

On their behalf and my own I extend a cordial invitation to you to serve as a member of the Dinner Committee sponsoring the occasion. We have invited as speakers, Andrei Vishinsky, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Justice William O. Douglas, Richard Crossman, Georges Bidault, and Paul-Henri Spaak. A final list of speakers will be sent to you when the replies have been received.

The dinner will be an off-the-record affair, insuring a degree of frankness in discussing the problem that would otherwise be impossible. The speakers participating will include men whose opinions and votes will be decisive in bringing about a settlement in the General Assembly of the United Nations--which will be in session at the time. Members of the Dinner Committee will have an opportunity to meet and talk informally with the speakers.

As you may be aware, The Nation Associates has been actively concerned with the Palestine issue, in the belief that it is integral to the hope of a free and secure world. In addition to carrying on an educational campaign through the pages of The Nation, we have submitted to the United Nations specific proposals for a solution of the problem as well as important new documentary material. It is our earnest hope and belief that the dinner-forum on September 29 will further advance the work we have undertaken, and promote the broad objectives of justice and peace in Palestine.

The occasion will be a "donors' dinner," each guest subscribing a minimum of $100. to cover the costs of the evening and contribute to the work of The Nation Associates. No appeal for funds will be made at the dinner.

I sincerely hope you will use the enclosed card to inform me as promptly as possible of your willingness to serve on the Sponsoring Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Freda Kirchwey

Freda Kirchwey

[The Nation Associates]

22-10-4

12 August 1947

My dear Miss Kirchwey:

If the use of my name would help your dinner and the cause of Palestine, I should be only too glad to have you put it down. But I am afraid that I will not be able to subscribe the $100.00 which attendance at the dinner would incur.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Freda Kirchwey
The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

# National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East

111 WEST 42nd STREET · NEW YORK 18, N. Y. · LONGACRE 4-3943

Far Eastern Committee

*National Chairmen*
T. A. BISSON
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS

*Organizing Secretary*
STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

January 15, 1947

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York City, 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are asking if you will be willing to serve as one of the Conference's sources of expert opinion; a "resource" as we have come to call it.

We are inviting about thirty Far Eastern experts, speakers and writers, to act as Resources during the two working days of the Conference. We are not asking, except in five or six cases, for formal talking or presentations; rather, we want to have the delegates feel that they have a rich opportunity to talk informally with you who know. And, we want participation and contribution on the floor of the Conference as Far Eastern facts and issues are discussed.

We plan to have all the Resources present on the platform during the opening session on Saturday morning and introduced to the delegates; at that time we will let the delegates present the questions on which they want the Conference to give answers. There will be no answering of the questions at this first session; but this period will let the Conference leaders know what the delegates are expecting in the way of facts and interpretations, and it will hasten the integration of the delegates into this all-too-short working conference.

In between the sessions, during the two days, the delegates will feel free to take advantage of the chance to talk with you who know.

Please indicate on the accompanying card whether you plan to attend the Conference and if you are willing to serve as a Resource.

Sincerely,

Hugh DeLacy SHC

Hugh DeLacy
Conference Coordinator

HD:DS
uopwa 16
Encl.

282-6

# National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East

111 WEST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

*National Chairmen*
T. A. BISSON
DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS

*Organizing Secretary*
STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

December 16, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40 St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to confirm the appointment to which I referred at luncheon today.* The co-chairmen and sponsors will meet for tea on Monday, Dec. 29, at 5 o'clock at the home of Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, 14 East 96 St.. I am delighted that you can come.

Cordially yours,

Stephen Fritchman

STEPHEN FRITCHMAN
Organizing Secretary
Far Eastern Conference

*Dec. 15.
SF:dc
uopwa #16-172

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May 20, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o N.A.A.C.P.
Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

President Truman is ready to sign the Middle East Aid bill into law. The U.S. has reached a turning point in its relations with the rest of the world. We are embarked on a new and an admittedly dangerous course, particularly affecting our relations with the Soviet Union. Can we comprehend now the full implications of our new foreign policy? Will it lead toward peace or war?

Clearly, the American people have grave misgivings. They want to understand where we are headed. They want to hear what steps can be taken to minimize the dangers involved. They want to consider whether we must change the total direction of our policy in order to safeguard the peace. They want to know the way to maintain cooperation with the U.S.S.R. with American interests fully protected.

The National Council proposes an educational conference in New York City to clarify these issues. With the aid of expert leadership and group discussion, it would be the purpose of the conference to formulate a positive American peace policy and to plan how the people may exert the democratic suasion necessary to its acceptance and implementation by our government.

We urgently invite you to be a participant in this conference and to make a special presentation. We shall proceed through the use of panels - more than one in session at a time. Two or, at most, three papers, fifteen to twenty minutes in length, will be presented on the panel theme. Following will be an hour's discussion in which those who presented papers will continue to give counsel as members of the audience take their part in determining upon the elements of a constructive policy as they would like to see it.

The date of the conference has not been finally fixed. We will settle upon June 17, June 18, or June 19, whichever matches best the open dates of the several leaders we are now inviting, and available place. We are bidding for the use of the conference rooms and auditorium facilities of the New School for Social Research. If this does not work out, we shall secure similar accommodations in a principal hotel. Panel sessions will take place

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Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin

22-26-07

in the morning and again in the afternoon, to be attended, we would expect, by several hundred leaders of national and local organizations and important individuals concerned with the peace. A public meeting in the evening will climax the day's program.

We recognize your wide knowledge and experience in the field to be covered by this conference which will prove highly profitable to those who attend. You will know best what you would be willing to tackle. We are submitting herewith several tentative panel themes out of which you may choose or otherwise indicate to us the contribution you would make. Would it be No. 9, where you might testify in terms of the provision for the minority groups in the Soviet Union? Or in No. 2, where there would be an opportunity to present the responsibility of the United Nations to dependent peoples throughout the world?

We would appreciate your early response expressing willingness to participate, if the schedule and panel assignment can be suited to your convenience and desire. We could talk to you on the phone to make definite arrangements.

In response to the expressed desires of many national and local leaders, we have accepted responsibility for shaping up this conference. We hope you will feel you can come to give the people who will attend the benefit of your experience and good judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:ral

[Encl.]

# A FOREIGN POLICY

## TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE U.S. AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

1. U.S. and U.S.S.R. Cooperation in the Peace Conferences: Yesterday and Tomorrow

2. U.S. and U.S.S.R. Cooperation in the United Nations

3. American and Soviet Relations in Europe, the Middle East and Far East

4. The Menace of the Anti-Soviet Propaganda Campaign

5. An American Economic Policy for Peace

6. Increased Understanding of the Soviet Union: The Educational Task

7. Opportunities for Cultural and Scientific Exchange between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

8. Is the Soviet Union Aggressive and Expansionist?

9. The U.S.S.R. - Totalitarian or Democratic?

20 May 1947

My dear Mr. Morford:

Dr. Du Bois wishes me to say that he will be glad to takepart in your meeting on any of the dates proposed in your letter of May twentieth. He would probably be most useful in subject number two "U. S. and U. S. S. R. Cooperation in the United Nations".

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mr. Richard Morford
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, N. Y.

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22-26-05

July 17, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
Wendell Willkie Memorial Building
20 West 40 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to record our gratitude for your splendid contribution to the thinking of the people who gathered in the Assembly we conducted on June 17.

I am certain that your straightforward witness to the progress in world affairs toward a truer economic and political democracy struck home to the people. They have expressed since their very great profit at the entire occasion.

It was good of you to take time to prepare such a careful presentation. We are grateful because you have come to our aid so willingly so often.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
uopwa 19-91
enc.

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[National Council... ]

22-24-03

30 July 1947

My dear Mr. Morford:

This will be handed to you by Mr. Neal Burroughs whom I have known since his birth and also knew his parents before they died. Mr. Burroughs, an American citizen, was brought up in Russia since infancy and has just returned to the United States, where he is studying. He would be an excellent person for any work in translation which you might be in need. I shall appreciate anything that you can do for him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Richard Morford
Executive Director
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

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22-24

September 9, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As one who has staunchly advocated friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, you will be interested in the enclosed call to the American people.

With the United Nations about to begin a momentous session and the meeting of the Foreign Ministers just two months ahead, we feel that the people of America will wish to make their voices heard for world peace and security based upon cooperation and goodwill between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the National Council, in keeping with its five-year tradition, is promoting the observance in November throughout the country of the joint anniversaries of the founding of the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

The meetings which will be held in various key cities will provide special opportunity for the rededication of ourselves to the proposition that the United States and the Soviet Union can, and must, live and work together in mutual respect.

We are now arranging the programs for these events to take place in New York and in other major cities during November. We are inviting prominent Americans and, as well, representatives of the Soviet Union and other nations to take part. Your presence as a speaker at one or more events would contribute greatly to their success.

In line with the sentiments expressed in the call, we wish to be able later to ask your consideration of specific dates. We should be glad to know that you will be receptive to such a request.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Melish

Rev. William H. Melish
Chairman

WHM:bc
uopwa 19-91
enc.

[Encl.]

September 1947

A CALL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

by the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

- - - - - - - - - -

November of this year marks two important events: the Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the Fourteenth Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Soviet Governments.

Three full decades have now passed since the Russian people broke with autocracy and set their eyes on democratic goals. A country which was backward and illiterate and rightly called a prison-house of nations has become a united family of nations whose influence for progress is being felt throughout the world. In the fields of education, industry, science and culture, this vast effort to build a free and prosperous nation has written an inspiring chapter in the long history of man's ceaseless struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Soviet Union has now successfully passed the basic test of history - the ability to survive - and its influence on human affairs has clearly just begun.

We in America have come to know the Russians best through the common sharing of the war experience. No honest man or woman among us will forget, or under-value, the vast sacrifice in life paid by our Soviet ally that we might all enjoy the victory that we have won together. How tragic that so soon the memory of Russia's deeds and losses should lie half-buried beneath the avalanche of misrepresentation and outright lies that has been launched in our press and on the radio. Heedless to the dangers involved in such propaganda, the anti-Sovietteers are driving hard to picture Russia as an aggressor state whose every move and motive constitute a menace to our national existence.

Thoughtful Americans realize that such a hostile and belligerent attitude towards a people inhabiting one-sixth of the world cannot possibly contribute to a permanent peace. We want our newspapers, our radio, and, above all, our statesmen, to reflect the ordinary man's deep longing for that secure and hopeful future which rests upon the maintenance of good relations between the world's two leading powers.

The American people want a foreign policy which is peace-making and not peace-destroying. Americans believe in democracy and will not long tolerate a foreign policy, that stifles the democratic aspirations of other peoples, even if their self-chosen ways may differ from our own. Americans distrust and fear a foreign policy which is clearly splitting the world in half within two years of the successful creation of a worldwide coalition for achieving victory and building

- more -

the peace. Americans want a return to the ideas and ideals of our great president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Were the Soviet Union to judge the sentiments of our people solely by what they read in our press, they would long ago have abandoned all hope for a workable and effective United Nations. That they have not done so shows their strong faith in the American people, and their confidence that the United Nations can contribute to the building of a stable, lasting peace.

For the past five years, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has commemorated each autumn the joint anniversaries of the founding of the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have joined in these annual expressions of unity and good-will between the two nations.

This year these meetings, to be held in various key-cities across the country, provide a special opportunity for the rededication of ourselves to that great hope of our generation - "One World", in which all nations, whatever their economy, shall live together in mutual respect and genuine brotherhood. The success of these rallies will be an evidence of the support that Americans, from plain citizens to leading statesmen, are prepared to give to policies which will express the faith that the United States and the Soviet Union can, and must, live and work together.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship invites all community groups and individuals to participate in the holding of these anniversary occasions. Let us make the months of October and November, when the United Nations will be holding their forthcoming session, the time for America to let its voice be heard for world peace and security on the basis of cooperation and good-will between the United States and the Soviet Union. Let us reaffirm and strengthen the ties of friendship which unite these two great countries!

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

The Rev. William Howard Melish,
Chairman

uopwa 19-91
c.i.o.

18 September 1947

My dear Mr. Melish:

In answer to your circular letter of September 9th, I beg to say that I am very much interested in the meetings which you are going to hold, and if I am free at any time I will be glad to take part in one or more of them.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend William H. Melish
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

18 September 1947

My dear Mr. Melish:

22-24-05

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has for a year or more been preparing a statement and petition for the United Nations on the denial of rights to citizens of Negro descent in the United States. We presented a copy of this to the Commission on Human Rights, but have heard nothing from it. We have since enlarged and perfected the statement, and now we wish to get it before the Assembly of the United Nations, or the Economic and Social Council. I enclose a letter which I sent to Trygve Lie. I shall be glad to have your interest and co peration. I wonder if the Russian Delegation would be interested in seeing a copy of this statement, with a view of translating into Russian? Have you any suggestions in that line?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend William H. Melish
National Council of American-Soviet
Friendship Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

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22-24-04

copy of petition sent → Oct. 2, 1947

September 30, 1947

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of September 18th came just as I was called out of town by the sickness of my father, and it is only today that I have gotten around to a number of items of correspondence which I wish I might have answered more promptly.

It would seem to me, in the light of past policy, that the Soviet Delegation to the U.N. would receive with interest the statement and petition which you have prepared. If I were in your place, I would send a copy of it with a covering letter to the delegation.

If you would be willing to send me a copy at your convenience, I should be very happy to acquaint myself with its contents, in the event that I have any opportunity to utilize constructively its proposals in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Melish

Rev. Wm. Howard Melish
Chairman

[National Council of American-Soviet Friendship]

October 6, 1947

22-24-07

My dear Mr. Melish:

I thank you for your letter of September 30th. I am writing the Soviet Delegation and am also by this mail sending you a copy of our petition and statement. I shall thank you for any help which you can give us.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend William Howard Melish
American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

WEBD:lm

[National Council of American-Soviet Friendship]

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32-24-01

October 20, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Assn. for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

November will mark two anniversaries of world significance: the thirty years since the founding of the Soviet government and the fourteen years of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

It is the firm conviction of America's outstanding men and women in public affairs, we believe, notwithstanding the present discord in American-Soviet relations, that our two countries can and must live and work together in mutual respect for the sake of the peace of the world.

We know that you appreciate the tremendous developments in the Soviet Union during these thirty years, and that you earnestly desire the increasing power and influence of that nation to be yoked with our own in the years ahead for the welfare of mankind.

We believe it appropriate to arrange for messages from American leaders to be directed and delivered to the Soviet Union and its people on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary on November 7th. We wish to invite you to prepare such a message.

We are confident the spirit of good will and the desire for understanding and friendship will stand forth clearly in your honest, straightforward message. The length you will determine - perhaps not more than 200 words.

It is our intention to assemble a number of messages and arrange for their transmission to the SovietUnion so they can be put before the leaders and people at anniversary time. We would wish to make the messages public in this country in due course.

We shall greatly appreciate your participation in this gesture of recognition and friendly greeting.

Cordially yours,

Wm. Howard Melish

Rev. Wm. Howard Melish
Chairman

WHM:bc
uopwa 19/91

[National Coun. of Am.-Sov. Friendship]

October 28, 1947

Rev. William Howard Melish
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Mr. Melish:

I am enclosing a statement to be delivered to the Soviet-Union and people on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Government, November 7, 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure

Mailed October 28, 1947 to American-Soviet Friendship Inc.

A Statement

by

W. E. B. Du Bois

On the occasion of the completion of 30 years of successful struggle since the founding of the Soviet government, and 14 years since the renewal of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Republic, may I express to the people of that country the great interest which fourteen million citizens of the United States of Negro descent have in their efforts to build a new nation and a new economy. We have been for three humdred years or more the victims of oppression and discrimination, and we know the lowest depths of poverty, with its children, ignorance and disease. We welcome to the world of nations any people who are making a determined struggle against poverty, with the object of raising the status of the lowest workers to a plane where they can contribute to the well being of the world, and take effective part in democracy.

From the two visits which I have made to the Soviet Republic in 1928 and 1936, I have been filled with the hope that your nation will be able to teach the United States of America and the other peoples of the world, what can be done for the real progress of workers and the real implementation of democracy. We want the Russian people to know that millions of oppressed people in America and thoroughout the world are watching their progress with every sympathy and with bated breath hoping that you are going to open the way toward freedom and the pursuit of happiness. We have still great faith in the United States, but we are painfully aware in just what ways it has failed to live up to our Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation. We want help from all well-wishers in the world to enable us to accomplish our goal, and we congratulate other people,

and especially the peoples of Russia, at the progres which they have made in nearing the goal which all men of good will must desire.

# NEWSLETTER

*

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York

*

## ASSEMBLY ON AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

"A new beginning must be made in American-Soviet relations; a new approach must be formulated, an approach which will surmount the differences and emphasize the agreements between these two great countries. It can be done, and we can help do it."

...Thus read the Call to the Assembly on American-Soviet Relations held last month (June 17) by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; in this spirit more than 500 men and women met with outstanding spokesmen of American opinion in order to participate in today's most vital responsibility: the shaping of American foreign policy.

Speakers at the Assembly included Dr. Mary van Kleeck, associate director of the International Industrial Relations Institute, Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, director of special research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Johannes Steel, news commentator and foreign correspondent; Dr. Corliss Lamont; Dr. Harry F. Ward; Ralph S. Gordon, middle east correspondent for the Toronto Star; and Israel Epstein, far east correspondent for the United Press and various newspapers.

Excerpts from their speeches follow:

### "Atomic Energy: Opportunity for International Cooperation"
### DR. MARY VAN KLEECK

"More dangerous than the (atom) bomb itself is the prevailing confusion of thought which characterizes discussion of the political aspects of the question. The differentiation calls for totally different policy and action at all stages of a program, whether national or international. The undifferentiated use of the words 'energy' and 'weapon' obscures the significance of the proposals made by the United States, which are characterized by just such mingling of two subjects, over-emphasizing the bomb, yet evading our country's basic responsibility for it. At the same time, lack of understanding of the supreme importance of dealing separately and immediately with the bomb, in order to clear the way for facing the momentous subject of developing a new form of energy, results in a strange lack of appreciation of the Soviet position, which has constantly maintained this distinction."

"The only defense against the bomb is to renounce it, to outlaw it completely, and to destroy it, and to enter into a solemn world-wide covenant that it will never again be produced or used. Instead of attempting, without hope of success, to control the bomb, this moral act of renunciation on a world-wide scale, within the framework of the United Nations, would clear the way for the development of atomic energy."

"Development of atomic energy is in a completely different category. It calls for experimentation freely entered into by scientists of all nations, without restriction, since the danger of its use for war would have been eliminated. On the international level, provision would be made for free exchange of information on scientific discoveries and the methods of developing this new productive force for raising standards of living everywhere. Thus to strive for preeminence in any nation in making this contribution to world civilization would be the healthiest form of international competition for the general welfare."

"Our task then becomes the greater, to be alert to the proposals made in this important field, and to examine our position critically, noting whether or not the official governmental program actually conforms to the best interests of

(more)

the people of the United States, which are truly identical with the interests of the people of all other countries. The foreign policy of the United States with reference to the atomic bomb and atomic energy must be more strongly influenced by the people in the interest of the general welfare."

"Five days after Mr. Baruch presented the proposals of the United States government, Andrei A. Gromyko, representative of the Soviet Union, on June 19, 1946, voiced the views of his government before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Calling attention to the fact that 'one of the greatest discoveries of mankind found its first material application in the form of a particular weapon - the atomic bomb,' he declared nevertheless:

> 'It is the general opinion that humanity stands at the threshold of a wide application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes for the benefit of the peoples, for promoting their welfare and raising their standard of living and for the development of science and culture.'"

"The introduction of a new productive force so far-reaching in its potentialities might jeopardize private investment in other types of equipment. Technological development in our own country is characterized not only by acceleration as science makes new discoveries, but by retardation through patents and other forms of restriction as business interests find it more profitable to prolong the obsolescent than to use the newest and best. If there be any doubt as to the retardation of technology, look at the obsolescent buildings to be found in all our cities. To continue pre-eminence in the possession and production of the bomb, while controlling and restraining the development of atomic energy, may be the program of international business interest today. If so, the proposals made by the United States government representatives would seem to provide a policy exactly fitted to this program."

"The issues raised in this area of international relations are not to be regarded as presenting a choice between two nations, but as involving understanding of fundamental differences in principle to be determined by objective analysis. If the definition of the atomic bomb as 'the absolute weapon,' in the statement of the United States representative, Mr. Baruch, be accepted, then clearly the issues related to it belong to the efforts of the nations to disarm and prevent war."

"In sharpest contrast, the issues connected with atomic energy for constructive use for the benefit of mankind belong to the whole subject of technological development and its utilization for raising standards of living, material and cultural, throughout the world. The first calls for prohibition by international covenants which it will surely be the will of the people to enforce. The second calls for open and free scientific research and exchange of knowledge and its application for human welfare throughout the world."

"Here is the greatest opportunity for international cooperation which confronts the United Nations. Agreement concerning it and wholehearted cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union would ensure the necessary steps toward organizing this world-wide scientific work for higher social purposes."

****

NOTE: The complete text of Dr. van Kleeck's speech will appear in the August issue of "Soviet Russia Today."

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## "U.S. and U.S.S.R. Cooperation in the United Nations"
### DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS

"The basic idea of the United Nations is agreement without force. Failure of the leading nations to agree means long, patient effort to understand and convince, without thought of recourse to arms. Such patience and willingness to labor and wait must be based first on mutual faith."

"I can list roughly and in no attempt at logical order six points of friction which make cooperation between these two countries (U.S. and the U.S.S.R.) in the United Nations naturally difficult:

"The first has to do with the press. Russia in particular has had in our day a terrible experience with yellow journalism. There is not a crime on the

calendar of which American newspapers of reputation have not openly accused Russia.

"Secondly, there is the problem of the repatriation of refugees. We think of refugees as wanderers bereft of home and fortune; Russians think of refugees as active in world-wide slander against the Soviets and as centers of military plots and aggression. Neither attitude is wholly true, but both call for honest investigation.

"Three, the Dardanelles. Russia should have access to the Seven Seas and this the world acknowledges; why then are we defending their (the Dardanelles') monopoly by Turkey, one of the most reactionary nations which fought against us in the first world war?

"Four, there are certain great basic materials, and today particularly oil, which ought to have for purposes of peace and friendship free exchange throughout the world. England and America have more than their share of the great oil reserves. There is no reason why understanding should not be easy concerning the alloting of some of these stores of oil to Russia. Opposition to this can come only from those who would use the oil for war.

"Five, above all these matters, comes the terror-inspiring case of the atom bomb. If Russia were convinced that international control of atomic energy would be used only to stop war and to release energy for industry, she would not hesitate a moment. We Americans who want this and this alone and have been fighting desperately to achieve it, cannot understand Russian distrust unless we recall the shameful days of 1918 when fourteen western nations, including the United States and Great Britain, without declaration of war, invaded Russia again and again to overthrow the Soviets and for this end made alliance with every scoundrel in Europe willing to lead the revolt against the people of Russia.

"This of course brings us to the sixth and fundamental difference between Russia and the United States, and that is communism. It is not as though the United States did not know, when the United Nations was established, that Russia was a communistic country. It is no new situation that faces us. We went into the United Nations with the firm idea that it was possible for a communistic nation and a capitalistic nation to live together in this world in peace and not in war. This was not only our belief, but our propaganda until after the war was finished. Lately we have had a deliberate increase in propaganda to persuade us that communism and capitalism are mutually exclusive ways of life."

"In the face of the apparent belief that disagreement in the United Nations has been already wide and fatal, a review of the facts does not support this thesis. The main points of disagreement so far have been but four: Iran, Spain, the atom and Trieste. There have been other differences but none has reached an impasse but these four. Is this discouraging? Has any nation got a glib and sure answer for any one of these four? Could any one possibly hope that these difficult problems could be settled sooner?

"In such consideration lies the hope of the United Nations and of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

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"An American Policy for Peace"
JOHANNES STEEL

"In contrast to the atmosphere in the United States, there is complete calm in the Soviet Union and no hysteria of any kind."

"When Russia's Premier Joseph Stalin says that he believes 'the possibility of co-existence and cooperation between different social-political systems is in the basis of Soviet foreign policy,' the operative word in that sentence is the word 'different.' In other words, a communist Russia believes in the possibility of cooperation with a capitalist America."

"Stalin's greatest virtue is that he always means precisely what he says. He wants to cooperate with a capitalist America because he is a profound enough student of history to know that there is no other America with which he can cooperate."

"The Russian leaders are not interested in influencing in any shape, manner or form the internal political development of the United States. In the view

of the Russian leaders with whom I have talked, the kind of capitalist democracy that exists in the United States is the exclusive business of Americans."

"Here is an area of opinion where there is much confusion among the friends as well as the enemies of the Soviet Union. The confidence with which the Soviets are looking forward to international relations is well reflected in an authoritative broadcast by Lenin from Moscow on June 2nd on the possibility of 'cooperation between various political and social systems.' This Soviet historian gives a complete analysis of the history of U.S.S.R. cooperation with the rest of the world from 1918 on.

"Recalling Lenin's and Stalin's stand during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and the ten messages which the Soviet Union addressed to President Wilson after 1918, he reminds us that these and other propositions for Soviet cooperation were rejected. Lenin then continues - and this we believe to be of extreme importance - to show what a good customer the U.S.S.R. has always been in the capitalist world. Pointing with justifiable pride to the fact that the Soviet Union has always kept her financial obligations, he insists that the commercial transactions between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world 'have never reached the maximum of their potential development.'"

"When visiting Moscow earlier this year, we learned that the Soviet Union is extremely eager to buy billions of dollars of consumer goods and machine tools abroad. The Lenin broadcast, which recalls Stalin's declaration to Stasson, makes the point that 'the principle of co-existence of different social-political systems passed its test in the fire of battles' and insists that economic cooperation can develop in peacetime as well as during a war. In other words, Moscow is confidently looking for the establishment of normal economic relations between her and the rest of the world."

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"American-Soviet Relations in the Near East."
RALPH S. GORDON

"For anyone who has travelled through the middle east it is astounding to find how wide of the mark are the current notions, this side of the Atlantic, about events east of the Nile. Some of the gimlet-eyed gentlemen whose telescopic vision enables them to detect all kinds of horrors behind the 'iron curtain' in Europe, suddenly develop myopia when it comes to events behind the very real 'iron curtain' which engulfs the distant lands of the middle east."

"I found, from Egypt to Iran, a persistent attempt on the part of certain elements to persuade the local people that they live in the shadow of an alleged Soviet menace. Anybody who has seen the thirteen million fellahin of Egypt, the ragged populace of Iran and the primitive, semi-feudal economy in the Arab countries, might well wonder precisely how the Soviet Union could constitute a menace to populations already living at the lowest levels of human misery. The supposed Soviet menace to the peoples of the middle east has now been given the status of an official viewpoint in the west."

"The fact is that not a single country of the middle east today enjoys genuine independence and full sovereignty. The fact is also, however, that there is not a single case in which it is the Soviet Union which impairs the sovereignty of the countries involved. There are foreign armies in such countries as Egypt, Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq. None of these armies, which certainly violate local sovereignty, are Soviet."

"American military officials are building and training local armies in Iran and Turkey. Just outside the periphery of the middle east an American technical mission has been operating in Afghanistan. An American general, assisted by American military personnel, runs the national police force of Iran. A British general commands the local army of Transjordan. Private American and British corporations have made deals with the rulers of various Arab countries disposing of the natural resources of these countries. In the southwest of Iran a British firm, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, enjoys what amounts practically to extra-territorial rights. A representative of Anglo-Iranian told me in Teheran that the British would have no hesitation in bringing in British troops from Basra, just across the border in Iraq, to defend these 'rights'.

"The Soviet Union participates in no such activities and enjoys no such supra-national 'rights' anywhere in the middle east, some of which constitute clear infringements of local sovereignty. Yet it is precisely those who do exercise

such 'rights' who level an accusing finger at the U.S.S.R., and by some strange logic transform the latter's absence from the field into an alleged design for aggression."

"If we take the question of oil, the smell of which hangs heavy over the whole area, we again find the same curious contradiction. As is well known, American and British interests exercise almost exclusive control over the oil of the middle east. This is considered quite proper. It is not called intervention or aggression. Yet we are supposed to accept as improper and aggressive a Soviet-Iranian agreement (awaiting ratification) for oil development in northern Iran, on a joint basis from which no private interests would benefit."

"Military aid to Turkey is not only misplaced but dangerous. The Turkish leaders desire it; not to lighten the burden of their people, for whom they have nothing but contempt, but to drag the western world into a third war against the Soviet Union. Out of such a war, at the expense of universal bloodshed, they hope to build an empire of hate and repression deep into the Soviet Union, southward into the Arab countries, and eastward into Azerbaijan. And they are asking the American people to pay their own way into this Armageddon. Their secondary aim is to get the U.S. to finance continued suppression of the Turkish people. Many Turks, when I was in the country, were already interpreting it as such."

"Thus far, it must be admitted, we in the west are everywhere in the middle east putting our money on the wrong horse. As long as we keep doing so, the middle east will remain a center of controversy and a menace to the peace. As long as we keep doing so further, it will sooner or later hand us a rude jolt by exploding in our faces at the very moment we have mesmerized ourselves into thinking that we are running the show."

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"American-Soviet Relations in the Far East"
ISRAEL EPSTEIN

"Is it correct to regard the far east as an inevitable area of Soviet-American friction? Are the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States really in conflict there? From some of the current headlines one would assume so. In fact, China, Korea and Japan are presented in this light, increasingly, almost as much as central Europe is."

"The far east, like central Europe, is spoken of as a 'vacuum,' which the influence of one or the other power must fill. This is the basic fallacy. There are no 'vacuums' in the far east any more than anywhere else. In China there live a people called the Chinese, in Korea the Koreans. The colonial countries have been centers of great power conflict for more than a century precisely because they have been treated as desirable pieces of real estate for which different foreign landlords and mortgagors contended. The interests of the tenants themselves were never considered. The situation has been complicated because the feudal upper classes in these countries have enlisted foreign aid against their own peoples."

"At the same time, the peoples themselves have fought for freedom and control of their own destinies. Many of these popular forces matured during world war II, in the struggle against Japanese fascism and against their own fascists.

"What is good for these popular forces is good also for world peace. Strong, independent, democratic countries run by their own people are neither a menace to anyone nor a temptation to would-be conquerors. Nor do they, as local rulers with no stake among their people are prone to do, have an interest in playing one foreign power off against another."

"This has long been recognized by the Soviet Union. It was recognized by the United States under Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the Yalta agreements, the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain laid the groundwork for the destruction of Japanese fascism and a far eastern accord which would make possible a democratic China, a democratic Korea, and ultimately a democratic Japan. The Moscow agreements of December 1945 outlined postwar steps to be taken in this direction. A united democratic government was to be encouraged in China, from whose territory both U.S. and Soviet troops were to be withdrawn. A democratic provisional government was to be set up in Korea, after which the brief U.S.-Soviet trusteeship would expire."

"The Soviet Union carried out its part of these agreements. The United States assumed the major responsibility in the democratization of Japan and in mediating the internal war in China. But Japan was not democratized, because the

(more)

overthrow of the old structure there was regarded as 'favoring communism.' In China the United States failed to withdraw its troops, and even while General Marshall mediated, military aid was extended to one side in the conflict. Instead of favoring the type of governments the Chinese and Korean peoples wanted, the United States, even before the Truman Doctrine was called by that name, favored elements that would be pliable to its will, elements that could serve an anti-Soviet foreign policy."

"The key to these problems is still the same one that Franklin D. Roosevelt was beginning to grasp. Only a far east in which the people are allowed to determine their own destiny can be a bridge instead of a gulf between America and Soviet Russia. Only a far east in which democratically-ruled countries break away from feudalism and realize their material potentialities can be at peace internally, and provide a market for reconstruction goods instead of arms and intrigues."

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"The Right to Work for American-Soviet Friendship"
DR. CORLISS LAMONT

"The members of the Un-American Activities Committee see red even when they go out and look at the stars - especially in Hollywood!"

"We demand the right to speak, to work and to organize on behalf of American-Soviet understanding and cooperation. There is no work in the United States today more important than this. Since it is a question of peace or war that is involved, it is truly a matter of life and death. We are in favor of life."

"Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, has been indicted for contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over the internal records of the National Council to the Committee on Un-American Activities. His defense of this charge will be not merely the defense of an individual, but also a fighting offensive to retain the civil liberties of every individual in this country. We are fighting this case so that every American, whatever his opinions, may be permitted to speak his mind on the great issues of the day. We will fight this case until we have won it, and carry it to the Supreme Court if necessary."

"In American history there have been other periods of reaction and the persecution of minorities. The lesson of those times is that we should stand firm, fight every inch of the way for our constitutional rights and refuse to be intimidated. Fundamentally we are much stronger than the other side and much surer of winning. For truth and justice march with us, in the great cause of international peace and brotherhood."

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"Soviet Democracy and American Ideals"
DR. HARRY F. WARD

"Even a slight acquaintance with the writings of the founders of the Soviet system will show that they built on the same principles which are found in the writings of our founding fathers. That these principles are still the foundation of Soviet hopes for the future can easily be ascertained by even a slight reading of the utterances of all their peoples organizations. Consequently, the only obstacle to our finding a common path will be the inability to agree on what these principles mean for other nations in the present state of the world."

"It is at this point that our diplomacy so far has failed. If this failure is not to become dangerous, American people must demand of our government that instead of trying to impose our own political or economic system we seek to understand what the different needs of the different nations now require in the development of democracy from their own background."

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[NAT. COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS]

# NIGERIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO IRELAND

## IRISH PRESS WELCOME VISITORS

The following are some of the reports and comments by the Irish Press on the visit of the N.C.N.C. representatives to Dublin on September 11th - 13th, 1947.

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Irish Times. September 11th

### "FRIENDSHIP" DELEGATION FROM AFRICA

A seven-strong "friendship" delegation of West Africans is visiting Ireland.

The delegates are here under the auspices of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, and their object is "to strengthen the ties of friendship established between Ireland and Nigeria through the activities of Irish Christian missionaries and Irish universities and colleges which have become great intellectual centres for African students."

One of the members of the delegation is Prince Adedoyin, the noted athlete.

The Association of Students of African Descent in Ireland feels that the visit will enable the two countries to establish direct friendly contacts for their mutual benefit.

It is also felt that it will serve as a recognition and appreciation by the African peoples of the contribution the Irish Christian missionaries and the universities and colleges of Ireland have made to the general progress of Africa, and of Nigeria in particular.

The leader of the delegation, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, will give a lecture to-morrow in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, on "Nigeria To-day."

Evening Herald. September 11th

### NIGERIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO DUBLIN

"Immediate steps should be taken to train us for self-government, which would solve most of our problems," said Dr. Al Hadj Abu Bakr Ibiyinka Olorum-Nimbe, Vice-President of the Nigerian National Democratic Party and one of the leaders of a Pan-Nigerian goodwill mission to Dublin, when the delegation met journalists in the Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., to-day.

The mission has been in Britain pressing its claims for self-government with the British Colonial Office, and putting before the public certain facts about the present administration of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The purpose of the Dublin visit is to "strengthen the ties of friendship" which have been established with Nigeria by Irish missionaries and Irish universities and colleges.

A member of the mission is Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, a brother of the noted athlete.

The delegation was received by the Lord Mayor (Mr. P. J. Cahill) at the Mansion House to-day. To-morrow they are to be received by Mr. de Valera.

Dr. Olorun-Nimbe is one of the two "abstentionist" members of the Nigerian Legislative Council.

"Under the new Constitution," he said, "there are only four direct

Evening Herald, Sept. 11th (contd.)

representatives of the people on the Council, which has 44 members, most of whom are nominated by the Governor and hold office at his pleasure.

"We have been given a greater responsibility in the discussion of the affairs of our country, but not in its management. We feel that it is not a democratic Constitution, and we demand that we should have the right to elect our own people."

In a country of over 21 million people the franchise was still denied to the people of the provinces on the grounds that they were not "fit for it." After 45 years of British rule there were areas half as great as Britain with only one secondary school.

At the end of 15 years' tutelage in self-government a treaty should, he said, be concluded making Nigeria a self-governing Dominion.

Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, another member of the mission, said: "We thought it essential that we should come to Ireland in view of the great work the Irish missionaries have done. They have been kind to us.

Mr. P. M. Kale, President of the Cameroon Youth League, said: "The Irish missionaries, by establishing schools, have taken us a step nearer our freedom."

Mallam Bukar Dipcharima, a Northern Nigerian businessman, stated: "In Nigeria we have both Moslems and Christians. Despite efforts to keep us divided we do not forget that we are all Nigerians. I can assure you that there will be no partition of Nigeria, as has happened in Ireland and India.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the leader of the delegation, is giving a lecture on Nigeria in the Metropolitan Hall, Lr. Abbey St., to-morrow night.

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Dublin Evening Mail. September 11th

NIGERIAN DELEGATION'S MISSION TO EIRE

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A Democratic Constitution and training to prepare the people for self-government were the main features of Nigeria's demands, according to a delegation of the National Council of Nigeria now on a "goodwill" mission in Eire.

There will be a public meeting at which members of the delegation will address the Irish people in the Metropolitan Hall to-morrow night at 8. and An Taoiseach will receive the delegation to-morrow at 3.15.

Members of the Press, who were received by the delegation today, were told that the principal purpose of the delegation was to place before the people of Ireland the claims of the people of Nigeria for a greater voice in the management of their own affairs.

"Not Democratic"

Iblyinka Olorum-Nimbe, chairman, said that what was known as the "Richards Constitution" was imposed in 1945, to give the people a greater share in the discussion of their affairs, but they had no practical part in the management of their affairs.

Only four members of the Legislative Council were direct representatives of the people. The remainder were nominated either directly or indirectly by the Government.

The people of Nigeria felt, he said, that the new Constitution was not democratic. They wanted the right to elect their own representatives freely to a legislative assembly.

Restricted Franchise

In effect, there were only two places, Lagos and Calabar, where a restricted franchise was enjoyed.

The right to vote was confined to citizens with an annual income of not less than £50, and if a person left either of these places he could not vote.

There were no elections in the provinces.

There were also certain sections of recent enactments which were causing grave unrest and injustice, particularly legislation dealing with lands.

Those were examples of some of the abuses which it was the business of the

National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons to have remedied. They were interim measures, taking nothing from the ultimate aim of self-government, for which the Nigerians demanded the necessary training and education.

In Background.

Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti said that women under the present administration were kept very much in the background with practically no education. They were being used just like labourers, oppressed, exploited and depressed.

Mr. Paul M. Kale (Cameroons) said that the Irish missionaries were the only people whose contribution to education proved that secondary education was an essential training for self-government.

Mr, Bukar Dipcharima (Northern Provinces) said that after 45 years of British rule they had one secondary school for boys in his territory with a population of 10½ millions.

Educated people were given very few opportunities to hold administrative posts. Nigeria was ruled by illiterate people. The Government thought educated Africans were dangerous because they know their rights, whereas an uneducated man was not because he did not know his rights and would, therefore, serve his master with blind faith.

The delegation was entertained to luncheon by the Committee of the Irish Bakers Union at Four Provinces House.

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Irish Independent. September 12th

NIGERIAN TRIBUTE TO IRISH MISSIONS

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"We felt it essential to visit Ireland in view of the great work Irish missionaries have done for our people. They have been very kind to us," said Mrs. Funinlayo Ronsome-Kuti, a member of a Pan-African goodwill mission at present in Dublin.

The Irish missionaries by establishing schools have taken us a step nearer our freedom," said Mr. P. M. Kale (Cameroons), another delegate.

The mission has been in Britain pressing its claims for self-government. The purpose of the Dublin visit is to "strengthen the ties of friendship" which have been established with Nigeria by Irish missionaries and Irish universities and colleges.

Dr. Olorum-Nimbe urged that the people of Nigeria should be given 15 years' tutelage in self-government, and Nigeria then be made a self-governing Dominion.

The delegation was received by the Lord Mayor (Mr. P. J. Cahill) at the Mansion House. To-day they will be received by Mr. de Valera, and tonight Dr. Azikiwe, leader of the delegation, will lecture in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey Street.

Other members of the delegation are Hallam Bukar Dipcharima and Prince Adeloke Adedoyin, brother of the noted athlete.

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Irish Press. September 12th

DEMANDING FREEDOM FOR NIGERIA

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A demand for self-government for Nigeria and the Cameroons and the repeal of existing laws in relation to the franchise, land and minerals was voiced by the Pan-Nigerian delegation which is on a friendship mission to Ireland, in an interview at the Four Provinces House, Dublin, yesterday.

Several members of the delegation paid tribute to the great work of the Irish Missionaries and mentioned the ties of friendship established by them and by Irish universities and colleges between the countries.

The mission had been in Britain where they submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies demanding self-government.

Dr. Ibiyinka Olorum-Nimbe, M.B., Lagos Colony, a member of the Nigerian Legislative Council, said that the National Council of Nigeria and the

Irish Press, Sept. 12th (contd.)

Cameroons, which the mission represented, was a Federation of 183 political parties, trade unions and other associations. The new constitution provided only for four elected members of the Council out of a total of 44. The others were nominated by the Governor and could be removed at his will.

Of about 21,000,000 people only about 50,000 had the right to vote. The constitution had been imposed on them, and was undemocratic in a country where there was a strong democratic tradition.

Women had no vote and neither had those whose income was less than £50 per annum. Those who resided outside Lagos and Calabar likewise had no vote.

Mrs. F. Ransome-Kuti, member of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, said they were very appreciative of the work of Irish missionaries, who had endeavoured to establish secondary schools and provide decent education.

Mr. Paul M. Kale, President of the Cameroons Youth League, said the object of the mandate given to Britain by the League of Nations, was to prepare West Africa for self-government, but nothing was done for this.

Trade unions were strongly discouraged and workers had been shot when asking for an increase in their wages - now 5d. to 9d. a day.

Mr. Bukar Dipcharima (Nothern Provinces) - They would fight against the partition of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

It was stated in the course of the interview that the four elected members of the Legislative Council of 44 have abstained from attending as a protest against the Constitution.

The delegation were the guests of the Four Provinces House management at a luncheon. They were received in the morning by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Councillor P. J. Cahill.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, leader of the delegation, will lecture on Nigeria, in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey street, to-night.

The Taoiseach will receive the delegation at Government Buildings to-day.

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Irish Times. September 12th

HOME RULE FOR NIGERIA IS URGED

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A Pan-Nigerian delegation, which has been in Britain for three months past to present demands for home rule in Nigeria and the Cameroons, outlined the situation in those countries at a conference in Dublin yesterday. The delegates will visit Mr. de Valera at Leinster House to-day.

Dr. Ibiyinka Olorum-Nimbe, of Lagos Colony, a member of the Nigerian Legislative Council, presided at the conference yesterday.

Dr. Nimbe said that the new Nigerian Constitution provided only for four elected members out of a total of 44. Others were nominated by the Governor, and 18 could be removed at his will.

Out of 20,000,000 people only about 50,000 had the right to vote, said Dr. Nimbe. The Constitution was undemocratic in a country where there was a strong democratic tradition. It could not be accepted and must be replaced by a democratic measure which would secure the representation of the African people.

Tie With Ireland

Mrs. F. Ransome-Kuti, member of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, said there was a great tie between her people and the Irish people. They were very appreciative of the work of the Irish missionaries, who had endeavoured to establish secondary schools and to provide decent education.

There were only four secondary schools for girls, and three of these were in one town. Only one other town had any facilities for secondary education. Women's wages were almost nil, and yet they were assessed for income tax and poll tax, which caused the women sometimes to sell their

Irish Times, Sept. 12th (contd.)

clothes to pay the taxes.

Only 1% of the women were educated, she said.

Mr. Paul Kale said that the object of the mandate given to Britain by the League of Nations was to prepare West Africa for self-government, but no progress had been made during the past 30 years.

Mr. Bukar Dipcharima, of Northern Nigeria, said that workers in Nigeria earned as little as £5 a year and had to pay 15s. tax from that for few social services. Self-government would secure the development of their country and its mineral resources. It would establish democracy and enable the people to live their own life.

The mission were guests of the Four Provinces House management at a luncheon yesterday. They were received by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Councillor P. J. Cahill, yesterday morning.

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The Irish Press. September 13th

NIGERIA'S DEBT TO IRELAND

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Dr. Ibinka Olorun-Nimbe, deputising for Dr. Nnamdi-Azikwe, LL.D., D.Litt, leader of the goodwill mission of the representatives of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, addressed a large audience in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, last night, under the auspices of the Association of Students of African Descent (Ireland), on the problems of their country, which is governed from Britain.

Ireland, said Senator Clarkin, who, presiding, welcome the delegates, had close ties with Nigeria in our missionaries and nurses. Nigerian students come to our universities.

Dr. Nimbe said their main problems in Nigeria were human rights, and land and mineral rights.

The governor had £6,500 a year tax-free and £1,750 entertainment allowance.

He appointed and could remove members of the Legislative Council with which his body would have nothing to do because there were only four real representatives of the people on it.

Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti said that only one per cent of the people of Nigeria, 35 millions, were being given education. Irish nuns had established elementary schools for girls, but there was a great need for hospitals. They were grateful for the efforts of the Irish hospitals.

Mr. Paul M. Kale, delegate from the Cameroons under British Trust, said they had fought with Britain for what was called freedom and democracy, but their case for independence had been treated by Mr. Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, "formerly regarded as a friend, after he called during the war, in a summary, unpleasant, if not discourteous manner."

For all the years Britain had been administering the Cameroons, not one secondary school had been established. The only secondary school established there was one by the Irish missionaries.

Mr. Bukar Dipcharima, Town Councillor of Maiduguii, and Chief Ess-en, member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria, also spoke.

Tomas O Maolain, Ard Runai, Fianna Fail, was among those on the platform.

Received By Taoiseach

Members of the Pan-Nigerian Friendship Mission were received yesterday by the Taoiseach at Government Buildings.

Earlier, they visited The Irish Press, where they were shown through the premises and inspected the machinery and plant.

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PRESS RELEASE. September 12th 1947 For Publication

NIGERIAN GOODWILL MISSION TO IRELAND.

African Delegates Received by Prime Minister and Lord Mayor.

On Thursday, September 11th 1947, four members of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.), now touring the British Isles arrived in Dublin, on a goodwill mission.

The visiting delegates were:-

Dr. the Honourable Al Hadj Abu Bakr Idiyinka Olorun-Nimbe, M.B., Ch.B., of Lagos Colony, Medical Practitioner, Treasurer of the N.C.N.C., Vice-President of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, Member of the Lagos Town Council (Colony), Elected Member of the Legislative Council, who deputised as Leader of the Delegation in the absence of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe who, like Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, was unable to join the tour due to ill health.

Mallam Bukar Dipcharima, of Maiduguri, Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, Business Man, former Member of the Maiduguri Town Council. He represents the Northern Provinces.

Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, of Abeokuta, Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, President of Abeokuta Women's Union, Member of the Abeokuta Provincial School Committee, Member of the Executive Committee of the Nigeria Union of Teachers. She represents the Western Provinces.

Mr. Paul M. Kale, of Buea, British Cameroon, Educator, President of the Cameroons Youth League, President of the Bakwerri Union, Member of the Executive Committee of the N.C.N.C. He represents the Cameroons under British Mandate/Trust.

PURPOSE OF THE VISIT

The purpose of the visit of the Delegation to Ireland was to strengthen the ties of friendship which have been established between Ireland and Nigeria indirectly through:-

(a) the activities of Irish Christian Missionaries (Catholic and Protestant);

(b) the Irish Universities and Colleges which have become great intellectual centres for African students.

The delegates were welcomed on their arrival in Dublin by a Reception Committee representing the Association of Students of African Descent in Ireland, headed by Mr. & Mrs. R. Okagbue, under whose auspices the tour was sponsored. In view of the large number of Africans and peoples of African descent studying at Irish Universities, the Association felt that a visit of the Nigerian National Leaders would enable the two countries to establish direct friendly contacts for the mutual benefits of their respective countries. Furthermore, such a visit would serve as a recognition and appreciation of the African peoples of the contribution the Irish Christian Missionaries and the Universities and Colleges of Ireland have made to the general progress of Africa, and Nigeria and the Cameroons in particular.

WELCOME BY MAYOR OF DUBLIN

Reciprocating this gesture of friendship on behalf of the citizens of Dublin, the delegates were officially received by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Patrick J. Cahill, at the Mansion House, shortly after their arrival in the city on Thursday morning.

Mayor Cahill assured the delegates that they had the best wishes and sympathy of the citizens of Dublin. "The Irish people were always on the side of all peoples struggling for national independence regardless of race, colour or creed" declared the Lord Mayor. He reminded the African visitors that his country, too, was under the yoke of English Imperialism for over 600 years and that without continued struggle from generation to generation Ireland could never have won her independence.

"Freedom is the birthright of all peoples regardless of their race or colour" asserted the Lord Mayor. "Therefore, the claim of the Africans for self-government from British Imperialism is a legitimate and just demand, which will receive the fullest moral endorsement and support of the people of Dublin".

## PRESS RECEPTION

Later in the day, the delegates were received by members of the Irish Press Association and were afterwards entertained to luncheon by the Executive Committee of the Irish Bakers Union at their magnificent club known as Four Provinces House.

Voicing the sentiments of the organised Irish Workers, Mr. John Swift, the genial General Secretary of the Bakers Union, pledged support to the delegation and the N.C.N.C. Mr. Swift reminded the visitors that the success of the N.C.N.C. will largely depend upon the amount of support which the national movement in Nigeria and the Cameroons is able to mobilise from the working classes and the peasants. Therefore the economic demands of the African workers must be given foremost consideration in the programme of the N.C.N.C., advised the General Secretary of the Irish Bakers Trade Union.

## RECEPTION BY STUDENTS.

In the evening of September 11th the delegates were the guests of honour of the Association of Students of African Descent at supper. The visitors were introduced to the African students, studying at Irish Universities, by Mr. I.C. Modebe, the President of the Association. After supper a discussion took place in the course of which several students offered the delegates a number of constructive criticisms regarding their future tasks on their return to West Africa.

## VISIT TO BROADCASTING HOUSE

At the invitation of the Director of Programmes of the Irish Broadcasting House, the delegates made a recording on Friday morning, September 12th. After a short introduction explaining the purpose of their visit to Ireland, Mr. Wachuku, a Nigerian Barrister at Law, who recently graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, invited each member of the party to say a few words regarding the importance of promoting cultural relations between the Irish peoples working in Nigeria and the Cameroons and African students studying in Dublin. The delegates paid high tribute to the work of the Irish Missionaries in fields of education and medical service in their countries. The recorded talk was given a nation wide broadcast on Saturday, September 13th at 8.30 p.m.

After leaving Broadcasting House the delegates paid courtesy visits to the offices of the "Irish Press" and "Irish Independent", in order to express their appreciation and thanks to the Editors for the friendly welcome extended to them, in contrast to the hostile comments which their mission received in certain sections of the British Press.

## WELCOMED BY PRIME MINISTER

As head of the Irish Government, Prime Minister de Valera received the delegation in his private office at the Irish Republic Government Building at 3.15 p.m. on Friday, September 12th. Among the visitors were Chief, the Honourable Nyong Essien, who flew from London earlier in the day to join his four colleagues.

The Taoiseach (Leader) expressed his pleasure in welcoming the representatives of the N.C.N.C. to Dublin and assured them of the friendship and goodwill of the Irish Government and nation.

After a most cordial exchange of views between the Prime Minister and various members of the Delegation, the party retired.

At 8 p.m. the same day, September 12th, the delegates addressed a mass meeting of Africans and Irish friends of Colonial peoples at Metropolitan Hall. The delegates dealt with various aspects of the economic, political, social and educational problems affecting Nigeria and the Cameroons. Dr. Olorun-Nimbe, the Acting Leader of the Delegation, spoke on the Constitutional and Land problems. Mrs. Ransome-Kuti dealt with the problems affecting women and children. Mallam Bukar Dipcharima reviewed the economic and educational difficulties affecting the 12,000,000 Moslems of Northern Nigeria. Mr. Kale gave an extensive review of the situation in the Cameroons, while Chief Nyong Essien explained the status of Chiefs and the mal-administration of indirect rule. The chair was taken by Senator Clarkin, who

deputised for the Lord Mayor, who was unable to preside due to an official engagement.

"We welcome, on behalf of the citizens of Dublin, the Good-will Mission from Nigeria and the Cameroons" declared Senator Clarkin. "The members of the Mission are important figures in their own country and, when it achieves its freedom will be important world figures because of the vital role which Africa can play in the future. Ireland has close ties with Nigeria where our Missionaries and nurses have worked for many years. Nigerian students have thronged our Universities and these are two good reasons why there should be close ties between the two nations."

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE MEETING.

Dublin citizens pledge support to N.C.N.C. at this meeting of citizens of Dublin and records their thanks to the members of the Mission who have spoken to us and to extend to them our best wishes for the success of their efforts to secure their country's rights. The Irish people have an instinctive sympathy with every nation struggling to be free and I am sure that after tonight's very clear and instructive statement of the Nigerian and Cameroons case we shall take a personal interest in the progress of that nation's fight to end foreign domination and build a free, happy and prosperous state in the near future. Ireland wishes Nigeria and Cameroons well and appreciates the honour of the visit to our capital of such distinguished sons and daughters of West Africa. Good luck to them and to their nation and God speed their day of Victory.

In concluding the meeting Senator Clarkin told the delegates that during Ireland's struggle their rallying slogan was "Ireland first, Ireland last, Ireland all the time". He advised the delegates to take back with them this slogan and make their rallying cry for freedom "Nigeria first, Nigeria last, Nigeria all the time".

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In the considered opinion of the NCNC, the above laws should be repealed in order to safeguard the rights of the citizens of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

ACTS OF MALADMINISTRATION

Certain acts which are tyrannical and oppressive have thrived in our country with the privity and approval of local officialdom. These should be ameliorated in order to clear the atmosphere of distrust and lack of confidence.

(1) The Nigeria Review is a weekly newspaper printed and published by the Government of Nigeria, at the expense of the tax-payers. That paper is used with impunity to abuse, insult and oppress, not only the leaders of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons, but also the tax-payers of the country. The same is applicable to the Egba N.A. Bulletin, printed and published by the Egba Native Administration, and the Gaskiya Te Fi Kwabo, published by the Government-sponsored Gaskiya Corporation and printed by the Government Press.

(2) The Nigeria Regiment fosters a policy of segregation and discrimination based on race and colour. It makes it impossible for Nigerians, no matter how educated or well-behaved, from being commissioned as an officer, and it restricts Nigerians to the use of uniforms which are definitely inferior to those worn by non-African soldiers serving in the same regiment. A Nigerian Sergeant-Major is supposed to be inferior to a European BNCO, no matter if the latter is a Lance-Corporal.

(3) The Nigerian Government employs wives and daughters of European civil servants at comparatively higher salaries to fill vacancies in the civil service, to the exclusion of unemployed youths and ex-servicemen of Nigerian and Cameroon extraction.

(4) The Welfare Development Scheme was prepared by officials without the knowledge and consent of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons whose welfare is said to be sought after, and whose country is to be developed. Yet not one Nigerian has been appointed Development Officer, a post apparently reserved for the exclusive appointment of European ex-servicemen, whether qualified or not.

(5) The Governor, whose salary is £6,500 per annum, is exempted from the payment of income tax, whilst Nigerian tax payers are subjected to oppressive taxation. Income tax should be levied on a uniform scale irrespective of locality. The income tax is 7/6d in the pound, even though there is no energetic effort by the Government to develop trade, transport and communications on a more efficient basis.

(6) Our natural and appointed rulers, some of whom are descended from those who negotiated treaties which established British relations with Nigeria, have been subjected to deportation, deposition, arbitrary arrest and detention without trial, when suspected either of being disrespectful or otherwise involved in activities which officialdom has reason to believe are subversive or criminal.

Etubom Adam Ephraim Duke, Obong of Calabar, was deposed in 1926 "for failing to be present" to pay respects to the Governor on the occasion of his landing there. Chief Ntuen Ibok, of Opobo Division, was arrested and detained without trial, early this year, without being informed the nature of his crime; he was still under detention at the time the NCNC delegation left Nigeria.

(7) The compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes is often connected with unsavoury experiences and memories which paint a gloomy picture of the transactions, particularly in the cases of
(a) Enugu Coalfields and Township (b) Port Harcourt Township
(c) Umuamasi Aerodrome (d) Besogabang (Cameroons) Aerodrome
(e) the Glover, Ikoyi, Arota, and Epetedo Settlements of Lagos etc.

(8) The Governor is granted a Duty Pay ("Entertainment Allowance") of £1,750 annually, yet this money is used virtually for the entertainment of the small colony of Europeans, whilst the bulk of the African tax-payers are snubbed and left to wonder whether this money is spent in their best interest ?

(9) The Glover Memorial Hall of Lagos is public property, yet the Government has tacitly allowed immigrant races to have virtual lien on it for a number of years, to the inconvenience of African tax-payers.

(10) The Ikoyi Club of Lagos, which is an exclusive club for people of European descent, was built partly from grant-in-aid from the Nigerian Treasury, and partly from loan granted from the public revenue, excludes the tax-payers of Nigeria and the Cameroons from membership on account of their race and colour. The same is applicable to most "European" clubs which are widespread in the country.

PROTECTORATE STATUS.

Nigeria is a trichotomous political entity, being (1) a Crown Colony (2) a Protectorate, and (3) a Trust Territory. All these catergories were based on treaty obligations. The Foreign Jurisdiction Act conferred right on Britain to govern foreign territories as if they are British possessions, but this is a unilateral act which cannot invalidate treaty obligations.

So far as the Protectorate status of Nigeria and the Cameroons, is concerned the provisions of the Richards Constitution are incompatible with treaty obligations. The establishment of one central legislature to make law for the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Trust Territory of the Cameroons is an abrogation of protectorate and trust status. The appointment and deposition of natural and appointed rulers, who are descendants of one party to a treaty, by a descendant of another party to the treaty, is a violation of treaty rights. For treaties to be valid they are presumed to have been negotiated between two equals.

The NCNC holds that the Protectorate of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Trust should not be administered as a British Crown Colony. Protectorate and Trust status presupposes temporary political tutelage and servitude, that is, the transferring of foreign jurisdiction to the Protecting State and retention by the Protected State, as of right, its internal jurisdiction unimpaired, until such political appanage is able to manage its own affairs and demand restoration of that foreign jurisdiction which had been temporarily transferred. In order to accelerate this, the NCNC demands the grant to Nigeria and the Cameroons political autonomy, in two stages.

FIRST STAGE.

This should last for a duration of at least ten years, during which period an Anglo-Nigerian condominium shall exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers.

SECOND STAGE.

This will last for a duration of five years, during which period the Anglo-Nigerian condominium shall be liquidated and a Nigerian Interim Government shall be substituted to exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers.

After fifteen years of tutelage in self-government, Anglo- Nigerian treaty of amity, commerce and alliance shall be concluded making Nigeria an independent, self-governing Dominion with rights as an autonomous unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The NCNC is convinced that the criterion of ability of any state to govern dependent territory is the degree of social and material welfare and development made possible and available, by the protecting State, to the greatest number of the people of the Protected State. In Nigeria and the Cameroons, education is limited to a privileged class at the expense of the majority of the peasants. Hospitals are inadequate and not available to the greatest number of people but to a negligible minority. Public services are lacking in may respects; there are few water supplies, limited mileage of surfaced roads, inefficient transportation system, insufficient bridges, little or no lighting services, no firefighting organisation outside of Lagos and Port Harcourt, inadequate postal and telecommunications services, and no police protection for the masses of the population.

We cannot be satisfied with the "discussion" of our own affairs, as envisaged in the Richards Constitution. We are unwilling to continue the reactionary policy of making our legislative chamber a debating society for the amusement of British colonial administrators. We resent the idea of having our paid civil servants run our country as an untrammelled bureaucracy, enabling them to make, interpret, and administer our laws, without our knowledge and consent, and without our being effectively represented in such chamber by councillors or legislators of our own choice. We demand the right to assume responsibility for the government of our country. We demand the right to be free to make mistakes and profit from our experiences. A great writer once said; "The best of all governments is that which teaches us to govern ourselves"

SELF GOVERNMENT.

That immediate steps towards self-government for Nigeria and the Cameroons be taken now is the pivot of our mission to the Colonial Office, around which revolves all other reforms. This should be done in two stages, and on a time schedule as suggested above. It is our desire that the future constitution of Nigeria shall be devised on the basis of a Cabinet Ministry, which shall be collectively responsible to the

people of Nigeria and the Cameroons who, in turn shall exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers, through their duly accredited and delegated representatives.

EXERCISE OF EXECUTIVE POWER.

The exercise of executive power is concerned with the administration of the laws of the State for the maintenance of order and good government. To exercise it in accordance with the idea of democracy which animates our constitutional advance, Nigeria and the Cameroons should comprise eight Protectorates; (1) Northern(Katsina, Kano, Zaria Provinces) (2) Northwestern (Sokoto, Niger Provinces), (3) Northeastern (Bornu, Bauchi, Adamawa Provinces), (4) Central (Kabba, Benue, Plateau Provinces) (5) Southern (Warri, Benin, Onitsha, Owerri Provinces), (6) Southwestern (Ondo, Ijebu, Abeokute, Oyo, Lagos Provinces), (7) Southeastern (Calabar, Ogoja Provinces), (8) Cameroons (Southern, Northern Provinces). These Protectorates shall form a Commonwealth of Nigeria. At the head of the Commonwealth shall be a Governor-General and a Lieutenant-Governor-General. At the head of each Protectorate shall be a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor.

THE CABINET.

There shall be established a Cabinet of 15 Ministers who together with the Prime Minister shall be collectively responsible to the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The Ministries are Agriculture, Communications, Defence, Education, External Affairs, Health, Internal Affairs, Labour, Mines, Publicity, Social Welfare, Trade, Transport, Treasury, Works. The Cabinet shall be assisted by three Secretaries of State, Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary. The function of the Cabinet is to formulate policy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There shall be an Executive Council in each Protectorate whose function is to advise the Governor on the ways and means of carrying out the policy of the Cabinet of the Commonwealth. Members of this Council shall be appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Cabinet, which shall define their terms of office.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

During the preliminary and intermediate stages envisaged in the constitutional evolution of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Colonial Office should be more democratic in its relations with the Commonwealth. Before initiating any policy, the Cabinet should be consulted and its views should be respected.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The peoples of the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons should be entitled to have a voice in the appointment , tenure of office, and powers of the Governor-General. In future such appointments should be made, after due consultation and with the consent, of the Cabinet. A Lieutenant-Governor-General shall be appointed in like manner and he shall act as a relief.

GOVERNORS OF THE PROTECTORATES.

The same principle embodied in connection with the appointment of Governor-General should be applied as well as to Lieutenant-Governors and Governors.

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Nationals of the Commonwealth should be appointed to represent the Commonwealth in Great Britain and in any other country with which she might establish relations., A Nigeria House shall be immediately established in London in order to enhance mutual understanding and strengthen the bond of fellowship in the relationship of the two countries.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. The Commonwealth shall be represented at any international conference by nationals of the country, who shall comprise majority membership and shall be assisted by experts appointed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the Colonial/Commonwealth Relations Office.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Each Ministry shall be headed by a permanent Director, assisted by Chief Officers, Officers, Assistant Officers, Chief Clerks, Clerks,etc. Ministries shall be sub-divided into Bureaux for the efficient administration of the country (See Appendix 111) Appointment in the Civil Service shall be by examinations and in accordance with the policy of Nigerianisation envisaged in the creation of an Anglo-Nigerian condominium. The privileges and terms of office of the present employees of the Nigeria civil service shall not be abridged, but subsequent appointees shall be employed on the basis of contractual relations to be mutually agreed upon.

THE ARMED FORCES.

The need for safeguarding the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth, of protecting her nationals and aliens, and of playing an active and effective part in the defence strategy of the British Commonwealth, makes the organisation of a modern and efficient Army, Navy and Airforce imperative. Officers and ratings in such armed forces of the Commonwealth should be appointed strictly on merit and in accordance with the policy of Nigerianisation envisaged in the creation of an Anglo-Nigerian condominium.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipal government and administration should be devised to give nationals of the Commonwealth who are trained experts in any aspect of municipal sociology and technology to serve in a municipal civil service, divorced from the periphery of municipal politics, and to give Commonwealth politicians opportunity to participate actively in the management of the affairs of their particular municipality. The "corporation" system of municipal administration should be established, with a Municipal Authority whose members shall be responsible to their electorate for municipal government, and who should be popularly elected. Such members shall serve in particular committees (e.g. finance, judicial, medical, legal, penological, civil service, education, recreation, cultural, social welfare etc.) aided by a municipal bureaucracy. Representation should be granted each municipality on the basis of population statistics. Each municipality should be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of its own social services, like schools, hospitals, police, prisons, courts, roads, waterworks, electricity undertakings, telephone services, recreation and cultural centres etc.

RURAL AREAS.

The aim of rural government and administration should be to administer rural areas on a more democratic basis. The political institutions of most tribes in Nigeria and the Cameroons are essentially democratic, and the aim of "Indirect Rule" was said officially to be "to graft upon the soundly rooted native stock, stock that had its foundations in the hearts and minds and thoughts of the people... moulding it and establishing it into lines consonant with modern ideas and higher standards, and yet all the time enlisting the real force of the spirit of the people, instead of killing all that out and trying to start afresh" The idea of "Sole Native Authority" can no longer be entertained in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The existence of "feudal autocracies" is obsolete and should be changed. In the rural councils (Native Administration Councils) we have the germs of representative democracy; these should be the centre of gravity of rural government and administration. In each definitely demarcated area there should be a Rural Authority, which should be the competent authority for the administration of that particular area. Such system envisages the control of the areas concerned of their executive, legislative and judicial institutions, aided by a bureaucracy whose powers should be clearly defined and limited.

EXERCISE OF LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The exercise of legislative power is designed to make laws for the public safety. To exercise it on a democratic basis, it should fit the pattern of indigenous political institutions and be adaptable to the progressive concepts of a changing world.

Legislative institutions in Nigeria and the Cameroons should comprise (1) Parliament of the Commonwealth (2) Legislative Council of the Protectorate (3) Municipal Councils (4) Rural Councils.

Parliament. This is a central legislature which shall make laws for the Commonwealth. The Cabinet Ministers are responsible to the members, who are representatives of the various Protectorates of the Commonwealth. There shall be equal representation of four Members from each Province in the Protectorate of Nigeria, that is, 96 Members of Parliament including the Members of the Cabinet. The Parliament shall be opened ceremonially by the Governor-General, and the Speaker of the House shall be the Lieutenant-Governor-General.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. This is a legislature which is concerned in making local laws for the Protectorate, aided by experts from the civil service, who have no voting rights. Representation on this legislature shall be based on population statistics, that is, one Member to represent a constituency of 50,000 people. The Legislative Council shall be opened ceremonially by the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as President.

VOTING RIGHTS. Voting should be based on universal adult suffrage, this applies equally to elections to Parliament, Legislative Council, Municipal Council, Rural Council.

MEMBERSHIP. Any adult person of Nigerian nationality, who had been resident in any voting district for a period of one year preceding the election, and who pays direct taxation of at least five pounds annually, should be entitled to be nominated for voting purposes at all elections in the Commonwealth.

EXERCISE OF JUDICIAL POWER.

The exercise of judicial power is concerned with the interpretation of laws for the peace and tranquility of the realm. The judiciary should be seperated from the executive and legislative bodies, in order that it may have that impartiality which is essential to objectivity in its pronouncements and decisions. The doctrine of equality for all, national and alien, before the law, presumes that justice shall be administered without fear or favour, irrespective of race, colour, tribe, class, sex, creed, or any other factor likely to defeat the course of justice. Delay of justice, or evasion of its administration for any reason, justifiable or not, is an admission of the existence of privileged persons; no citizen should be denied justice on account of poverty or lack of influence. Judicial procedure should be simple and equitable, aiming at creating a stabilised society. The establishing of special codes designed to standardise legal relations is capable of abuse. The existence of courts of different jurisdiction spread all over the Commonwealth is compatible with the principle of decentralisation which forms one of the basic foundations of the constitution of the Commonwealth; it should expedite the administration of justice, create employment for nationals of the Commonwealth in the legal and judicial machineries of the civil service of the Commonwealth, and it should safeguard secrecy and co-ordinate reforms in the fields of criminology, penology, domestic relations, mental hygiene, etc. The judiciary is a creator of law, since it interprets the law on the basis of the doctrine of stare decisis; accurate records of judicial proceedings are imperative. The probity of judicial officers, the dignity of the judiciary, and the sacredness of the law, presume that the acts of those entrusted with the exercise of judicial power shall not be subjected to, or be treated with, unfair criticism, suspicion or contempt.

Bearing the above factors in mind, the exercise of judicial power should be done by Nigerianization in accordance with the principles of condominium already enunciated. Judicial institutions should be (1) Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, (2) Protectorate Court (3) Municipal Court and (4) Rural Court (See Constitution for explanation of functions or these judicial bodies.

.....
NNAMDI AZIKIWE, PRESIDENT. (From the Colony)

.....
ADELEKE ADEDOYIN, GENERAL SECRETARY (From the Colony)

.....
IBIYINKA OLORUN-NIMBE, TREASURER. (From the Colony)

.....
NYONG ESSIAN.(From the Eastern Provinces)

.....
BUKAR DIPCHARIMA (From the Northern Provinces)

.....
FUNMILAYO RANSOME-KUTI (From the Western Provinces)

.....
PAUL M.KALE (From the Cameroons under British Trust)

.....London, August 11th.1947.

## APPENDIX

## CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS.

### PRLAMBLE

The Tribes, Nations and Peoples of Nigeria and the Cameroons:
Deeply sensible of the solemn duty of every patriot to promote the welfare of their country;
Convinced that factors of capitalism and imperialism have stultified the normal growth of Nigeria and the Cameroons in the community of nations;
Confident that only by the crystallisation of democracy in all aspects of their national life and thought - social, economic, political - can they progress pari passu with the other units of the British Commonwealth of Nations;
Believing that Nigeria and the Cameroons should now evolve into a democratic State to enable their communities to own and control the essential means of production and distribution and thereby more effectively promote political freedom, economic security, social equality, religious toleration, and communal welfare;
Certain that the following Constitution expresses the will and wishes of the majority of their people, who believe that the system of Crown Colony government is obsolete and should be abrogated with all the implications of colonial status, and substituting therefor the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons;
Hopeful that the Atlantic Charter is evidence of a sincere desire on the part of its signatories, namely, Great Britain and United States of America and other nations acceding thereto, to preserve and to extend democracy as a political institution and as a way of life, globally; knowing that Article III of the Atlantic Charter states: "They respect the right of all people to choose the form of Government under which they may live";
Observing that Great Britain's colonial policy is designed to confer self-government and to elevate the Colonies and Protectorates to a status of partnership and equality with other members of the British Commonwealth:
Now undertake, as of right, to arrogate to themselves the status of an independent self-governing political community which is freely associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons is a federation of aboriginal African Tribes and Nations whose peoples are free and equal and who are domiciled in the territories comprising the Commonwealth in order to form a more perfect union, to maintain law and order, to administer justice, and to insure the safety, happiness, peace and tranquility of their people.
2. The Commonwealth shall be under the administration of a Governor-General, assisted by a Lieutenant-Governor-General, who shall be the Speaker of the Parliament.
3. There shall be eight Protectorates in the Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons. (1) The Northern Protectorate of Nigeria, (2) the Northwestern Protectorate of Nigeria, (3) the Northeastern Protectorate of Nigeria, (4) the Central Protectorate of Nigeria, (5) the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria, (6) the Southeastern Protectorate of Nigeria, (7) the Southwestern Protectorate of Nigeria, and (8) the Protectorate of Cameroon.
4. Each Protectorate shall be a member of the Commonwealth and shall enjoy legal equality with other Protectorates in all that appertains to the privileges and rights of federation.
5. Each Protectorate shall be administered by a Governor, assisted by a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be responsible to the Cabinet for the administration of the Protectorate.
6. All power in the Commonwealth belongs to the people and shall be exercised through their executive, legislative and judicial institutions.
7. The land, its deposits, waters, forests, mines, railways, banks, postal and telecommunications are State property or under State control, that is, the property or control of the people.
8. The right of personal property of citizens in the income of their toil or enterprise or inheritance is hereby guaranteed.

## II. BASIC RIGHTS.

The following basic rights of the citizen are hereby guaranteed by the Commonwealth subject to due process of law:

1. The right to pre-natal care.
2. The right to post-natal care.
3. The right of being cared for during illness or injury caused by natural or other factors.
4. The right to have elementary, secondary and university education.
5. The right to toil, in case of individual need.
6. The right to leisure; that is, the right to work for at least six hours a day, the establishment of leave with full pay annually, and the maintenance by the State of a wide network of sanatoria, rest houses and clubs for use by the people.
7. The right to recreation; that is, the right to play on recreation grounds provided by the State throughout the rural and urban areas of the Commonwealth, and the freedom of the individual to travel anywhere.
8. The right to personal security; that is, the recognition of the sanctity of the person of an individual from interference by private or public or State agents.
9. The right to material security; that is, the right to be insured against old age, illness, incapacity to work, unemployment.
10. The right to sexual equality; that is, the acceptance of woman as the equal of man in the enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
11. The right to social equality; that is, the acceptance of the equality of the citizen, irrespective of tribe, race, colour or creed, in all fields of life.
12. The right to religious toleration; that is, the right to worship in accordance with the tenets of one's religious beliefs.
13. The right to conscience; that is, the right to believe anything and to propound any theory or to promulgate any thesis.
14. The right to speak or to write; that is, the right to express any opinion.
15. The right to assemble; that is, the right to meet in public and engage in public discussion.
16. The right to procession; that is, the right to demonstrate publicly.
17. The right to associate for social, professional or occupational purposes.
18. The right to collective bargaining; that is, the right to demand for better working conditions, ~~to strike, to picket, to boycott,~~ to arbitrate, to conciliate, and otherwise to settle labour disputes.
19. The right to domestic security; that is, the right of the dwelling house or business of the citizen to be secure from search or violation.
20. The right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.
21. The right to legal defence; that is, the right of an accused person to be represented by counsel in a criminal offence at the expense of the State.
22. The right to judicial consideration; that is, the right to be punished not with excessive fines or to long terms of imprisonment, or to be subjected to punitive penalties of a conjuctive character (e.g. fine AND imprisonment, without option).
23. The right to enlarge or modify the Constitution; that is, the right of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons, to reserve to themselves, the powers not delegated to the Commonwealth; and their right to maintain that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or to disparage others retained by the people.
24. The right to life and safety and protection of life.

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## III. EXECUTIVE POWER.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor-General, a Lieutenant-Governor-General and a Cabinet of Ministers of the Commonwealth who shall hold office for a term of five years.
2. Parliament shall make laws regulating the method of selection of the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor-General, their emoluments, perquisites, and for filling their post, in case of death or removal from office, and other privileges.
3. No person, except a natural born citizen of the Commonwealth or Great Britain at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or his descendant born in the Commonwealth or Great Britain, shall be eligible for office of Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor-General or a Cabinet Minister.
4. The Governor-General shall have power, with the consent of the Cabinet, to appoint diplomatic and consular officials, judges and all other officers of the civil service of the Commonwealth, proclaim a state of seige, grant amnesty, pardon and commute punishment, except in case of impeachment.
5. The Governor-General shall be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Commonwealth.
6. The Governor-General shall always give to Parliament information of the state of the Commonwealth and make recommendations which he deems expedient in the interest of commonweal.
7. The Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor-General and all the Ministers of State and civil officers of the Commonwealth shall be removed from office, on impeachment for, and on conviction of, treason, bribery, or other relative crimes, malfeasances, and misdemeanours.
8. The Cabinet shall be responsible for making decisions of Government policy.
9. The Cabinet shall be composed of the following Ministers of State, whose function it shall be to advise the Governor-General, Prime Minister, Ministers of Agriculture, Communications, Defence, Education, External Affairs, Health, Internal Affairs, Labour, Mines, Publicity, Social Welfare, Trade, Transport, Treasury, Works.
10. The Prime Minister of the Cabinet shall be the leader of any political party forming a majority in Parliament of the Commonwealth. He shall be appointed by the Governor-General and shall be vested with authority to select a Cabinet of Ministers of State to form a Government which shall be answerable to Parliament for the administration of the country. He shall be empowered to remove from office any Minister of State.
11. All laws and rescripts of any kind that relate to State affairs shall be counter-signed by the Minister of State concerned.
12. If Parliament by a majority vote expresses its lack of confidence in a policy adopted by the Cabinet then the Ministers of State forming the Cabinet shall vacate their appointments collectively; thereafter the Governor-General shall call upon the leader of the majority party or opposition to form a new Cabinet.

## IV. LEGISLATIVE POWER.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in Parliament of the Commonwealth.
2. The Parliament shall be composed of members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the electoral law.
3. Each Province in a Protectorate shall have equal representation of Members. The Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor-General, and Ministers of State shall be ex officio Members of Parliament.
4. Members of Parliament shall receive compensation for their services, to be determined by law and paid out of the treasury to the Commonwealth.
5. Every law requires the consent of Parliament by a simple majority.
6. Parliament has power to make law and to perform other legislative acts, to wit :
   (a) To levy and collect taxes, duties, and excises.
   (b) To borrow money and pledge the credit of the Commonwealth and to refund same as it sees fit.
   (c) To provide for the general services.
   (d) To regulate internal and external trade.
   (e) To enact law of nationality and rights of aliens.
   (f) To enact law of bankruptcy.

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(g) To establish a monetary and credit system.
(h) To fix standard of weights and measures.
(i) To enact law regarding land and its deposits, waters, forests, mines, railways, banks, postal and telecommunications, education, police, insurance, industrial and agricultural establishments, trading enterprises, transport, public health, publicity, labour, social welfare, finance, works, defence, civil and criminal law and procedure, without prejudice to the customs of the aborigines of the Commonwealth.
(j) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for executing the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Commonwealth or in any department or office thereof.

7. The deliberations of Parliament shall be held in public subject to its regulations.
8. Parliament may enact, besides what is provided for in the Constitution and in its regulations, rules, necessary for the management of its internal affairs.
9. The Members of Parliament shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of Parliament, except in cases where taken in flagrante delicto or offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with foreign misunderstanding.
10. No member of Parliament shall be held responsible outside Parliament for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the Parliament excepting where a member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, when he shall be amenable to the general law.
11. Parliament shall not have power to enact any of the following laws.
(a) Suspension of writ of habeas corpus, unless in cases of rebellion or state of emergency.
(b) Any ex post facto law.
(c) Discriminatory legislation which is applicable to a particular tribe or nation or race of Commonwealth nationality.
(d) Export tax or duty from one part of the Commonwealth to another.
(e) Shipping and anchorage dues on vessels of Commonwealth nationality plying within Commonwealth waters.
(f) Validation of any inadvertent act which had become a fait accompli.
(g) Approval of foreign titles and honours.
(h) Grant of any Protectorate in the Commonwealth power which is inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Commonwealth.
12. Parliament shall be convoked annually.
13. Any Member of Parliament may be removed from office, if three fourths of his constituency so desire, on a petition to Parliament.

## V. JUDICIAL POWER.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth and other inferior Courts as Parliament may from time to time determine.
2. The judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive emoluments and perquisites as compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their term of office.
3. The judges shall be appointed from among Commonwealth and British nationals who possess proper qualifications, and no judge may be deprived of his office, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment or old age or senility, according to law.
4. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising out of this Constitution, the laws of the Commonwealth, treaties made or which shall be made affecting the Commonwealth, native law and custom, and laws relating to the municipal and rural areas of Nigeria.
5. The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth shall have original jurisdiction in civil causes in which the Commonwealth or Protectorate or Province shall be a party, and in all causes affecting diplomatic and consular officials, and public ministers; in all other cases, it shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, excepting where acts of Parliament are in conflict.

6. Trials and judgments of the courts of the Commonwealth shall be determined by law and conducted publicly, excepting where in the interest of public safety a private trial is deemed by the court to be expedient.
7. Trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment or where the accused person elects summary trial, shall be by jury and such trial shall be held at the place where the crime was committed, excepting where a change of venue is deemed necessary by the court; when a crime is not committed within the territorial limits of the Commonwealth Parliament may, by law, direct where the trial should be held.
8. Treason against the Commonwealth shall consist in levying war against any Protectorate which is a member of the Commonwealth or any Province or all the Provinces of the Commonwealth or in aiding the enemy of the Commonwealth overtly or covertly, directly or indirectly.
9. The courts of the Commonwealth shall have power to make rules regarding practice in the various courts of Nigeria and the Cameroons.
10. Judges are independent and are subject only to the laws of the land; their acts, therefore, are only subject to criticism within the bounds of the law.

## VI. CIVIL SERVICE.

1. The civil service of the Commonwealth shall be a ministerial organ for administering the affairs of the State.
2. Ministers of State shall be responsible to the country for the efficient functioning of the civil service.
3. There shall be a permanent assistant to the Minister of State who shall be styled "Director" and he shall be responsible to the Minister of State for the efficient administration of the Ministry concerned.
4. A Director of any Ministry shall be appointed by, and be responsible to, the Governor-General and may be removed from office by him.
5. The following Ministries of State shall be established and may be increased or otherwise adjusted as Parliament shall see fit: Agriculture, Communications, Defence, Education, External Affairs, Health, Internal Affairs, Labour, Mines, Publicity, Social Welfare, Trade, Transport, Treasury, Works.
6. There shall be a Civil Service Board to be appointed by the Governor-General whose function shall be to examine, appoint, grade, promote, dismiss, retire and define the tenure of office and privileges of civil servants, on the basis of merit, according to law.
7. Only nationals of the Commonwealth and Great Britain shall be eligible for employment in the civil service of the Commonwealth; the Governor-General may with the consent of the Cabinet grant permission to non-nationals to serve in an advisory capacity under special conditions.

## VII. FISCAL.

1. The imposition of a new tax or the modification of an existing one shall be determined by Parliament.
2. The raising of national loans and contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the national treasury, except those that are provided in the budget, shall be determined by Parliament.
3. The expenditure and revenue of the State shall be determined by the Parliament by an annual budget.
4. In order to meet special requirements and supply deficiencies which may be unavailable in the budget, a reserve fund shall be provided in the budget, which shall be disbursed according to law.
5. All debts and engagements lawfully contracted and entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the Commonwealth as successor to the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate.

## VIII. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The organs of State power in the Protectorate, Municipalities and Rural Areas of the Commonwealth are the executive, legislative and judicial institutions of the Commonwealth.
2. In the Protectorates, the executive shall be represented by a Governor and an Executive Council; the legislative shall be represented by a Legislative Council; and the judiciary shall be represented by a Protectorate Court; all of whose functions shall be determined by law.

3. In the Municipalities the executive shall be represented by a Municipal Authority; the legislative shall be represented by a Municipal Council; and the judiciary shall be represented by a Municipal Court; all of whose functions shall be determined by law.
4. In the Rural Areas, the executive shall be represented by a Rural Authority; the judiciary shall be represented by a Rural Court; all of whose fuctions shall be determined by law.

## IX. ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

1. Since it is an accepted opinion that the principle of proportional representation in the electoral system is an embodiment of the true spirit of democracy the List Plan shall be the basis of elections in the Commonwealth.
2. Elections in the Commonwealth shall be based on universal adult suffrage; all adult Commonwealth nationals, irrespective of tribal or racial affiliation, confession of faith, sex, educational rank, domicile, social origin, property status and past activity, have the right of franchise and to participate in elections; any person who is insane, or has been condemned by a court of the Commonwealth to death or to be deprived of electoral rights or has not resided within the territorial limits of the place of election for at least six months before the election, shall not enjoy the right of franchise.
3. Every Commonwealth national shall have one vote at any election, federal, protectorate, municipal or rural.
4. Voting at all elections shall be done in secret.
5. Any person voted to represent any constituency in any legislature, federal, protectorate, municipal or rural, shall report to that constituency at intervals not later than two weeks after a legislative session and to give an account of his/her stewardship; such person may be removed from office if three-fourths of the voters of that constituency petition the legislature concerned to that effect.

## X. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each Protectorate to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Protectorates of the Commonwealth. Parliament may by law prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.
2. Nationals of the Commonwealth are entitled to all immunities and privileges of citizenship within the confines of the Commonwealth and may be given appropriate protection beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth in accordance with international law and custom.
3. Parliament shall have power to amend the geographical boundaries of the Commonwealth.
4. This Constitution may be amended if three quarters of the Members of Parliament so decide in Parliament assembled, and such amendment shall become part of the Constitution.
5. Existing legal enactments, by whatever names they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.
6. Where any existing legal enactments, by whatever names they may be called, shall conflict with the present Constitution Parliament shall be the final arbiter.
7. The force of existing treaties, contracts, agreements, orders which entail obligations upon the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
8. The national emblem of the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
9. The national flag of the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
10. The national seal of the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
11. The national anthem of the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
12. The national holidays and days of commemoration of the Commonwealth shall be determined by Parliament.
13. State honours shall be determined by Parliament.

14. Parliament shall have power to make rules and regulations in respect of the territory or property belonging to the Commonwealth without prejudice to the claims of any Protectorate within the Commonwealth.

15. Parliament shall guarantee to every Protectorate a democratic form of government, and shall protect each of them from and against foreign invasion, and on application to the Governor-General and Cabinet, against domestic violence.

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APPENDIX I.

MANDATES FROM THE COMMUNITIES OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS.

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## I. NORTHERN PROVINCES

### Ilorin Province

Offa, April 23, 1946.
Ilorin, April 24, 1946.

### Niger Province

Minna, April 25, 1946

### Zaria Province

Kaduna, April 27, 1946
Zaria, April 29, 1946

### Kano Province

Kano, May 2, 1946

### Sokoto Province

Sokoto, May 4, 1946
Gusau, May 5, 1946

### Katsina Province

Katsina, May 6, 1946

### Plateau Province

Jos, May 18, 1946
Bukuru, May 19, 1946
Barakin Ladi, May 19, 1946

### Bauchi Province

Bauchi, May 21, 1946

### Bornu Province

Potiskum, May 22, 1946
Maiduguri, May 24, 1946

### Adamawa Province

Yola, May 27, 1946

### Plateau Province

Kafanchan, June 1, 1946

### Benue Province

Makurdi, June 3, 1946
Gboko, June 4, 1946
Oturkpo, June 5, 1946

### Kabba Province

Idah, November 13, 1946
Kabba, November 17, 1946
Lokoja, November 18, 1946
Okene, November 19, 1946

## II. EASTERN PROVINCES

### Onitsha Province

Enugu, June 8, 1946

### Ogoja Province

Ogoja, June 11, 1946
Abakaliki, June 12, 1946
Afikpo, June 13, 1946

### Owerri Province

Okigwi, June 14, 1946
Nkwerre, June 14, 1946
Arochuku Ndizuogu, June 15, 1946

### Onitsha Province

Awgu, June 16, 1946
Nsukka, June 16, 1946

### Owerri Province

Ovim, June 18, 1946
Uzuakoli, June 19, 1946
Isiukwuato, June 19, 1946
Umuahia, June 20, 1946
Abiriba, June 22, 1946

### Calabar Province

Arochuku, June 23, 1946
Arochuku, July 3, 1946

### Owerri Province

Bonny, June 24, 1946
Opobo, June 25, 1946
Port Harcourt, June 28, 1946
Diobu, June 29, 1946
Buguma, July 1, 1946
Abonnema, July 2, 1946
Ikwere, July 4, 1946
Aba, July 5, 1946
Asa, July 6, 1946
Omuma Etche, July 6, 1946
Okpuala Ngwa, July 6, 1946

### Calabar Province

Ikot Ekpene, July 7, 1946
Itu, July 8, 1946
Uyo, July 9, 1946
Abak, July 10, 1946
Oron, July 11, 1946
Calabar, July 16, 1946

### Owerri Province

Ohafia, July 24, 1946
Igbere, July 25, 1946
Item, July 25, 1946
Okrika, July 31, 1946

APPENDIX I. (Continued)

Cameroons Province

Victoria, August 7, 1946
Tiko, August 11, 1946
Buea, August 13, 1946
Kumba, August 16, 1946
Bamenda, August 21, 1946
Ngemba, August 22, 1946
Banso, August 24, 1946
Bali, August 26, 1946
Mamfe, August 28, 1946
Bakebe, August 29, 1946
Kembong, August 30, 1946

Owerri Province

Bende, September 5, 1946
Oguta, September 14, 1946
Amaigbo, September 16, 1946
Mbaise, September 17, 1946
Ahoada, September 18, 1946
Owerri, September 21, 1946
Ihiala, September 22, 1946

Onitsha Province

Ozubulu, September 22, 1946
Nnewi, September 22, 1946
Oba, September 24, 1946
Obosi, September 24, 1946
Ojoto, September 26, 1946
Amaichi, September 26, 1946
Onitsha, September 28, 1946
Umuigwedo, October 1, 1946
Ogidi, October 1, 1946
Nnobi, October 2, 1946
Abatete, October 2, 1946
Nteje, October 3, 1946
Aguleri, October 3, 1946
Dunukofia, October 3, 1946
Nimo, October 4, 1946
Agulu, October 4, 1946
Aguata, October 5, 1946
Awka Njikorka, October 5, 1946
Eziowelle, October 7, 1946
Nnokwa, Alor & Oraukwu, Oct. 7.
Nkwelle, October 9, 1946
Umunya, October 9, 1946
Nkpor, October 11, 1946
Umuoji, October 11, 1946
Nsugbe, October 21, 1946
Uke, October 23, 1946
Okija, October 24, 1946

III. WESTERN PROVINCES

Benin Province

Asaba, October 26, 1946
Ibusa, October 27, 1946
Ogwashi Uku, October 27, 1946
Ubulu Uku, October 28, 1946
Issele Uku, October 28, 1946
Onitsha Olona, October 29, 1946
Illah, October 29, 1946
Akwukwu, October 29, 1946
Onitsha Ugbo, October 29, 1946
Igbodo, October 30, 1946
Umunede, October 30, 1946
Agbor, October 30, 1946
Igbanke, October 31, 1946

Warri Province

Ashaka, November 1, 1946
Isoko, November 1, 1946
Ughelli, November 1, 1946
Sapele, November 2, 1946
Warri, November 4, 1946
Barutu, November 5, 1946
Forcados, November 6, 1946

Benin Province

Benin, November 9, 1946
Ubiaja, November 11, 1946
Ekpoma, November 11, 1946
Uromi, November 11, 1946
Ora, November 12, 1946
Agenebode, November 13, 1946

Ondo Province

Ifon, November 14, 1946
Owo, November 14, 1946
Akure, November 20, 1946
Ondo, November 21, 1946
Okitipupa, November 22, 1946
Ado Ekiti, November 23, 1946
Ijero, November 25, 1946

Oyo Province

Ipetu Ijesha, November 26, 1946
Ilesha, November 27, 1946
Oshogbo, November 29, 1946
Ife, November 30, 1946
Ibadan, December 2, 1946
Oyo, December 4, 1946
Ogbomosho, December 5, 1946
Iseyin, December 6, 1946

Ijebu Province

Ijebu Ode, December 9, 1946
Ijebu Igbo, December 11, 1946
Shagamu, December 13, 1946

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APPENDIX I. (Continued)

Colony

Ikorodu, December 15, 1946

Abeokuta Province

Abeokuta, December 17, 1946

Colony

Badagry, December 20, 1946
Lagos, January 4, 1947

POSTSCRIPT

The above towns are those from which the NCNC delegates received mandates. Almost the same number of towns and villages in addition to the above contributed large sums of money to the funds of the Pan-Nigeria to London Delegation Fund.

42/9017

## APPENDIX II.
## PROTECTORATES AND PROVINCES OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS

NORTHERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: KANO)

Katsina Province (capital: MUSAYA); area: 9,466 sq. m. pop. 1,039,109
Kano Province, capital RINGIM; area 16,626 sq. m. pop. 2,374,253
Zaria Province, capital KADUNA; area 16,488 sq. m. pop. 428,142

Area of Northern Protectorate 42,580 square miles
Population 3,842,504

NORTHWESTERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: DABAI)

Sokoto Province (capital: SOKOTO): area 39,965 sq. m. pop. 1,869,160
Niger Province (capital: MINNA): area 25,178 sq. m. pop. 461,208

Area of Northwestern Protectorate 65,143 square miles
Population 2,330,368

NORTHEASTERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: GOMBE)

Bornu Province (capital: DAMATURU); area 45,900 sq. m. pop. 1,044,639
Bauchi Province (capital: GWARAM); area 25,977 sq. m. pop. 984,757
Adamawa Province (capital: NUMAN); area 33,765 sq. m. pop. 657,976

Area of Northeastern Protectorate 105,642 square miles
Population 2,687,365

CENTRAL PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: LOKOJA)

Kabba Province (capital OKENE); area 10,953 sq. m. pop. 463,531
Benue Province (capital: MAKURDI); area 29,318 sq. m. pop. 986,525
Plateau Province (capital: PANKSHIN); area 10,423 sq. m. pop. 540,836

Area of Central Protectorate 50,694 square miles
Population 1,990,892

SOUTHERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: ASABA)

Warri Province (capital: SAPELE); area 6,339 sq. m. pop. 414,505
Benin Province (capital: UBIAJA): area 8,589 sq. m. pop. 459,906
Onitsha Province (capital: ENUGU); area 4,937 sq. m. pop. 1,096,323
Owerri Province (capital: OWERRI); area 6,970 sq. m. pop. 1,616,072

Area of Southern Protectorate 26,835 square miles
Population 3,587,206

SOUTHWESTERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: IBADAN)

Ondo Province (capital AKURE); area 8,211 sq. m. pop. 462,560
Ijebu Province (capital: IJEBU ODE); area 2,456 sq. m. pop. 305,898
Abeokuta Province (capital: ILARO); area 4,266 sq. m. pop. 434,526
Lagos Province (capital: AGEGE); area 1,381 sq. m. pop. 325,020
Oyo Province (capital: ISEYIN); area 14,216 sq. m. pop. 1,339,609
Area of Southwestern Protectorate 30,530 square miles
Population 2,867,613

SOUTHEASTERN PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: AFIKPO)

Calabar Province (capital: UYO); area 6,331 sq. m. pop. 900,285
Ogoja Province (capital: OBUBRA); area 2,624 sq. m. pop. 726,233

Area of Southeastern Protectorate 8,955 square miles
Population 1,626,518

CAMEROON PROTECTORATE (Seat of Government: MAMFE)

Northern Province (capital: BAMENDA) area 17,585 sq. m. pop. 423006
Southern Province (capital: KUMBA) area 16,888 sq. m. pop. 303,689

Area of Cameroon Protectorate 34,000 square miles
Population 900,000 (approx.)

## APPENDIX III

## MINISTRIES AND BUREAUX

### Ministry of Agriculture

Bureau of Animal Husbandry
Bureau of Experiments
Bureau of Farms
Bureau of Fisheries
Bureau of Forestry
Bureau of Horticulture

### Ministry of Communications

Bureau of Posts
Bureau of Telegraphs
Bureau of Telephones
Bureau of Wireless

### Ministry of Defence

Bureau of the Air Corps
Bureau of the Army Corps
Bureau of the Navy Corps

### Ministry of Education

Bureau of Elementary Education
Bureau of Physical Education
Bureau of Secondary Education
Bureau of University Education

### Ministry of External Affairs

Bureau of Commonwealth Affairs
Bureau of International Affairs
Bureau of Public Records

### Ministry of Health

Bureau of Census
Bureau of Chemistry
Bureau of Dentistry
Bureau of Medical Research
Bureau of Medicine
Bureau of Pharmacy
Bureau of Sanitation
Bureau of Veterinary Medicine

### Ministry of Internal Affairs

Bureau of Customs
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Bureau of Justice
Bureau of Land
Bureau of Law
Bureau of Police
Bureau of Probate

### Ministry of Labour

Bureau of Exchange
Bureau of Inspection
Bureau of Trade Unions

### Ministry of Mines

Bureau of Colliery
Bureau of Geology
Bureau of Metallurgy
Bureau of Mineralogy
Bureau of Mining

### Ministry of Publicity

Bureau of Cinematography
Bureau of Publications
Bureau of Radio Broadcasting
Bureau of Television

### Ministry of Social Welfare

Bureau of Adult Delinquency
Bureau of Charities
Bureau of Housing
Bureau of Juvenile Delinquency
Bureau of Prisons
Bureau of Social Security

### Ministry of Trade

Bureau of Commerce
Bureau of Co-operatives
Bureau of Industry
Bureau of Printing
Bureau of Produce
Bureau of Registration

### Ministry of Transport

Bureau of Aviation
Bureau of Marine
Bureau of Railway
Bureau of Roads

### Ministry of the Treasury

Bureau of Accounts
Bureau of Audit
Bureau of Banking
Bureau of Insurance

### Ministry of Works

Bureau of Architecture
Bureau of Electricity
Bureau of Engineering
Bureau of Fire
Bureau of Water

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## APPENDIX IV

## ANGLO-NIGERIAN CONDOMINIUM DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL

| British | Nigerian |
|---|---|
| Governor-General | Lieutenant-Governor-General |
| 4 Governors | 4 Governors |
| 4 Lieutenant-Governors | 4 Lieutenant-Governors |
| Minister of Communications | Prime Minister |
| Minister of Defence | Minister of Agriculture |
| Minister of Mines | Minister of Education |
| Minister of Trade | Minister of External Affairs |
| Minister of Transport | Minister of Health |
| Minister of the Treasury | Minister of Internal Affairs |
| Minister of Works | Minister of Labour |
| Chief Secretary | Minister of Publicity |
| Legal Secretary | Minister of Social Welfare |
| Financial Secretary | Protectorate Secretaries |
| Protectorate Secretaries | Deputy Chief Secretary |
| Directors of Ministries | Deputy Legal Secretary |
| Chiefs of Bureaux | Deputy Financial Secretary |
| Deputy Chiefs of Bureaux | Directors of Ministries |
| Officers of Bureau | Chiefs of Bureaux |
| | Deputy Chiefs of Bureau |
| | Officers of Bureaux |
| | Assistant Officers of Bureaux |
| | Chief Clerks |
| | Clerks |
| | Miscellaneous Staff |

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## APPENDIX V

## REPRESENTATIONS ON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

### PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Cabinet Ministers

Northern Protectorate 12 (Katsina 4, Kano 4, Zaria 4)

Northwestern Protectorate 8 (Sokoto 4, Niger 4)

Northeastern Protectorate 12 (Bornu 4, Bauchi 4, Adamawa 4)

Central Protectorate 12 (Kabba 4, Benue 4, Plateau 4)

Southern Protectorate 16 (Warri 4, Benin 4, Onitsha 4, Owerri 4)

Southwestern Protectorate 20 (Ondo 4, Ijebu 4, Abeokuta 4, Lagos 4, Oyo 4)

Southeastern Protectorate 8 (Calabar 4, Ogoja 4)

Cameroon Protectorate 8 (Northern 4, Southern 4)

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Northern Protectorate 74 (Katsina 20, Kano 46, Zaria 8)

Northwestern Protectorate 46 (Sokoto 37, Niger 9)

Northeastern Protectorate 52 (Bornu 20, Bauchi 19, Adamawa 13)

Central Protectorate 38 (Kabba 9, Benue 19, Plateau 10)

Southern Protectorate 69 (Warri 8, Benin 9, Onitsha 20, Owerri 32)

Southwestern Protectorate 55 (Ondo 9, Ijebu 6, Abeokuta 8, Lagos 6, Oyo 26)

Southeastern Protectorate 32 (Calabar 18, Ogoja 14)

Cameroon Protectorate 18 (Northern 9, Southern 9)

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## APPENDIX VI.

MANDATE OF OBA FALOLU OF LAGOS and other CHILDREN and DESCENDANTS of the late KING DOCEMO son of the late KING AKITOYE to THE DELEGATES of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of NIGERIA and the CAMEROONS on the occasion of their departure to the UNITED KINGDOM.

42/9/19

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6. That the said Treaty of Cession of the port and island of Lagos be cancelled for inequity and onesidedness to our detriment.

7. That the Oba should be enabled to function as his brother Obas all over Nigeria by having a Local (or Native) Administration wherein he and his Chiefs would have specific duties to perform in addition to guarding and enforcing Native Law and Custom, and be paid accordingly (Vide Article 2nd of the Treaty of Cession referred to above):

8. That the Oba should be entitled to a certain portion of the revenue accruing from the port and island of Lagos from time to time.

9. That the Nigerian Government should allow free trade by removing the Control on Import and Export.

IN WITNESS hereof we have hereunto set our hands and made our marks in the Iga Idunganran, Lagos this 26th day of June 1947.

1. Oba Falolu of Lagos - (Thumb Impression)
2. Amusa Dosumu.
3. Kafaru Oluyemi Dosumu - (His right thumb impression)
4. Ayawo Dosumu - (Her right thumb impression)
5. Shubulade Dosumu - (Her right thumb impression)
6. Salawu Ado Faro Dosumu - (His right thumb impression)
7. H.O. Akitoye.
8. Babalola Oku Dosumu.
9. Dada Ajose Akitoye.
10. George Iyitola Oyekan.
11. Abudu S. Akitoye.

The foregoing Mandate was read over and explained to the signatories in the Yoruba language by me, George Iyitola Oyekan and they seemed perfectly to understand the same before signing and affixing their thumb impressions thereto in my presence.

Witness - C.H. Mogbow.

73, Idumnoyinbo Street, Lagos.

## APPENDIX VII.

MANDATE OF CHIEF AROMIRE of LAGOS and FAMILY to the DELEGATES of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of Nigeria and the Cameroons on the occasion of their departure to the United Kingdom.

42/21/20

WHEREAS chief Aromire is an original settler on the island of Lagos a white capped Idejo land owning Chief of Lagos;

WHEREAS the said Chief Aromire and his family have full and implicit confidence in the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons;

WHEREAS the President, the General Secretary, the Treasurer and other persons have been selected by the said National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons as DELEGATES to go to the United Kingdom and present the various grievances of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons to the people, Parliament and King of Great Britain with a view to getting redresses;

WHEREAS in our opinion the Richards' Constitution, the Lands Acquisition Ordinances, the Appointment and Deposition of Chiefs Ordinance and the Minerals Ordinance among many other ordinances are not in the best interest of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons, we therefore hereby join the whole of Nigeria and the Cameroons in asking the National Council DELEGATES to seek the repeal or amendment of the said obnoxious ordinances in the United Kingdom or anywhere else;

IN ADDITION hereto, we hereby authorise, commission and empower the said Delegates to add the following to their task, namely,

1. The Crown Lands Ordinance and other ordinances of its kind should be repealed or revised and amended in a way that the Nigerian Government would be made to negotiate with and pay us for our various pieces of land occupied in Lagos by the Government.

2. We object to "Crown Grants" policy by which device the Nigerian Government empowers itself to give out our land to strangers without our knowledge and consent.

3. The law allowing anybody to become "owner" of our land on the sole excuse of "long user" should be repealed because it is contrary to our well established Native Law and Custom.

4. We strenuously object to the recent Lagos Town Planning Scheme on the grounds contained in the memorandum already submitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Oba Falolu and other eminent inhabitants of Lagos some months ago.

5. We approve of and confirm the Resolution of the Electorate of Lagos passed in the Glover Memorial Hall, Lagos in March this year concerning Mr. Justice Tew's Report on Land Tenure in Lagos.

IN WITNESS hereof we have hereunto set our hands and made our marks in the Iga Aromire at Lagos this 26th day of June 1947.

Yesufu O. Aromire. (Chief Aromire (Elect)
Head of the family.

Sule A. Aromire.
S.D. Aromire.
Ezekiel A. Allen.
Disu Aromire.
Jos N. Aromire.

Tiamiyu F. Giwa. (His left thumb impression)
Ghafar Elyas Momolesho.
Musa Buraimoh. (His left thumb impression)
Akanbi Aromire.

The foregoing Mandate was read over and explained to the signatories to the hearing and in the presence of the whole family at an Executive Committee meeting, and they seemed perfectly to understand the same before signing and affixing their thumbs' impressions in my presence.

A.O. Akitoye

General Secretary, Aromire Chieftaincy Family.

Africa

PRESS RELEASE NO.1. FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

# NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS

## PAN-NIGERIAN DELEGATION

Under the auspices of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, seven people arrived in London on Thursday, July 10,1947, from Nigeria and the British Cameroon , West Africa, the people of which countries have charged them with the following mission:

### Statement of Demands

(1) To protest against the official policy of governing Nigeria and the Cameroons (which, in parts, are a Crown Colony, a Protectorate, and a Mandated/Trust Territory) as if it is an exclusive colonial possession of Britain; and to ask for clarification of Anglo-Nigerian relations (a) in the light of treaty obligations and (b) in accordance with Protectorate status.

(2) To request repeal or modification of certain laws affecting the land, minerals, and Chiefs of Nigeria and the Cameroons. These laws are inimical to their best interests and tend to stultify their national aspirations.

(3) To demand that immediate steps towards self-government for Nigeria and the British Cameroons be taken now.

Contrary to opinions generally expressed in official and other circles, neither the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons, nor the officers and members of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) are anti-white or anti-British; and it is not necessarily their desire to drive away the white man from their country. They are, however, fully convinced that the Crown Colony system of governing their country is despotic and obsolete, and should be abrogated. Present day administration of Nigeria and the Cameroons under such system is static, unprogressive and not in accordance with the democratic ideals for which she contributed her share in man-power, money and materials in the World War II.

### Friends Not Enemies

The delegation which has come to the United Kingdom as friend and not enemy of the British people has been authorised to demand a measure of political responsibility so that the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons may take an active part in the management of their own affairs and feel confident that they are moving towards self-government. At present they have no opportunity in the management of the government of their country.

Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate/Trust have an area of 407,000 square miles (that is, thrice the size of Great Britain, or the areas of France, Great Britain, Portugal, Netherlands, Belgium, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Corsica, and Trinidad put together), peopled by over 21 millions (1931 census-thrice the population of Australia and New Zealand added together). Their agricultural resources include palm oil and kernels, cocoa (35% of world's output), groundnut, rubber, cotton, tobacco, rice, hides and skins, mahogany, coffee, ginger, peppers, potatoes, yams, sugar, dates, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit, grapes, tangerines, oranges, limes, avogado pears, etc. Their mineral resources include bauxite, bitumen, chromite, coal and lignite, columbite(95% of world's output), diamond, diatomite, galena, gold, ilmenite, iron, kaolin, lead, limestone, magnetite, manganese, mica, molybdenum, monazite, oil, phosphate, platinum, rutile, salt, silver, tantalite, tin, tungsten, wolfram, zinc, zircon, etc.

### What is the N.C.N.C. ?

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.) is a federation of 183 political parties, trade unions, professional and business associations, tribal unions, youth leagues, farmer's and peasants' organisations, students' unions, and other cultural societies all over Nigeria and the British Cameroons. Its aims are political freedom, economic secutiry, social equality, and religious toleration.

Members of the Delegation

Dr the Honourable Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.A., M.Sc., LL.D., D.LITT., of Onitsha, Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, Newspaper Publisher, President of the NCNC, Vice-President of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, Elected Member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria.

Prince the Honourable Adeleke Adedoyin, of Ijebu Remo, Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, Barrister-at-Law, General Secretary of the NCNC, Vice-President of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, Member of the Lagos Town Council (Colony), Elected Member of the Legislative Council.

42/90/130

Dr the Honourable Al Hadj Abu Bakr Ibiyinka Olorun-Nimbe, M.B., Ch.B., of Lagos Colony, Medical Practitioner, Treasurer of the NCNC, Vice-President of the Nigerian National Democratic Party, Member of the Lagos Town Council (Colony), Elected Member of the Legislative Council.

Chief the Honourable Nyong Essien, of Uyo, Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, Agriculturist, President of the Ibibio Native Court, Member of the Calabar Provincial Council, Member of the House of Assembly of the Eastern Provinces, Nominated Member of the Legislative Council. He represents the Eastern Provinces.

Mallam Bukar Dipcharima, of Maiduguri, Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, Business Man, former Member of the Maiduguri Town Council. He represents the Northern Provinces.

Mrs Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, of Abeokuta, Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, President of Abeokuta Women's Union, Member of the Abeokuta Provincial School Committee, Member of the Executive Committee of the Nigeria Union of Teachers. She represents the Western Provinces.

Mr Paul M.Kale, of Buea, British Cameroon, Educator, President of the Cameroons Youth League, President of the Bakwerri Union, Member of the Executive Committee of the NCNC. He represents the Cameroons under British Mandate/Trust.

**********

GEORGE PADMORE

Issued by:- Press Secretary, National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons,
New Bentinck House. 2 Bentinck Street, London, W.1.

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CRANLEIGH ST.,
LONDON. N.W.1.

Please send a copy of the newspaper in which this release is printed to the above address. Thanks in advance.

**********

# AFRICAN GOOD-WILL MISSION TO BRITAIN

## The British People & all Friends of Africa

ARE INVITED TO

## Russel Square thence to Trafalgar Square

## on Sunday, September 14th, 1947, at 3 p.m.

TO JOIN

# A DEMONSTRATION

## BY NIGERIANS

**In support of the Nigerian Delegation's demand for a more Democratic Constitution and for immediate steps to be taken now towards Self-Government for Nigeria and the British Cameroons**

SPEAKERS MAY INCLUDE

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (President, N.C.N.C., Elected Member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria)

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. George Padmore (W. Indies) | Mallam Aminu Kano (Nigeria) |
| Mr. Nkrumah (Gold Coast) | Mr. Usmani (India) |
| Mr. Makonnen (East Africa) | Mr. Murugiah (Malaya) |
| Mr. Sam Morris (W. Indies) | Mr. Mohamed Ali (Indonesia) |
| Mr. Peter Abraham (South Africa) | Mr. Bakare (Nigeria) |

Miss Otubisin (Nigeria)

Mr. Ojiako (Secretary, Nigeria Union of Great Britain and Ireland)

ORGANISATIONS INVITED : West African Students' Union, West Indian Students' Union, Indian Students' Union, League of Coloured Peoples, The Pan-African Federation, West African National Secretariat, Coloured Workers' Association, British Centre for Colonial Freedom, Gold Coast Students' Union, Over-seas League, Sierra-Leone Union

Universal Publicity Service, 74 George Street, Croydon (CROydon 0338)

32-34-12

Communist Party

NATIONAL DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE
35 East 12th Street
New York, 3, New York

November 3, 1947

Dear Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

We invite you to join with a number of other non-Communist Negro leaders in urging our Government to enforce the 14th Amendment, Section Two, which was written into the U. S. Constitution after the Civil War to protect the Negro's right to vote, but which has been consistently ignored ever since.

As the appended editorial from the AFRO-AMERICAN points out, the appeal being made in the Dennis Case marks the first time the appelate court has been called upon to enforce the second section of the 14th Amendment. If this appeal is successful -- and we will carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary -- it will then no longer be possible for John Rankin and the other poll-tax enemies of democracy to get "elected" to Congress by preventing Negro citizens from voting.

Other issues, of course, are involved in the appeal in the Dennis Case, notably the argument that the very existence of the so-called House Committee on Un-American Activities is in violation of the First ("Free Speech") Amendment to the Constitution. But we do not here ask you to take a stand on this issue. Our sole request is for your endorsement of the legal argument calling for enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment.

Specifically, we invite you:

(1) to join with a group of other non-Communist Negro citizens in (a) creating a National Committee to Enforce the 14th Amendment, and (b) submitting the enclosed brief Amicus Curiae (friend-of-the-court) to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the name of that Committee; and/or

(2) to go with a delegation of leading Negro citizens to Attorney General Tom Clark, about November 10th, urging enforcement of the second section of the 14th Amendment to protect the Negro's right to vote.

Several noted Negro lawyers -- Charles H. Houston, of Washington; Hope R. Stevens, of New York; and Albert C. Gilbert, President of the Harlem Lawyers Association -- all have agreed to submit briefs Amicus Curiae in their own names, supporting the arguments for enforcement of the 14th Amendment - Section Two. Their stand will be greatly strengthened if a supporting brief is also submitted by a committee of Negro laymen, such as is here proposed.

Our time is very short; the brief must be filed by Wednesday of this week. Please reply IMMEDIATELY - either using the enclosed reply form and return envelope, or sending me a collect telegram. THANKS!

Sincerely yours,
Doxey A. Wilkerson

[End.]

Mr Doxey A Wilkerson
National Dennis Defense
Committee
35 East 12th Street
New York 3, NY

November___1947

My dear Mr Wilkerson:

I am checking in parentheses below to indicate my agreement on one or both of the requests made in your letter of November 3rd, 1947.

( )1-I agree to your listing my name, along with those of other non-Communist Negro citizens, as a member of the National Committee to Enforce The Fourteenth Amendment, in whose name the Amicus Curiae brief will be submitted, supporting the Dennis argument calling for enforcement of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

( )2-You may count on me to go with the delegation to Attorney General Tom Clark in Washington, about November 10, in support of the Fourteenth Amendment argument in the Dennis Case. Communicate with me subsequently about the exact date and time our delegation will go.

It is clearly understood that my participation in this matter is soley in support of the arguments for enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and has no implications whatever concerning my attitude on the issues involved in the Dennis Case.

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

(Post Office)_____

[Enclosure]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

EUGENE DENNIS, also known as
Francis Waldron

Application
for Leave to File
Brief Amicus Curiae
and
Brief Amicus Curiae

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

STATEMENT AND APPLICATION

The defendant in this case has raised a constitutional question of fundamental importance to the people of the United States. Having been found guilty of a wilful failure to appear in response to the summons of a Congressional Committee, - has challenged the propriety of his conviction on the ground that the Committee whose summons he allegedly failed to obey was not in fact a Committee of the House of Representatives within the meaning of Section 192, Title 2 of the United States Code, since it did not consist exclusively of members of that House. He bases his argument upon the assertion that at least one of the persons purporting to act as a member of that Committee -- John Rankin of Mississippi -- was not in fact authorized to exercise the prerogatives of a member of Congress under the provisions of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment tc the Constitution of the United States.

This issue -- upon which alone the undersigned asks leave to file the following brief amicus curiae in support of defendant's appeal -- is of the first magnitude in the eyes of the American Negro community. For it involves the life and vitality of a constitutional provision which forms the core of the Reconstruction program adopted after the Civil War -- a program conceived as the highway leading from slavery to freedom -- a program for the realization of which the Negro people of the United States have engaged in a ceaseless struggle for the past eighty years.

THE ISSUE

Before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives was governed by Article I, Section 2, clause 3 of the Constitution, which provided:

> "Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons."

If that clause had remained in effect after slavery had been abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment, the apportionment of representatives under the Constituion would have been based strictly and exclusively upon population, and the immediate consequence of its application at the close of the Civil War would have been an increased Congressional representation for those States in which slavery had flourished and which had accordingly been affected by the three-fifths rule. Such an eventuality caused grave concern among those who had so recently led the struggle to crush the rebellion against the Union.

This concern was not grounded upon simple vindictiveness. Rather, it was engendered by the fear that the fruits of the victory might be wholly lost. For it was clear that the mere abolition of slavery would not produce political equality for the freedmen. Indeed, it became daily more evident that the former slave holders were utilizing every conceivable method to enforce a continued political and economic domination over their former slaves. Harsh and discriminatory laws adopted in the various Southern States to enforce that oppression -- laws implemented by outright terror and violence against the Negro people -- bore eloquent testimony to the need for doing more than simply incorporating the Thirteenth Amendment into the Constitution.

The Congress which was in session in 1866, as well as the people of the Northern States as a whole, were aroused by the report of Carl Schurz, who had been commissioned by President Johnson to investigate the conditions of the States lately in rebellion. That report vividly described the measures which had been taken in the various Southern communities in order to keep the freedmen in political and economic subjugation. It referred to the "Black Codes," to the vagrancy laws, to the abuse and humiliation visited upon the Negro people. It concluded in no uncertain terms that equality could not come of itself but would have to be enforced by the strong arm of the national government. (See Peter J. Hamilton, "History of North America," Volume 16, p. 118-123, 131, et seq.)

Congress was well aware of the conditions described by Oberholtzer in his "History of the United States since the Civil War" p. 378):

> "Thus it was that, in every community, there were young fellows from the better classes of society, as well as from the rabble, ready to bait the Negroes, embezzle funds, steal horses, make forays for adventure, robbery or ravage, murder men, ravish women, start fires and riots. One day, guerrillas stole a steamboat on the Mississippi, another day, they waylaid a sheriff or a judge. Black men in some neighborhoods were hunted like rabbits. A Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Tribune said in July, 1866 that he knew of 153 Negroes who had been killed in Mississippi and Arkansas since the beginning of the year. General George A. Custer testified that 500 men had been indicted for murder in Texas, but that conviction had followed in not a single case. Crime went unpunished from Washington City to the Gulf. Each day's news from the states lately in rebellion belied the President's declaration that peace was at hand, and that the people, if left to themselves, would pursue orderly ways."

In the light of these circumstances, it was clear that the Negro population would not be immediately integrated into the political life of the lately rebellious areas. It was clear that representatives from the Southern States would not reflect the population as a whole but would be chosen by and speak for those who exercised political hegemony in those States. The increased representation resulting from an apportionment based upon population would mean increased political power in the national government not for the people of the Southern States as a whole, but for the former slave holders alone. And that, in turn, would gravely endanger the entire program for bringing true liberty to the freedmen, for making the abolition of slavery a reality rather than an ideal.

Congress, accordingly, resolved that until there was assurance that the Negro people would be afforded the right to vote on an equal basis with the white population, apportionment could not be based solely upon population. It directed its primary attention toward an Amendment of the Constitution to embody that resolution.

In the language of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, recommending the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment,:

> "The increase of representation necessarily resulting from the abolition of slavery was considered the most important element in the questions arising out of the changed condition of affairs, and the necessity for some fundamental action in this regard seemed imperative."

The "fundamental action in this regard" ultimately agreed upon by Congress and the people was the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment. It provides:

> "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear t o the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The essence of this section is that where a denial or abridgement of the right to vote takes place, apportionment will not be based upon total population alone. Its whole meaning is written into the second sentence -- the sentence without which it would have been wholly unnecesssary. And that sentence says, simply and unequivocally, that the number of representatives from each State must be related to the extent of enjoyment of political liberty therein, that a State will be prevented from sending representatives to Congress in the name of persons who are deprived of the right to participate in their choice.

The record in this case discloses that the State of Mississippi has been given seven seats in the House of Representatives in the most recent apportionment. These seven seats were allocated to Mississippi upon the basis of its total population. Such an allocation would be valid under the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment, then, only if the right to vote has not been denied to any of the adult male citizens inhabiting that State.

But the defendant in this case alleged and offered to prove that throughout the State of Mississippi there had been a consistent, a general, a thorough denial of the right to vote of the Negro adult male citizens who reside therein. He cited the unanimous findings of the Senate Committee which investigated the campaign and election of the late Theodore Bilbo, to the effect that only white citizens were allowed a voice in determining who should represent the State in Congress, that only white citizens enjoyed the fruits of the elective franchise therein. The defendant, moreover, presented to the District Court a petition to take testimony in aid of his motion to dismiss the indictment, in which he asked leave to adduce additional and independent evidence demonstrating that the "right to vote of

approximately one-half of the adult male citizens of the State of Mississippi was denied or abridged; that at the time the most recent apportionment of representatives was made to the State of Mississippi and at all times since that date Mississippi has had and now has more Congressmen than she is authorized to have under the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment." Again at the trial he offered to prove that the right of the Negro people including all Negro adult male citizens in the State of Mississippi had been consistently denied or abridged by the action of officials of the State of Mississippi itself, by discriminatory application of statutory voting qualifications, by threats of harm and injury to any Negro citizens who manifested an intention to vote and by a campaign of terror and violence designed to prevent the Negro people from exercising their rights of suffrage. (Record p. )

But the Court below categorically refused even to consider these allegations -- although they were wholly uncontroverted by the government. The Court below categorically declined to accept the proffered proof. It refused to cross the threshold of the inquiry which the defendant asked it to make, unequivocally holding the inquiry to be beyond the range of its competence. In its own words, the Court decided that

> "...it is not its function to pass upon the issue presented by the motion to take testimony in aid of the motion to dismiss, and the motion is therefore denied."

It must be kept in mind that the proof which the Court declined to hear would unquestionably have indicated that the allocation of seven seats in the House of Representatives to the State of Mississippi could not be justified under the Constitution. For, as we have seen, the whole purpose of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment was to prevent an apportionment of representatives on the basis of population where facts such as those alleged by the defendant were shown to exist. To hold valid an apportionment strictly upon the basis of population in the face of such a denial of the right to vote would be nothing more nor less than a nullification of the basic law.

Essentially, then, what the Court held was that it could take no account of an admitted violation of the Constitution, that the courts must blandly shut their eyes to the disobedience of a constitutional command. Essentially, what the Court held is that an act of Congress on the subject

of apportionment, though it be in open contravention of the Constitution, must nevertheless be given effect by the Judicial arm of government, that a nullification of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment can never be considered by the Court at all.

It is important to realize that the Court below did not hold the issue of the violation of the Fourteen Amendment to have been improperly presented in the case at bar. It apparently recognized that if judicially cognizable at all, the question was properly raised under the facts in the present case. For here the defendant had obviously fulfilled the requirements set forth in Massachusetts v.Mellon (262 U.S. 447, 67 L. ed. 1078) for raising an issue which might otherwise appear to be political in nature. The defendant was not attacking the apportionment of representatives as a member of the public at large. He was complaining of an immediate, a direct, a present injury resulting from the alleged illegality. He was being subjected to criminal prosecution and he faced a present threat to his liberty.

The defendant had been indicted for an alleged disobedience to a summons of the Committee of the House of Representatives. But it is obvious that such a Committee must consist exclusively of members of that House. Thus Black's Law Dictionary defines a Committee in Parliamentary law (p.364) as

> "A portion of a legislative body comprising one or more members who are charged with the duty of examining some matter specially referred to them by the House, or of deliberating upon it, and reporting to the House the results of their investigations or recommending a course of action . . . . . It is usually composed of a comparatively small number of members, but may include the whole House."

And no one had ever suggested a contrary conception of a Committee of Congress. Unless the Court below had been prepared to rule that a Congressional Committee need not consist exclusively of members of Congress, unless it had been prepared to disregard a centuries-old tradition and read into Section 192 a meaning of the term "committee of Congress" which had never before been remotely contemplated, it had to recognize that the issue presented by the defendant, if at all judicially cognizable was properly presented in this case.

Accordingly, the Court below concluded that the whole subject of apportionment under the Constitution lay within the exclusive province of the legislative branch of the government and was beyond the range of

judicial scrutiny. The learned Court below decided plainly and simply that the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment was immune under all circumstances from judicial consideration, that no matter how directly, how adversely, how fundamentally an individual was injured by one who presumed to act as a member of Congress, the power of that person so to act under this Section of the Fourteenth Amendment could never be questioned in a court of law.

To the issue thus framed in the record in this case - the issue of whether a court may take cognizance of an admitted violation of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment - we will devote our attention in this brief.

## THE DISTRICT COURT COMMITTED GRAVE ERROR IN HOLDING THE ISSUE OF A VIOLATION OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO BE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF JUDICIAL SCRUTINY.

The judicial obligation to disregard acts of Congress which are in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution has been a pillar of our legal philosophy ever since Chief Justice Marshall rendered his opinion in Marbury v. Madison (1 Cranch, 137, 2 L. ed. 260). To Justice Marshall, this principle was the foundation of constitutional government; it sprang from the very nature of a written constitution.

It is immediately apparent that the decision of the District Court in the present case cannot be squared with that principle. For the defendant here alleged that the action of Congress in apportioning seven seats to the State of Mississippi was in conflict with the Constitution. The doctrine of Marbury v. Madison would require a court faced with such an allegation to investigate it thoroughly; upon finding that allegation to be sustained, it would have the solemn duty to apply the Constitution and declare the Congressional Act in conflict therewith, to be null and void. Yet the Court below, as we have seen, decided that even if the Congressional apportionment of seven seats to the State of Mississippi were in conflict with the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, it is the Act of Congress which must be honored and the Constitution which must be ignored.

Surely so enormous a departure from the course of our constitutional history should not be undertaken except after the most careful

consideration. So bold a venture in the realm of constitutional law - involving as it does the excision of a portion of the Constitution from the application of a doctrine as fundamental as that of Marbury v. Madison - should be based only upon the best of authority, upon the soundest of reasons. Yet the Court below embarked upon this venture and undertook this departure without reliance upon any authority at all - except a quotation from an obscure text, which, in turn, cited no authority for the position taken by its author.

Certainly there is nothing in the Constitution itself which places the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment in a category apart from every other provision of that document. That section does not say that Congress alone shall be the judge of the apportionment of representatives - in the way that Article I of the Constitution declares that each House of Congress shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members. The language of that section does not even imply that no other agency of the government may, in the normal course of its authority, question whether it has been enforced.

The significance of the failure to make a specific exception of this Constitutional provision from the normal area of judicial scrutiny should not be lost. For its framers were well aware of the established power of the courts to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. If they had desired to remove this provision from the scope of that power they most certainly would have expressed that intent in unambiguous terms. The absence of a specific exemption here is of far greater significanee than the absence of such exemptions in the original Constitution adopted before the principle of judicial review had received general acceptance.

But we need not speculate as to the reason for the failure to write such an exemption into the Amendment with which we are here concerned. To have done so would have violated the very purpose for which it was adopted. It was designed as a limitation upon Congress. It was incorporated in the Constitution to prevent the Congress from doing precisely what has been done here. It was calculated to require the reduction of representation where there had been a denial or abridgement of the right to vote, to remove the matter of apportionment from the realm of Congressional discretion. Its purpose was to take away from each session of Congress the authority to determine for itself the basis upon which representation should be apportioned to the several States.

This intent, many times repeated during the course of the debates upon the adoption of the Amendment, was perhaps best expressed by Senator Pike of Maine when he declared:

> "Of course, Mr. Speaker, the only object of embodying our legislation in the Constitution in the form of an amendment is premanency. Otherwise, at the present juncture of affairs, we could get on and accomplish the purposes we have in view by ordinary congressional legislation. But as that is not irreversible we prefer going through the proper formula and setting in operation the cumbersome machinery necessary to a constitutional amendment, that it may be far-reaching in its effects, and accomplish our purpose in the next generation as well as in this."
> (Congressional Globe, 1866, p. 407)

In the light of this basic purpose those who participated in the Congressional debate always assumed that the enforcement of the Amendment would be subject to judicial examination. It was expected, for example, that the term "abridgement" would be judicially defined. It was anticipated that the effect of various types of limitations upon Congress, that the effect of a specific constitutional restraint upon the legislative branch of the government would be something for the body so restrained and so limited to decide. (Congressional Globe, 1866, pp. 358, 406, 3010, 3039).

Nor can the weight of judicial authority offer any greater support to the position of the Court below. Indeed in McPherson v. Blacker (446 U.S. 1, 36, L. ed. 869), the Supreme Court of the United States was presented with a challenge to the propriety of a method adopted in one State for the selection of presidential electors - a chanllenge based in part upon an alleged violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. And although its political consequences were immediately evident, the Court by no means refused to consider the issue thus raised. On the contrary, when its power to investigate the matter was questioned, it responded in the following unequivocal terms:

> "It is argued that the subject-matter of the controversy is not of judicial cognizance, because it is said that all questions connected with the election of a Presidential elector are political in their nature; that the court has no power finally to dispose of them; and that its decision would be subject to review by political officers and agencies, as the state board of canvassers, the legislature in joint convention, and the governor, or, finally, the Congress.
>
> "But the judicial power of the United States extends to all cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and this is a case so arising, since the validity of the state law was drawn in question as repugnant to such Constitution and laws, and its validity was sustained. Boyd v. Thayer, 143 U.S. 135 (36:103). And it matters not that the judgment to be reviewed may be rendered in a proceeding for mandamus. Hartman v. Greenhow, 102 U.S. 672 (26:271).

> "As we concur with the state court, its judgement has been affirmed; if we had not, its judgement would have been reversed. In either event, the questions submitted are finally and definitively disposed of by the judgment which we pronounce, and that judgment is carried into effect by the transmission of our mandate to the state court.
>
> "The question of the validity of this act, as presented to us by this record, is a judicial question, and we cannot decline the exercise of our jurisdiction upon the inadmissible suggestion that action might be taken by political agencies in disregard of the judgment of the highest tribunal of the State as revised by our own."

There is certainly nothing in common between this language of the Supreme Court and the peremptory dismissal by the Court below of the issue of a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court there found no difficulty in examining into the propriety of the manner of choice of an official deriving his authority from the Constitution. And certainly if the manner of choice is within the judicial cognizance the question of whether a choice may be made at all is a fortiori subject to judicial scrutiny.

Moreover, the Supreme Court in discussing specifically the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment declared (McPherson v. Blacker, supra, 36, L. ed. at p. 878):

> "The first section of the 14th Amendment does not refer to the exercise of the elective franchise, though the second provides that if the right to vote is denied or abridged to any male inhabitant of the State having attained majority and being a citizen of the United States, then the basis of representation to which each State is entitled in the Congress shall be proportionately reduced. Whenever presidential electors are appointed by popular election, then the right to vote cannot be denied or abridged without invoking the penalty, and so of the right to vote for representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof."
> (Emphasis added)

The Court was thus unequivocal in its declaration that the right to vote for representatives in Congress "cannot be denied or abridged without invoking the penalty" of reduced representation. Yet here the District Court has said in effect that the right to vote for representatives in Congress can be denied without invoking the penalty. What was considered impossible under the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States has been declared by the District Court for the District of Columbia to be perfectly possible and appropriate so long as Congress chooses to ignore the Constitution.

Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States has at other times indicated that there is nothing so esoteric in the matter of apportionment as to remove it from the scope of judicial scrutiny. In Smiley v.

Holm (285 U.S. 355), the Court held unconstitutional a State districting act and in doing so completely ignored the defense that the question was political and not justiciable. And in Koenig v. Flynn (285 U.S. 375) and Carroll v. Becker (285 U.S. 380), the Court made similar rulings without casting any doubt upon its authority to do so.

The State courts have likewise not hesitated to rule upon problems relating to apportionment of representatives. Under the heading "The extent to which courts will review apportionment; rules of decision" the cases are summarized in 2 ALR at 1339 in the following terms:

> "It is well settled that the passage of apportionment acts is not so exclusively within the political power of the legislature as to preclude a court from inquiring into their constitutionality when the question is properly brought to it."

And again:

> "An apportionment act which violates the provisions of the Constitution can no more become a law than could an unconstitutional act upon any other subject; nor has it any peculiar virtue or sanctity that lifts it above the power of the judiciary."

Particularly illuminating is the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in the case of Brown v. Saunders (159 Va. 28, 166 S.E.105). In that case, the validity of a state redistricting act was attacked under a provision of the State Constitution which provided that Congressional districts shall "be composed of contiguous and compact territory, containing as near as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." In considering its authority to pass upon this issue, the Court said:

> "When a State legislature passes an apportionment bill, it must conform to constitutional provisions prescribed for enacting any other law, and whether such requirements have been fulfilled is a question to be determined by the court when properly raised. Smiley v. Holm, 285 U.S. 355...; Carroll v. Becker, 285 U.S. 380...; Koenig v. Flynn, 285 U.S. 375.... If the validity of an apportionment act with respect to compliance with the constitutional requirements as to the manner of its adoption is subject to judicial review, it follows that if the provisions in question constitute limitations upon the legislative power of apportionment (as we think they do), then whether those limitations have been exceeded is likewise a question for judicial determination. The legal question involved is whether or not the act of the legislature is in conflict with the mandate of the Constitution.

The Court, accordingly, investigated the legal question which it had found to exist in the case. It inquired into the issue of whether the redistricting act exceeded the limitations placed on the discretion of the legislature by the State Constitution. And it concluded:

> "Under the circumstances we are forced to the conclusion, as already indicated, that chapter 23 of the Acts of Assembly of 1932 is invalid, and that it necessarily follows that there is no valid act reapportioning the nine representatives to which Virginia is entitled in the House or Representatives in Congress, and that it will be necessary for the electors of the State at large to select the nine members to represent the State in the national legislature. In reaching this conclusion, we are not unaware of the fact that since November 20, 1788, Virginia has been divided into districts for the purpose of the electors in respective districts selecting one representative to Congress, and that the result of this decision will be that for the first time in 144 years the entire membership in the House of Representatives from Virginia will be chosen by the electors in the State at large. However this may be, it is our duty, as it is the duty of all others, to obey the mandate of the fundamental law; and in obedience to the sovereign will of the people, speaking through the Constitution, we are forced to the conclusion reached in this case." (Emphasis added)

The case of Saunders v. Wilkins (152 Fed. (2nd) 235, cert. denied, 328 U.S. 80, 90 L. ed. 1640) might at first blush seem to run in a contrary direction. Involved there was a suit against the Secretary of State of Virginia because of his refusal to certify the name of the plaintiff as a candidate for representative-at-large from that State. The plaintiff based his claim upon the assertion that an alleged abridgement of the right to vote of the adult male citizens in Virginia required the reduction under the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment of the number of representatives apportioned to that State by Congressional enactment. Upon this ground it was contended that representatives were required to be elected at large, since the total number of representatives permissible under the Constitution was less than the number of Congressional districts within the State.

The Circuit Court of Appeals held that the question thus presented was political in nature and affirmed the dismissal of the complaint. The Court, however, did not hold that the issue of apportionment as a whole was outside the scope of judicial cognizance or that a violation of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment could never be considered by a Court. It held only that the action with which it was faced was political rather than judicial in character. And since that action involved a claim to the creation of a political office which had not been set up under the laws of Virginia or the laws of the United States, there was at least colorable basis for the Court's conclusion.

The Court, however, did not presume to question the authorities we have discussed above. It did not presume to deny that in an appropriate case, the effect of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment could be

judicially considered. Thus, the Court's decision, far from being adverse to the appellant herein, lends considerable support to his argument.

For unless the Court in the face of its clear implications to the contrary intended indeed to emasculate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, unless it intended completely to deprive the second section of that Amendment of the effect with which its framers had invested it, its decision must have contemplated some avenue through which a violation of this provision of the Constitution might be judicially tested. It had closed the door to any such test where only a political right or the availability of a political office was in issue. But by the same token, it must have left the door open for such a test where the right to personal liberty was at stake.

Such a right is involved in the present case. Here the defendant does not complain of a political injury. He does not ask the Court to create a political office for which he may be a candidate. As we have seen, the defendant objects to usurpation of authority under color of which he has been compelled to forego his liberty.

If the purpose of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment is acknowledged to have any validity at all, the propriety of judicial consideration of the issue raised by defendant herein must be upheld.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ISSUE BEFORE THE COURT

The program of Reconstruction embodied a glorious ideal. It was planned as the agency for transporting the Negro people of the United States from slavery to freedom. Its noble aim was the realization of the political, social and economic equality of all men envisioned by the framers of the Declaration of Independence.

Perhaps the saddest chapter in American history is the scuttling of that program, the abandonment of that vision. Long before the wounds of the Civil War had healed, "historians" began their conversion of that enormous struggle from a great effort to advance the outposts of liberty into a simple, stupid blunder which was bound to fail in its purpose. The very generation which shed its blood for freedom saw the fruits of its victory disintegrate under the impact of falsehood's mightiest onslaughts. The aspirations of the Negro people for a free place in a free nation were submerged in the sea of an enormous lie.

Hatred of the institution of slavery was transformed into an acceptance of slavery's prejudices. The determination to break the power of the slave master was replaced by an acquiesence in his continued political and economic domination over the former slaves. For a period of more than half a century, the American people have been inundated with fiction masquerading as history, designed in essence to make a mockery out of the aims of Reconstruction and to justify the perpetual degradation of the Negro community.

The manner in which prejudice has thus distorted the history of Reconstruction is ably chronicled by A.A.Taylor in "Historians of Reconstruction" (23, Journal of Negro History, p. 16-34). But nowhere is the tragedy of that distortion more eloquently expressed than in the following passage from W. E. B. DuBois' :Black Reconstruction":

> "The most magnificent drama in the last thousand years of human history is the transportation of ten million human beings out of the dark beauty of their mother continent into the new-found Eldorado of the West. They descended into Hell; and in the third century they arose from the dead in the finest effort to achieve democracy for the working millions of which this world had ever seen. It was tragedy that beggared the Greek; it was an upheaval of humanity like the Reformation and the French Revolution. Yet we are blind and led by the blind. We discern in it no part of our labor movement; no part of our industrial triumph; no part of our religious experience. Before the dumb eyes of ten generations of ten million children, it is made mochery of and spit upon; a degradation of the eternal mother; a sneer at human effort; with aspiration and art deliberately distorted. And why? Because in a day when the human mind aspired to a science of human action, a history and psychology of the mighty effort of the mightiest century, we fell under the leadership of those who would compromise with truth in the past in order to make peace in the present and guide policy in the future."

Reconstruction has not only been distorted in history; it has been subverted in practice. We are all too familiar with the manner in which federal protection of the freedmen was withdrawn before their freedom had been secured, with the manner in which the Civil Rights laws were emasculated and denied enforcement, with the manner in which the Supreme Court in the Slaughter-House Cases (16 Wall 36, 21 L. ed. 395), while recognizing that the First Section of the Fourteenth Amendment was designed as the corner stone upon which the liberty of the freedmen would be constructed, practically eliminated the effectiveness of its "privileges and immunities" clause.

But the most tragic subversion of all lies in the blatant and unexampled mochery which has been made of the Second Section of the Fourteenth

Amendment. Here is a provision in our basic law which, as we have seen, was considered by its framers and by the people who adopted it to be of the most vital importance for securing fundamental freedom; yet it has been read out of the Constitution without even the formality of repeal. Here is a provision written into our basic law which every officer and agency of the government is sworn to uphold, but which every officer and agency of the government has consistently and openly violated and ignored.

The nullification of this provision cannot even be justified by an assertion that the conditions which gave rise to it no longer exist. For those conditions, as we have seen, were found in the oppression of the Negro people, in the extreme measures taken to force them into a secondary position in the political life of the nation. And those conditions have not disappeared. On the contrary, we still have discriminatory laws; we still have lynch terror; we still have incitements by public officials and others to violence against any member of the Negro community who presumes to exercise his constitutional right to vote. Indeed, the reasons for inserting the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment in the Constitution are forced upon our minds and upon our national conscience more insistently today than ever before. It is precisely because these reasons and these conditions still exist that the issue is before this Court at all.

And they continue to exist precisely because the program of Reconstruction was abandoned. They continue to exist precisely because what was designed as a method of eliminating political oppression has been ignored in order to have that oppression preserved.

But there are signs which point hopefully toward the reversal of this trend. There has been generated a new spirit of inquiry into the real meaning of Reconstruction. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the past decade have given expanded meaning to the Reconstruction Amendments. Can we not look forward then to a new life for the provision with which we are here concerned?

A historian speculating upon the Supreme Court's probable interpretation of the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment, wrote some twenty-five years after the adoption of that Amendment:

> "It is certainly much to be doubted whether the Supreme Court would construe as an abridgement or denial of the suffrage an act which makes the right to vote dependent

> upon ability to read. That tribunal has handled all the nationalizing legislation of the reconstruction period in a gingerly manner, and has persistently refused to be infected with the popular enthusiasm for centralization and vigorous law which was a natural consequent of the suppression of the rebellion. A bare majority of the court in the Slaughter-House cases put meaning into the words 'privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States' which would have surprised many of the Republican members of the Congress which was responsible for the expression. The conservative tendencies of the court may even more palpably restrain it when it comes to interpret the clause, the meaning of which we are here discussing. This at least, seems certain, that no more vigor will be read into the words than what is necessary and inevitable." (Andrew C. McLaughlin, "Mississippi and the Negro Question", Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXX, p. 828, 832)

Here was a man completely out of sympathy with the effort to achieve equality for the Negro people; completely out of sympathy with the motivation behind the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. He rejoiced at the limitation placed by the Supreme Court on the application of the First Section of that Amendment. He was certain that the Second Section would be given no more effect by the Supreme Court than "what is necessary and inevitable." Yet even he did not dare to suggest that the Supreme Court would be utterly powerless to pass upon an issue relating to the violation of that Section. Even he conceded that it would be"a serious matter to have the Constitution silently nullified."

What, then, shall we say today? The attitude of judicial antagonism to the purposes of the First Section of the Fourteenth Amendment has been somewhat dissipated. The court is no longer disposed to "handle the reconstruction legislation in a gingerly manner," is no longer out of sympathy with the popular enthusiasm for centralization and vigorous law" to protect the freedom of the individual. Shall we now, in spite of this tendency, go backward from the position of one who supported a limitation upon the scope of Reconstruction? Shall we, now that we are gradually seeking to recapture some of the aims of Reconstruction, remove from the Second Section of the Fourteenth Amendment even the minimum vitality which an opponent of the principle behind it considered necessary and inevitable?

The silent nullification of any provision of the Constitution is indeed a serious matter. Chief Justice Marshall taught us long ago that the failure to uphold any provision of the Constitution against a law passed in conflict therewith would result in the substitution of tyranny for a government of laws. He taught us that no judge, sworn to uphold the Constitution,

can with good conscience and in conformity with law give force and effect to an act of Congress in conflict therewith.

How much more insistent is that injunction where the provision of the Constitution in question is one which relates to the structure of the government itself. How much more insistent is that injunction when the provision of the Constitution under consideration was designed to safeguard and advance the democratic ideals of mankind.

Judicial acquiescence in the nullification of such a constitutional provision is precisely wha t the decision of the Court below involves. Adherence to the Constitution, to the principles of a government of laws, to the ideals of democratic society requires that that decision be reversed.

[National Federation of Catholic College Students] [1947]

N. F. C. C. S.
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART
CONVENT AVENUE AND 133RD STREET, WEST
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

January 6, ~~1946.~~
1947

Dr. W. E. B DuBois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York, 32, New York

22-11-157

My dear Dr. DuBois,

The National Commission on Interracial Justice of the National Federation of Catholic College Students is again sponsoring an annual competition dealing with race relations for all the colleges of its federation. The results of this contest will be announced at the Interracial forum to be held here at Manhattanville College on Saturday, March first, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

We would like to have you serve on a small committee of judges in the Essay Contest. The entries would be mailed to you during the first week of February together with the instructions for forwarding both the entries and your vote to their respective destinations.

The number of entries is not usually large and we hope that you would find the work

interesting. It means a great deal to us to have judges who are competent both in the field of writing and race relations

If it is at all possible we would be very happy to have you as a judge.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Angela Bayo

Contest Committee Chairman

[Nat'l Fed. of Catholic College Students]

8 January 1947

My dear Madam:

I have your invitation of January 6th and regret very much to say that during the months of February and March I shall be absent from New York in the South and West on a lecture tour. It would therefore be impracticable for me to be of any use in judging the essays. I appreciate the opportunity and would have been glad to serve you had I been in the city.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Angela Bayo
N.F.C.C.S.
Nat. Com. on Interracial Justice
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart
Convent Avenue and 133rd Street, West
New York 27, New York

[National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis]

# THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER

## THE MARCH OF DIMES

120 BROADWAY · NEW YORK 5 · NEW YORK
BEEKMAN 3-0500

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

WARREN D. COSS
DIRECTOR OF FUND RAISING

D. WALKER WEAR
FUND RAISING ADVISOR

December 15, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

22-16-09

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The 1948 March of Dimes, marking the tenth anniversary of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will be held January 15-30, and again I ask your continued story support in the fight against infantile paralysis.

We hope you will help us tell the story of the National Foundation's service program. No stronger support can be given than the information supplied through your column.

Wishing you good fortune in 1948, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Bynum

Charles H. Bynum
Director,
Interracial Activities

CHB:mn
Encl-2

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

1938 · TENTH ANNIVERSARY · 1948

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK

January 18, 1947

To the Members of the Academy
and the Institute:

At the Annual Ceremonial to be held in May, fifteen "Arts and Letters" grants of $1000 each will be given jointly by the Academy and the Institute, to younger men and women of demonstrated ability who are not members of either organization.

If you have any candidate to recommend to the Committee on Grants, please forward his name promptly together with some information about him. In the case of a writer or a musician, examples of his work should be supplied or mentioned by name. In the case of an artist, the Committee should be informed where his work may be seen.

Very sincerely yours,

Van Wyck Brooks

Chairman: Committee on Grants

[Enclosure]

PLATFORM TICKET

*Please assemble in Dodd Room by 2:45 p. m., as Processional of members onto stage will start promptly at three o'clock.*

# The American Academy of Arts and Letters

# and

# The National Institute of Arts and Letters

## CEREMONIAL AND EXHIBITION

**Thursday afternoon, May 22nd, 1947, at 3 o'clock**

**Academy Auditorium**

**632 West 156th Street, New York City**

27a-10

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32

May 15, 1947

To the Members of the
Department of Literature:

I enclose herewith a nomination blank for the Gold Medal of the Institute which is to be awarded for History and Biography, 1948. Kindly secure two seconders from the Department of Literature for your nomination.

Sincerely yours,

William Rose Benét

William Rose Benét
Secretary

38a-10

[Enclosure 1]

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

## GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE

ARTICLE XI — Section 1. A medal to be known as The Gold Medal of the Institute may be annually awarded to any citizen of the United States for distinguished achievement in arts or letters.

Section 2. The medal shall be awarded *for the entire work of the recipient* and it shall not be awarded more than once to any person.

Section 3. Nominations for the Gold Medal of the Institute shall be invited annually from all members of the Department in which it is to be awarded. Each nomination must be seconded by two members from the same department.

## NOMINATION FOR THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE FOR HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, 1948

Name of Candidate .....

Address .....

Name of Proposer .....

Names of Seconders .....

.....

Qualifications:

N. B. Immediate response is requested as all names sent in will be submitted to the Council and Departmental Committee for LITERATURE, thirty days after the receipt of this notice.

22a-10

[Enclosure]

National Institute of Arts and Letters

633 West 155th Street

New York 32, N. Y.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32

October 3, 1947

To the Members of the Institute:

A Dinner Meeting of the entire membership of the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held on

Wednesday evening, October 22nd at 7 o'clock
at the Knickerbocker Club,
2 East 62nd Street, New York City

for the purpose of discussing the award of

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE
for HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Please make every effort to attend and designate on the enclosed card whether or not we may expect you.

Sincerely yours,

William Rose Benét

William Rose Benét
Secretary

[National Institute of Arts and Letters]

October 14, 1947

284-10

My dear Mr. Benet:

After accepting your invitation to attend the dinner October 22nd, I find that my train will not get me into New York in time, so that I will have to cancel the acceptance with regret.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William Rose Benet, Secretary
National Institute of Arts and Letters
633 West 155th Street,
New York 32, New York

WEBD:lm

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32

December 30, 1947

To the Members of the Institute:

At the meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, held on Wednesday evening, December 17th, in New York City, it was proposed by the President, Douglas Moore, that a resolution be drawn up on the part of the Institute to express its opinion concerning a current issue of extreme importance for creative members of the arts in America.

Pursuant to an open discussion, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Secretary of the Institute as Chairman, the other members being Christopher LaFarge and Allan Nevins. This Committee was empowered to draw up the resolution above referred to, and to submit it to the entire membership for their approval. The resolution is attached. You are requested kindly to give it your fullest attention, and to signify your will in the matter. A two-thirds vote in favor will result in the adoption of the resolution, and it will be referred to the Council for appropriate action.

For the Committee:

William Rose Benét
Christopher LaFarge
Allan Nevins

[Enclosure]

# RESOLUTION

The National Institute of Arts and Letters, being an honorary organization of the leading writers, artists, and musicians of America, emphatically protests against the methods recently used by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in examining certain writers as to subversive acts. The members of the National Institute unanimously believe in the right of Congress to protect the government against subversive acts by its citizens, and recognize the right of Congress to examine any person by means of a properly constituted committee of inquiry, and in a proper manner. But in the case of the Committee on Un-American Activities, under the chairmanship of Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, methods have been used that gravely menace the constitutional rights of all Americans and their freedom of expression in the United States. We believe that, unless these methods are stopped, the pattern established by the Committee on Un-American Activities will develop along lines already established in totalitarian states, procedures unfortunately familiar to us in the so-called People's Courts of Nazi Germany and certain investigating commissions in Soviet Russia. For the Committee on Un-American Activities has apparently considered that it is entirely within its province to brand any writer or artist as subversive upon mere hearsay evidence.

82a-10

In our courts, the rights of those accused are carefully protected. But in such a committee of investigation, as in a Grand Jury trial, another set of procedures is followed. (1) The accused may call no witnesses in his own defense. (2) He is not accorded the right of cross-examination. (3) When his counsel protests, counsel is informed that this is not a trial in a court of law, but merely a preliminary investigation.

Yet, unlike a Grand Jury trial, no privacy is allowed to the accused, witnesses against him are publicly allowed to make charges entirely unsupported by any evidence that would be allowed in a court of law, and the whole proceedings are open to the press, radio, and public. The man himself and the entire corpus of his work past and future are declared suspect, and the result of this procedure is to blacken his reputation, and to put in jeopardy his livelihood, before anything whatsoever has been proved against him. That this is not mere theory, but fact, is proven by the action of the Motion Picture Producers in blacklisting from employment a group of writers because of this very publicized testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities. Precedent is thereby established that infringes the constitutional rights of every American citizen.

On the other hand, we approve the splendidly sane report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, now published by the United States Government Printing Office. While expressing the most specific opposition to those who would destroy our democracy, and to the methods of all totalitarians, it speaks also of those great freedoms which comprise our fundamental rights: freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly. We quote one paragraph:

> This Committee opposes any attempt to impose *specific* limitations on the rights of these people (the report is discussing in the previous paragraph the objectives of Communists and Fascists) to speak and assemble. Our national past offers us two great touchstones to resolve the dilemma of maintaining the right to free expression and yet protecting our democracy against its enemies. One was offered by Jefferson in his first inaugural address: "If there be any among us who wish to dissolve the Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it." The second is

the doctrine of "clear and present danger." This was laid down as a working principle by the Supreme Court in 1919 in *Schenck* v. *United States* in an opinion written by Justice Holmes. It says that no limitation of freedom of expression shall be made unless "the words are used in such circumstances and are made of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent."

Not a single statement by any of the writers recently brought before the Committee on Un-American Activities was produced that even remotely fulfilled the conditions laid down by Justice Holmes, nor was the slightest jot of evidence brought forward that any moving picture shown in the United States contained, even inferentially, subversive propaganda.

We are unalterably opposed to any palliation of those advocating the overthrow of our democratic institutions and government, but we are as firmly opposed to the ill-considered agitation in this country that now threatens the freedom of all writers and artists in our land. The methods used by the Committee on Un-American Activities must surely lead to further encroachments upon the Constitutional liberties of every citizen, and upon the conscientious and free expression of every writer, artist, and musician. Who can foresee what will next be declared subversive; and what protection will anyone have against this disastrous label?

For anyone who attempts to overthrow our institutions there are immediate and definite legal processes for prevention and conviction, guaranteeing the accused the fullest legal protection of his rights while working swiftly to bring him to justice. For any committee irresponsibly to publicize hearsay or make unsupported charges to the detriment of the reputation of any writer or artist, so as to restrain his free expression of opinion or jeopardize his livelihood, is, in the considered opinion of this organization, a dangerous act, and should be so recognized by the Government of the United States. On this issue the National Institute of Arts and Letters stands firmly united.

Lecture 1947

# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

902 TWENTIETH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
DISTRICT 3205

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HON. IRA WAITE JAYNE, Michigan
LOUIS F. McCABE, Pennsylvania

January 7, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-13-13

Thank you for your letter of December 31st.

We are, of course, pleased to know that January 25th will be convenient for you. The three organizations initiating the conference have agreed to share expenses involved and will be glad to take care of your round-trip travel expense between New York and Washington and board in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Kenny

Robert W. Kenny, President
National Lawyers Guild

Earl B. Dickerson

Earl B. Dickerson, President
National Bar Association

Charles H. Houston

Charles H. Houston, Chairman
National Legal Committee, NAACP

RWK:EBD:CHH:cc

uopwa 27

[National Negro Congress]

10 January 1947

23-10-2

My dear Mr. Strong:

I have been trying for several months to get various national organizations among American Negroes to unite in a petition to the Assembly of the United Nations. I have not had very much success.

However the NAACP has for a long time been engaged upon an exhaustive petition to the United Nations concerning the minority rights of American Negroes. This will be a book of perhaps 100 pages written by experts. I think that I should devote most of my time to the correction and printing of this manuscript, and it would not be fair to the NAACP for me to take time off for any other movement in the same direction.

However, I shall be very glad to talk to you. If you will telephone me, I can usually make an appointment with you almost any afternoon between two and four.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward E. Strong
National Negro Congress
307 Lenox Avenue
New York 27, New York

[Nat'l Lawyers Guild]

# LEGAL CONFERENCE

*on*

# FEDERAL POWER

*To Protect*

# CIVIL RIGHTS

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Founders Library
2401 SIXTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Lawyers Guild
National Bar Association
National Legal Committee, National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People
(*Initiating organizations*)

WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY 25, 1947

*The events of the past year have demonstrated the inadequacy of existing State and Federal governmental efforts to protect civil rights of minorities, particularly Negroes, or to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators of lynchings. This resurgence of mass violence and the widespread violation of civil rights have become one of the most pressing domestic problems of the country.*

*From all sections of our population has come the call for Federal action to protect the basic liberties of all Americans. To this urgent appeal there has been the inadequate response that the Federal government is helpless under the Constitution to act. This has caused a growing cynicism about the functioning of democratic processes. Lawyers must answer the challenge which confronts the nation and must find effective means within the framework of our Constitution to preserve civil liberties for all persons.*

*Accordingly, it is necessary now to reexamine existing civil rights legislation. How such legislation is being administered must be carefully reviewed. We must develop the full meaning and scope of the Fourteenth Amendment. Then, there can evolve from such a thoroughgoing study, a determination of the extent of the Federal government's constitutional power to protect the civil rights and liberties of citizens and residents of the United States. And to effectuate such power, we propose to formulate a program of unified action.*

*For these purposes, this legal conference is called. It is urged that all lawyers, professors of law, law students and legal staffs of organizations concerned with these problems attend this conference. To this end we request that all bar associations and other organizations bring this invitation to the attention of their membership and to others who would be interested in this meeting.*

# *Program*

9:30 A.M.—Registration

10:00 A.M.—A. THE ADEQUACY OF EXISTING LEGISLATION

Chairman — GEORGE M. JOHNSON, Dean, Howard University Law School

1. 14TH AMENDMENT — BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, Chairman, National Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties, National Lawyers Guild

10:30 A.M.—Discussion

11:00 A.M.— 2. CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION — BEFORE AND AFTER THE 14TH AMENDMENT

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, Director, Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

11:30 A.M.—Discussion

12:00 Noon— 3. INTERPRETATIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT

ROBERT L. HALE, Professor of Law, Columbia University

12:30 P.M.—Discussion

1:00 P.M.—Luncheon

B. ADMINISTRATION OF EXISTING LEGISLATION

Chairman—ROBERT W. KENNY, former Attorney General, California; President, National Lawyers Guild

(During luncheon)

THERON LAMAR CAUDLE, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice

CHARLES H. HOUSTON, Chairman, National Legal Committee, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

3:00 P.M.—C. PROPOSALS FOR NEW LEGISLATION

Chairman—BELFORD V. LAWSON, JR., Co-Chairman, Conference Committeee, National Bar Association.

3:30 P.M.— SENATOR GLEN H. TAYLOR, Democrat, Idaho.

4:00 P.M.— Speaker to be announced

4:30 P.M.—Discussion

5:00 P.M.—Adjournment

[*ARTICLE XIV*]

*"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.*

* * * * *

*Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."*

---

*In order to assist us in making preparations, we will appreciate your indicating your intention to attend by returning this slip. Please arrange to wire or write for your hotel reservations; if you have any difficulty, please notify us, and we will attempt to secure accommodations.*

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
902 - 20th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

I will attend the conference on January 25, 1947

.....
Name

.....
Address

.....
Organization

To the Conference on Civil Rights:

Trip to Washington and return, January 25, 1947

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad Fare | $16.62 |
| Pullman | 3.46 |
| Hotel and Meals | 13.60 |
| Cab and Tips | 2.00 |
| | $35.68 |

224-13

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY
JANUARY 25, 1947

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES

AN ADDRESS

BY

THERON LAMAR CAUDLE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

PREPARED FOR DELIVERY

Before the

CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 25, 1947

1 p.m.

Administration of the Civil Rights Statutes

It is indeed an honor to be invited to address you this afternoon. I deem it a privilege to be able to discuss with you a subject in which all of us here are vitally interested. I extend my congratulations to the officers and members of the sponsoring organizations for calling this conference, and giving so fully of your time and energies to this real effort to arrive at the best ways and means to expand federal power and authority to curb violations of rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The exchange of information and ideas which this conference makes possible will, I am sure, prove beneficial to all of us who are in the forefront of the battle to make "civil rights" real and meaningful rights.

As head of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, I have a special interest and a large responsibility in the enforcement of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes. The many pressing problems which the enforcement of these statutes presents, consume more of my time and attention - and my personal interest - than any other phase of my duties in the Criminal Division. I know how fully that interest and concern is shared by the NAACP, National Lawyers' Guild, and the National Bar Association, and how sincere is our mutual desire to seek out the answers to those problems.

I need not dwell at length upon the recent resurgence of "hate" groups or the mounting social tension which in certain troubled areas have erupted in primitive brutal acts and have resulted in the denial,

to whole segments of American citizens, of their personal rights and liberties. We are all shocked at such hideous blots on our national name as the Monroe, Georgia, mass murders of last July. The organizations represented here today are among the most articulate of the great number of groups and private individuals, demanding that action be taken to give the Federal Government more effective authority in such cases, to apprehend and prosecute those who would set themselves above the law and assume the right to take another's liberty, or even life, at will. Your concern is amply evidenced by the calling of this conference.

As the national concern over this state of affairs has grown, so has the pressure on all sides increased for the Department of Justice to take necessary action, particularly in those cases where local and State officials appeared unable or unwilling to assume responsibility for the effective protection of civil rights. With it all, has come the realization that the Civil Rights Statutes under which Congress has authorized the Department to intervene in these cases, are extremely restricted.

The demand for new legislation to extend and strengthen the Department's authority to protect civil rights, has been spearheaded by Attorney General Clark and other spokesmen for the Department, who have time and again pointed out publicly the very thin thread of law upon which Federal jurisdiction in such cases depends.

Recognition of this universal demand for new measures was given

by President Truman's appointment on December 5, 1946, of a Special Committee on Civil Rights.

The President's order establishing this Committee of 15 distinguished Americans from all ranks of life, directed the group to "determine whether and in what respect current law-enforcement measures and the authority and means possessed by Federal, State, and local governments may be strengthened and improved to safeguard the civil rights of the people".

In his message on the State of the Union, President Truman said, "While the Constitution withholds from the Federal Government the major task of preserving the peace in the several States, I am not convinced that present legislation reaches the limit of Federal power to protect the civil rights of its citizens." The Congress was then informed of the creation of the Committee to frame recommendations for additional legislation.

The Civil Rights Committee recently held its first meeting, and is now actively functioning. It is therefore inappropriate for me, as a Federal prosecutor, to discuss or make predictions concerning many aspects of the field of civil rights. The Committee must have an opportunity to arrive at its own conclusions of what can and what should be done to attain the objectives set out in the President's mandate.

It is, however, proper for me to submit to you some comments on the tangled web of Federally secured rights, and explain to you the limitations of our jurisdiction in this troubled field.

Certain organizations and individuals interested in civil liberties generally, have on occasion attacked the Department of Justice for what they deemed its failure or unwillingness to prosecute in specific instances involving the deprivation of individual liberties. On the whole I believe that these criticisms have been constructive and motivated by laudable public spirited reasons: however, those who are so prone to criticize must not forget that the Justice Department, were it to venture beyond the scope of its Constitutional and legal jurisdiction, then would be committing an unlawful act itself.

It is important that the lawyer and layman, alike, appreciate the highly technical and limited meaning which Congress and the courts have given to the phrase, "any right secured . . . by the Constitution or laws of the United States", and the phrase, "any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States".

These two phrases are the backbone of the statutes under which we operate - the grounds for our taking action in any instance where individual liberties are threatened or violated. To fail to understand what they mean is to fail to understand Federal authority in the civil rights field. It is fitting, therefore, that I trace for you the background of these crucial words, to show what they mean today, and thus permit you to judge for yourselves why the Federal Government must be given stronger statutory authority if it is to have a consistent and vigorous program for the protection of the rights of all.

Hopeful complainants and in many instances their lawyers seem to be generally unaware that the underlying conception of the Federal Government is one of the delegated powers operating against a background of reserved States' rights which leaves the Federal Government with little power or authority to deal with the social and governmental situations which give rise to civil rights problems.

As lawyers we know that "Civil Liberties" or, as it is sometimes put "Civil Rights", is not a technical legal term but an expression of common currency applied indiscriminately to a miscellaneous group of rights, privileges and interests.

We think of civil rights as embracing such matters as freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion and balloting; [censorship of arts]; racial, labor, and alien rights; freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; and a collection of rights guaranteeing and assuring one accused of a crime, a fair and speedy trial.

The tag "civil rights" which is appended to such Constitutional phrases as "due process of law", "equal protection of the laws", "freedom of speech" or "cruel and unusual punishment" sometimes raises but never answers the question whether a particular situation comes within the protection of the Constitution.

Let us consider for a moment our civil rights' background. The United States Constitution, as it was originally adopted, contained no Bill of Rights. Indeed, the Constitutional Convention firmly rejected a proposal by Gerry of Massachusetts to draw up such a bill since such provisions were deemed superfluous. "Why declare that things shall not

be done which there is no power to do?", asked Hamilton in the Federalist; an expression of the belief of many of the delegates that the Constitution would give no power to the new Government in situations where a bill of rights would apply. Yet even while the Convention was debating, a great public demand had arisen for guarantee against interference by the Federal Government with basic rights.

The closeness and bitterness of the struggles for ratification of the Constitution, was in large part due to the omission from the instrument of any guarantee against oppression at the hands of the proposed central government. At least three of the States, in ratifying the Constitution, strongly recommended the addition of a bill of rights. The result was that the First Congress speedily passed and submitted a series of 12 amendments to the States, and by December, 1791, the States had ratified the 10 amendments which we know as the Bill of Rights.

In adding to the Constitution such guarantees as freedom of speech, press, and religion; the right peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government; freedom from unreasonable search and seizure; the right to due process of law; and prohibition against taking private property without just compensation; our ancestors were not laying down novel principles of government. They were insisting on traditional guarantees and immunities; guarantees which the Declaration of Independence had declared inalienable and for the deprivation of which they had risen in arms against a tyrannous government. The Bill of Rights was an expression of fear and distrust of central government, and an assurance that no despotism would arise to take the place of the one recently overthrown. The new Amendments set forth what the Federal Government must not do to the people.

It is widely believed that the Bill of Rights was designed to protect individuals against deprivation of their rights by other individuals - nothing could be farther from the truth. The Bill of Rights was not intended to - and does not - afford protection to the individual's liberties against the action of other individuals or State governments.

Until the Civil War the individual looked to his State and community governments as the source and guardian of his personal rights. But postwar problems, then as now, forced a new approach, a shifting of emphasis in governmental scope and responsibilities. After the war it became apparent that many of the States could not or would not fulfill their obligations to afford a real protection of individual liberty for all classes and kinds of persons. Successive Congresses launched a program to give the Federal Government broad powers to protect civil liberties against encroachment and abuse by State governments and private persons. Three Amendments to the Constitution and five civil rights statutes, known as "enforcement acts", were placed on the books in the ten years following the war.

The Thirteenth Amendment, proclaimed in December 1865 abolished slavery and involuntary servitude. The Fourteenth Amendment, in 1868, made every person born or naturalized in the United

States and not subject to a foreign power, a citizen of the United States as well as a citizen of his State. The States were forbidden to deprive any citizen of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; of the equal protection of the laws; of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, provided that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Five statutes spelled out the guarantee contained in these Amendments, and provided for serious penalties against state officers, and private persons as well, for violating these rights. In the limited time at my disposal, I do not feel that it is worth while to go into the history and content of those measures. I know that the able speakers on this morning's program have explored them thoroughly and given you the benefit of their truly scholarly observations.

It is enough for the present to say that even before the last of the statutes was enacted in 1875, Supreme Court decisions interpreting the three amendments began to whittle away the federal protective power assumed by Congress in the enforcement acts. The Fourteenth Amendment received its first Supreme Court interpretation in 1873 in the Slaughterhouse cases. A divided court narrowed the protection of the amendment to rights arising from federal citizenship, and held that most personal rights, inherent in that different kind of citizenship known as state citizenship, were not "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States" and were thus not

protected by the amendment. Similar interpretations followed, restricting the scope of the amendments and declaring unconstitutional many sections of the five "enforcement" measures.

The Civil Rights cases in 1883, virtually sounded the death knell of the statutes. In holding unconstitutional the Act of 1875, which forbade discrimination in railroads, inns, and places of public amusement, Mr. Justice Bradley, speaking for the majority, held that although the Fourteenth Amendment forbade the States to discriminate, it did not empower the Federal Government to enact protective legislation against private persons and that corrective legislation must be addressed to states or their officials. "Civil Rights," he said, "such as are guaranteed by the Constitution against state aggression, cannot be impaired by the wrongful acts of individuals unsupported by State authority." Thus, the full enjoyment of the public places enumerated in the statute, since it was not a privilege or immunity of national citizenship, could not be guaranteed by enactment of Congress against violation by private persons. Congress by 1910 repealed practically all the legislation which the court had not held unconstitutional, and today we have on the statute books, mere fragments of the original acts.

The most important "fragments" surviving are two Sections, 51 and 52, of Title 18 of the U. S. Code, which deal respectively with conspiring to harm citizens in the exercise of federally-secured rights and with depriving persons of civil rights under color of law. These two relics of the earlier statutes--and an anti-peonage section

(18 U.S.C. 443, 444) are today the sole authority under which the Department of Justice can take action for civil rights violations.

I feel that taking the time to quote these two sections of the Code will serve to give you a clearer picture of the limits of Federal jurisdiction. Section 51 of Title 18 provides:

> Conspiracy to injure persons in exercise of civil rights. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

The criminal conspiracy aimed at in this section is one which injures or oppresses citizens--not aliens--in the exercise of federally-secured rights and it has been held that the deprivation of rights must be the purpose of the conspiracy--not an incidental consequence.

Under such decisions as the Slaughterhouse cases--decisions which still represent the law of the land--the right to life, liberty and property guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment are rights federally-secured against state action only. They are not federally-secured against the actions of private persons. Consequently, the deprivation of these rights is not prohibited by Section 51.

Thus, the field in which Section 51 may operate is severely limited. Ordinarily it cannot reach the mob activity of private individuals except where they act in concert with officers of the law. In fact, because the Constitution deals primarily with relationships between the individual and his government, rights secured by the

Constitution against private individuals are so few in number that the usefulness of Section 51 is confined mainly to protection against abuse by state and federal officials.

Among the rights which the courts have held protected by Section 51 against criminal conspiracy and aggressiveness by private individuals as well as public officials are the rights to be free from involuntary servitude, to be protected in the execution and enforcement of Federal judicial decrees, to make homestead entries, to be a witness in the Federal courts, to run for federal office, to hold a federal office and exercise its functions, to protection from violence while in the custody of Federal authorities, to aid in the execution of Federal laws by informing Federal officers of violations of law, to a speedy and fair trial when under Federal indictment, to have access to the Federal courts, and the right of a properly qualified voter to vote for a Federal officer and to have that vote counted as cast.

It is only for the deprivation of these rights that Section 51 may be invoked against private persons acting in concert with other persons. The situation is best summed up by Cushman in his recent book, Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties. At p. 45, he says:

"Broadly speaking it is the State and not the federal government which can prevent this kind of abuse," -- referring to private violation of civil liberties. "No individual can possibly violate the federal Bill of Rights, which begins with the words: 'Congress shall make no law', and has been held to restrict only the federal government. Nor can an individual violate the 14th Amendment which clearly says 'no state' shall do the things forbidden."

To put it another way private citizens cannot invade the guarantees contained in the Bill of Rights because they are not clothed with any federal authority which they could misuse to bring about such an invasion. Nor can they invade such guarantees contained in the 14th and 15th Amendments as the right to enjoy the privileges and immunities of United States citizens; the right not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; the right to equal protection of state laws; the right to vote without abridgment on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; because private persons cannot wield state powers.

The opinion in United States v. Harris, 106 U.S. 629, decided in 1882 but still the law in such situations - sets out the specific objection to the application of Section 51 in mob violence cases. There a mob had taken persons from the custody of a State Sheriff. It was charged that this action of private individuals was in furtherance of a conspiracy to deprive the victims of the equal protection of state laws. The court, in finding no federal jurisdiction, held:

"When the State has been guilty of no violation of its (the Fourteenth Amendment's) provisions; when it has not made or enforced any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; when no one of its departments has deprived any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denied to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; when, on the contrary, the laws of the state, as enacted by its

legislative, and construed by its judicial, and administered by its executive departments, recognize and protect the rights of all persons, the Amendment imposes no duty and confers no power on Congress."

Thus it is that Section 51 is a useless weapon in lynching or other mob violence cases unless we can show that private persons conspired with Federal or State officers to invade rights which are guaranteed against abuse by federal or state governments or their agents, and that the conspiracy entailed the perverting of the official power of its officer members.

We secured indictments under Section 51, as well as 52, in the pending Minden, Louisiana, case on these grounds. You will recall that there, jail authorities turned two youths over to a waiting mob, which lynched one and left the other for dead after a brutal beating. Had the lynching taken place without the officers being involved, we would have had no case under 51.

Under Section 51 a group or rights created by federal statutes is also protected. In recent years legislation has extended benefits and rights to many classes of persons, and these rights being federally secured are within the purview of Section 51. The Social Security and Wages and Hours Laws are examples of these laws conferring special benefits on qualified persons. Labor now has under certain conditions set out in the Wagner Act a federally-secured right to organize for collective bargaining, and additional rights under the Fair Labor Standard Act. Veterans are accorded certain rights to reemployment, education, and unemployment benefits under the Selective Service Act and other statutes. All of these rights are secured against private as well as official depredation.

Despite this extension of the coverage of Section 51 it is nevertheless clear that the statute is not an effective instrument of criminal law enforcement and our authority to act under it is meager and hedged with technicalities. Certainly it is not the powerful weapon with which to combat the serious situation which exists in the Civil Rights field today.

Let us now turn to Section 52 of Title 18. This is the statute under which we prosecute for violations of the numerically greater number of constitutional guarantees, — the Bill of Rights and the 14th and 15th Amendments, as well. It reads as follows:

> Depriving citizens of civil rights under color of State laws. Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State, Territory, or District of the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

This is the Department of Justice's authority for prosecuting anyone who, clothed with state or federal office or power, wilfully misuses his office or power to deprive any individual of the rights secured to him by the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment into which the Supreme Court has read most of the Bill. This is the federal weapon that empowers the United States Government to act against those officials who deprive any person of such liberties as freedom from physical restraint; freedom of speech, religion and press; freedom to assemble peaceably; to petition the Government; to acquire and use

knowledge; to pursue a lawful calling; to establish a home; and to move freely from state to state.

It is the federal weapon for the exaction of justice where local officials have denied any person due process of law — that is, the right to a real (not a sham or pretended)hearing; the right to real counsel in a criminal prosecution; the right to a jury from which members of the defendant's race have not been purposely or systematically excluded. In short, it is the federal weapon against a local tyrant who sets himself above the law and substitutes a "kangaroo court" for orderly processes of law.

May I point out, however, that the two kinds of unlawful deeds definitely denied by the statute are first, the wilful subjection of an inhabitant (not only a citizen as in Section 51) under color of law to the deprivation of federally-secured rights, and secondly, the wilful subjection of an inhabitant under color of law to discriminatory pains and punishments because of race, color or alienage.

The weakness, the very thin thread of law, lies in the fact that violence committed by mobs is not included in the above statute unless we can, as I have pointed out, prove that an officer in some way took a part in the mob action.

The possibility of effective action under this 80-year old statute was considerably diminished by the Supreme Court holding in Screws v. United States, (325 U.S. 91) in 1945. The Civil Rights Section had obtained a conviction under Section 52 against a Georgia sheriff and his two deputies who had brutally murdered a prisoner whom they had arrested on a false charge. Despite the inadequacy of a misdemeanor

penalty for such a crime, Section 52 was the only statute under which they could be prosecuted. The Supreme Court, as you may recall, reversed the conviction in one of the longest reported cases of recent years, in which four separate opinions were rendered and in no one of which did more than four judges agree. A majority of the Court interpreted the word "Wilful" in Section 52 to mean that a state officer at the time he deprives another of a federally-secured right must have more than a general bad purpose or evil intent to do wrong. He must have at the time he commits the offense, the clear purpose of depriving his victim of a specific federal right, that is, a right which has been made specific either by "the express terms of the Constitution or laws of the United States or the decisions interpreting them." The trial jury must be charged on the element of wilfulness and it must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused had the purpose of wilfully depriving the victim of the specific right in issue.

The uncertainty caused by the Court's interpretation of the Statute has placed great obstacles in the way of the Federal prosecutor, and he can no longer undertake a prosecution for violation of this Section with any degree of confidence, no matter how heinous is the offensive conduct charged, for the very reason that the government must carry the burden of proving that the act was committed specifically for the purpose of denying the victim a federal right.

I have described to you the limits of our authority and the difficulties we face in our efforts to make constitutional rights a real and meaningful incident of American citizenship. Upon the Civil Rights

Section of the Criminal Division falls the task of establishing and reviving these imperfect Civil Rights statutes as effective instruments for the safeguarding of civil liberties. Before the establishment of this Section in 1939 by the then Attorney General (now Mr. Justice) Murphy, Section 52 had gathered dust -- until 1940 there were only two reported cases under this neglected and forgotten statute. It was not until the Screws decision in 1945 that the constitutionality of this 80-year old statute was passed upon. Section 51 was practically a dead letter, and was rarely invoked except in occasional election fraud matters.

Seven years of vigorous prosecution under these statutes, principally in police brutality, election fraud and peonage cases, have resulted in placing a substantial body of case law on the books. Since its inception, the Section has received almost 70,000 complaints of so-called civil liberties violations, the majority of which make clear the many misconceptions which the general public shares as to the scope of our powers, and even as to the meaning of civil rights. Of these complaints, close to 13,000 could be considered in some way to offer a possibility, however remote, that a federally-secured right was involved, but subsequent inquiry revealed in most of these instances that full-scale investigation was unwarranted. Over 850 complaints have been investigated, 157 alone in the four-month period ending November 1, 1946. Investigations frequently disclose that no violation of the statutes has been committed. The Section has undertaken 178 prosecutions, resulting in the conviction of 130 defendants. In the eight cases

prosecuted in the quarter year ending last November, three convictions were obtained. There are now four cases awaiting trial or appeal involving 16 defendants.

When baldly compared with figures showing percentage of convictions for other federal crimes, these statistics, I will grant, are not impressive. But it must be remembered that we are not prosecuting thieves, narcotic peddlers, bank robbers or any of the common run of criminals. Our defendants are often police or other public officials -- they are always neighbors of the jurors who try them for conduct which the law says is reprehensible but for which local prejudices and sympathies often find a ready apology. We always face the delicate task of convincing a jury that the defendant before the bar, a neighbor of theirs, should be sent to jail because he has oppressed someone who is a member of an unpopular or unorthodox group in the community.

Add to this the narrowness of the law under which we are permitted to operate, and it becomes apparent that each case is still a test of law just as it is a test of our power to gain a conviction. Even when it is found that there is no federal jurisdiction, we render every possible assistance to the state and local authorities. If we can get the state government to act, the protection of civil rights has gained a greater and sounder victory. This is so, partly because of the more adequate penalties which may be imposed. Section 52 is merely a misdemeanor, with maximum penalties of a $1,000 fine or one year in prison, or both, a trivial punishment indeed for the grievous assaults, and even murders, we so often find in these cases. For example, consider

the case of Tom Crews, a Florida town marshal, who beat a prisoner brutally and forced him to jump into a river where the victim drowned. We succeeded in convicting Crews and he received the maximum sentence under Section 52. This conviction is now on appeal, as are those of Jack Pullen, a Texas Sheriff, and three local officers who illegally arrested and beat two victims. Under the present law, the punishment does not fit the crime--and in these cases, the crimes were particularly brutal.

In addition to the awkwardness of our statutes and the lightness of their penalties, an additional reason presents itself for getting local governments whenever possible to take the initiative in civil rights violations. Mob violence or any attack upon basic rights should be a local problem of primary concern to local citizens, to be handled in the community in which it occurs by local officers. The Founding Fathers left the protection of basic freedoms where it already was--with the state and local governments--and their judgment was essentially sound. The essence of justice is the exercise of community responsibility. Yet where local authority neglects or fails to act, the Federal government should--and must--have the power and authority to act vigorously in the District where the offense is committed.

We have no desire to assume jurisdiction over local affairs nor to interfere with local criminal administration, but where the community fails to meet its obligation to afford just and equal protection of the laws to its every individual member, that individual has--and should

have--the right to look to his Federal Government for protection of himself and his neighbors.

There is every indication that a substantial public opinion supports this conclusion. That goes as well for the South as for the North. In a recent editorial on the six lynchings and 17 attempted lynchings in 1946, as set out in the recent Tuskegee report, the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution had this to say:

"The absolute failure of the states to deter or convict those responsible for the 1946 outrages seem prima facie evidence that there is a need for Federal legislation."

I mention this as one example of the many expressions of opinion which daily come to our attention - of the growing realization that bigotry, hatred, intolerance, with the violence and lawlessness they engender, have no place in our national life and we cannot stand by helplessly to let their seeds find fertile ground. Perhaps intolerance cannot be legislated out of existence but we can and should legislate to punish those acts of violence that intolerance breeds. It is not expected that even new legislation will prove a panacea for grave social maladjustment, but it should serve as a deterrent to unbridled lawlessness and add a much needed weapon to the forces of law, decency and justice.

Lecture 1947
[Nat'l Lawyers Guild]

January 29, 1947

22-13-25

My dear Sir;

Enclosed is my memorandum for the expence of a round trip to Washington, D. C. in order to speak at your conference January 25, 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Robert W. Kenny
President, National Conference on Civil Rights
902 20th Street Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

902 TWENTIETH STREET, N. W.
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LOUIS F. McCABE, Pennsylvania


February 6, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-27-2

Pursuant to your letter of January 29th, we are pleased to enclose a check in the amount of $35.68.

We are indeed grateful for the splendid talk which you delivered at the January 25th Conference. Your participation in the Conference went a long way toward making it worthwhile and successful, as so many of the attendants have advised us. We are certain that your efforts, together with those of the other speakers, constituted a genuine contribution in the fight to secure adequate protection of civil rights.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Tannen cc

Harold Tannen
for the Conference Comm.

HT/cc

enc.

uopwa 27

# NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

NATIONAL OFFICE
307 LENOX AVENUE, Room 204
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112

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MOnument 2-4535

*President*
MAX YERGAN

*Executive Secretary*
REVELS CAYTON

*Treasurer*
C. LeBRON SIMMONS

February 14, 1947

22-10-3

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York City

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In recognition of your unparalleled achievements and your continued militant struggles on behalf of the Negro people of the United States, and the oppressed peoples of the world, we the members of the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress wish to honor you at a banquet.

The banquet will be held at your convenience, in one of the leading hotels of our City. A suggested date is April 11th. If this does not fit into your schedule, please let us know what date is most convenient so we can start immediately with our plans to make this affair worthy of the contributions you have made, not only to the Negro people, but to the peoples of the world.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

MANHATTAN COUNCIL
of
NATIONAL NEGRO
CONGRESS

Audley Moore dew

Audley Moore,
Executive Director

AM:dew

National Negro Congress

22-1-15

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JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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DR W E B DUBOIS=

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DEAR SIR THE CHICAGO COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU ON YOUR BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY. WE ARE PROUD TO SALUTE YOU AS OUR MOST OUTSTANDING SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN OF TODAY. SINCERELY

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# NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

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February 28th, 1947

22-1-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
Wilkie Building
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

As the militancy of the struggle for Negro freedom and the rights of man assumes the evergrowing character of allied strength and potent action, the officers of the National Negro Congress takes occasion on behalf of our membership to extend ardent wishes for enduring happiness to you during the month marking your birth.

Your efforts of over six decades has toughened the timber and heightened the fighting spirit of man's might against forces attempting to oppress him, and it is good that in these days there is you leading united forces onward to full citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

Edward E. Strong
Organizational Secretary

EES:SS
uopwa
19-102

DEATH BLOW

TO JIM CROW

# NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

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March 28,1947

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22-26-54

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
4809 Indiana Avenue
C/O Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A group of liberal and progressive individuals and organizations in Chicago, including: Dr. John DeBoer, of the PCA; Professor J.J. Zmrhal, of the American Slav Congress; Dr. Maude Slye, of the University of Chicago; Irene Cheronis, of the Greek American Council and others, are aroused over the policy of our Government's indecent haste in evolving a policy that amounts to an open declaration of war against the Soviet Union.

We refer, of course, to the Administration's determination to float a loan or gift of 400 million dollars to Greece and Turkey to "stop the tide of communism" in Europe and the Middle East.

This committee is planning a rally on Sunday, April 13, at the Chicago Coliseum. This rally will be the Chicago action similar to the Madison Square Garden meeting on next Monday in New York, at which Henry A. Wallace will be the main speaker.

In discussing the list of speakers, who include tentatively: Senator Murray, former Mayor LaGuardia, R.J. Thomas, we reminded the committee that no people has more to lose in the pursuance of this policy than the Negro people, and that we, therefore, wanted an internationally known Negro speaker to appear on the program. Because most of the members of our committee know of your outstanding leadership in the field of foreign affairs, there was enthusiastic agreement, to have us try to get you to come.

We shall be appreciative of five minutes of your busy schedule sometime today prior to the forum meeting at which you are scheduled to speak, to discuss this matter personally with

you. We want to do this because we are well aware of the physical strain that has been put upon you during the last few months.

Alice Barrows, of the I.C.C. group in PCA, asked us to express to you her deep interest in having you appear.

Sincerely yours,

John Gray

John Gray
Executive Secretary, Chicago Council
Natl. Negro Congress.

George B. Murphy Jr.

George B. Murphy Jr.
Natl. Adjutant, United Negro and
Allied Veterans of America.

22-26-55

1 April 1947

22-26-56

My dear Mr. Gray:

I have changed my mind about coming to Chicago April thirteenth. After having received a letter from Miss Barrows in addition to your letter I wired her saying that I would come and am writing her to that effect.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John Gray
National Negro Congress
4619 South Parkway, Room 4
Chicago 15, Illinois

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October 21, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

22-13-63

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

If it is at all possible, would you please send us a copy of the brief or statement and supporting data on discrimination against Negroes in the U. S. that the N.A.A.C.P. is planning to present to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Also, would you advise us if copies of this statement in its original or revised form will be made available to the general public.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Grabill

Jean Grabill
Librarian

g/

# NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 BROADWAY CHelsea 3-1838 NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

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AFFILIATES IN 54 CITIES IN 27 STATES


22-19-34

20
October
1947

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of October 16. We would be pleased to receive the summary article of the N.A.A.C.P. petition recently presented to the United Nations.

From all the comments which have come my way, the presentation of the petition is being hailed by everyone as the most strategic move taken in the field of race relations within recent times. I venture the prediction that the effects of this powerful, history-making document will reshape the thoughts and actions of every American who is in a position to make democracy a living force in America and throughout the world.

With every good wish for your continued success, I am

Cordially yours,

Dutton Ferguson
Editor
OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

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[National Urban League]

October 27, 1947

Dr. Warren Banner
Director of Research
National Urban League
1133 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Banner:

We are working on a project concerning the discrimination against Negroes in special areas of American society and are greatly in need of data on definite incidents that have occurred in specific instances. In this connection, we would appreciate your sending us whatever information you can furnish us--pamphlets, mimeographed data, lists, notes on particular occurrences, personal reports of such matters, etc.--in regard to the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| recreation parks | public drinking fountains |
| lecture and concert halls | public comfort facilities |
| stores | public conveyances--buses,etc. |
| restaurants | public courtesy |
| treatment of women | taxation |
| courts | medical service |
| property holding and rental | treatment in newspapers |
| public and private charity, | movies |
| securing of licenses | use of beaches |
| use of playgrounds | zoning of property and land |
| contests of all kinds | insurance |
| use of museums | law suits |

We realize this may seem like a large order, but if you will be good enough to merely send whatever material you have already [redacted] on hand, that will be a great help. Since we are rushed for time, we would appreciate your letting us hear from you at your very earliest convenience.

Thanking you for your courtesy and cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

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FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y. Telephones: CHelsea 3-1838-39-40 Room 826

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WARREN M. BANNER
*Director*

J. HARVEY KERNS
*Assistant Director*

October
28th
1947

22-4-17

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Your request of October 27 is, indeed, as you have stated--"a large order". I am sorry that it will not be possible to send you the material that you wish since whatever we do have that might be of value is file data and must be used here in the office. If you can assign someone to come here and spend a little time, we shall be pleased to place our files at his disposal so that he may go through them for such itmms as would contain the facts that you are seeking.

Please be assured of our earnest desire to cooperate in the job which you are undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

Warren M. Banner

WMB/y

Warren M. Banner, Director
Research and Community Projects

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[NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE-K.C.]

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Affiliated with NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE for Social Service Among Negroes

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
Mrs. Dorothy H. Davis, Director

41

April 10, 1947

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-4-18

The Exhibit of Portraits of Outstanding Americans of Negro Origin, which is travelling under the auspices of Harmon Foundation, will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, during the month of May under the joint sponsorship of the Urban League of Kansas City and Carver Neighborhood Center.

In addition to the portraits, of which yours is one, we plan to include clippings, pictures, pamphlets, books, awards and other items of interest, especially three-dimensional ones. We believe that these articles denoting the success which the persons have attained, will make each portrait more meaningful to persons who view the exhibit.

Would it be possible for you to lend us any badge or pass which you had for the San Francisco Conference?

You would know better than we what would be of interest, and also what you could spare for such an exhibit. All articles will be in cases, and clippings and papers will be under glass so they will not be handled. We plan to use the utmost care while the property is in our custody, so it will be returned without damage. However, wherever you have duplicates of anything, we would prefer using them. We would not want to risk anything of great sentimental value which would be irreplaceable or anything of high monetary value.

Whatever you can send will be greatly appreciated by the Committee on Arrangements.

Yours very truly,

Dorothy H. Davis

Dorothy H. Davis

DHD:mje

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MILWAUKEE URBAN LEAGUE
FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

Corner N. 9th and W. Vine Streets
MILWAUKEE 5, WISCONSIN
Telephone COncord 1970

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August 12, 1947

22-27-16

Mr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D
Director Special Research
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am interested in planning a series of institutes on Consumers' Education and forums during the year here and would like very much to have you as one of our speakers.

Would you please be kind enough to tell me what your fee is for lecturing and what time during the year 1947-48 that you will be near the city of Milwaukee.

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely yours,

Erma Clardy

Erma Clardy
Neighborhood Secretary

EC/mt

FINANCED BY MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY FUND

22-27-17

21 Au ust 1947

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of August 12th may I say that I am speaking at the University of Chicago on November 28th. I might arrange to speak for you the following week. My fee would be $150.00 out of which I would pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Erma Clardy
Neighborhood Secretary
Milwaukee Urban League
Corner N. 9th and W. Vine Streets
Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin

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Executive Secretary

October 3, 1947

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-22-18

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

In answer to your letter of August 21, 1947, may I say that unfortunately the Milwaukee Urban League is unable to finance a lecture by you during the month of November because of the fact that our Annual Meeting will take place either in the month of November of December. However, I shall be very happy to have you speak if it can possibly be arranged sometime during the year.

I am hoping that we can co-sponsor you with one or two other organizations in the community.

Thank you for your most kind and prompt reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Erma Clardy

Erma Clardy
Neighborhood Secretary

EC/mt

FINANCED BY MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY FUND

# URBAN LEAGUE OF GREATER NEW YORK, Inc.

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12-12-36

Sorry

December 4, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
and Information
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

(WEB)

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the Forum Committee, I am writing to request that you address the first meeting of the current forum series.

These forums are sponsored by a group of civic and community organizations who have come together under the guidance of the Urban League to study and discuss issues vitally affecting our neighborhood. The group has decided to begin the current session with a discussion of Civil Rights. We would, therefore, like to have you speak to the group about the Statement on the Denials of Human Rights to Minorities submitted to the United Nations by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, January 18, at 4 P. M. at the Stuyvesant Community Center, 265 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

We are asking Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander to share the program with you since we plan to include a discussion of the report of the President's Civil Rights Commission.

We hope that we may have a favorable reply from you in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

Lillian Lampkin

Lillian Lampkin
Supervisor of Group Work

December 12, 1947

Miss Lillian Lampkin
Supervisor of Group Work
Urban League of Greater New York, Inc.
105 Fleet Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Miss Lampkin: In reply to your letter of the 4th concerning the possibility of Dr. DuBois speaking for your group, I have finally contacted the Doctor. Unfortunately, he has just returned from an extended tour of the Middle West and, with his other matters claiming so much of his time and attention, he regrets that he will be unable to appear for your organization at this time.

Thanking you for your interest and courtesy, and with hopes that Dr. DuBois may be in a position to serve you at another time, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

December 5, 1947

Miss Lillian Lampkin
Urban League of
Greater New York, Inc.
105 Fleet Place
Brooklyn 1, New York

Dear Miss Lampkin:

Your letter of December 4, has come during Dr. Du Bois' absence from the city, on a lecture tour that will keep him away until the middle of the month. However, I shall bring your communication to his attention as soon as he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

[NATIONAL Urban League of St. Louis]

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
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1201

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W E B DUBOIS=

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ARE YOU AVAILABLE TO SPEAK AT ST LOUIS PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA ONE WORLD RALLY WITH ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT ON APRIL 30TH ANSWER BY WIRE=

:CHESTER E STOVALL URBAN LEAGUE 3017 DELMAR.

30 3017.

22-27-20

MEMBER OF
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FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

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April 18, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
National Office, N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

22-27-21

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We regret that the St. Louis PCA organization in just getting started is not in position at this time to bring you to St. Louis. I have delayed answering your telegram in that I thought we could make some financial arrangements.

Mrs. Fannie Cook, temporary chairman, and other members of our Steering Committee wish that I also express their regrets, but they hope that during the summer or early fall we will be able to secure you as our guest speaker.

With the very best wishes to you and the N. A. A. C. P. staff, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Chester E. Stovall

Chester E. Stovall
Director, Industrial Relations

CES:B

WEST BADEN COLLEGE
WEST BADEN SPRINGS
INDIANA

Aug. 25, 1947

Mr. Rachel Davis- Du Bois,
Intercultural Education Workshop
204 East 18th Street
New York, 3, N.Y.

22-3-7

Dear Sir,

I am very much interested in the History and Progress of the Negro Race, and I was wondering if, perhaps, you could help me. I am interested in everything dealing with the Negro, but at the present time I am specifically concerned with the Negro and Education, and also The Negro and Communism, and the Negro and Labor. If you could help me out with any literature, or bibliography that would reveal authoritative information, I would be most appreciative. We have a rather good collection of books dealing with the Negro Race, but I have been having real difficulty in finding information on the above mentioned topics. Perhaps someday I shall be able to repay your kindness. I pray that God may every bless you and your work.

Sincerely Yours,

J. Hamilton Neale S.J.

J. Hamilton Neale S.J.

23 September 1947

My dear Sir:

August 25th you sent to Mrs. Rachel Du Bois a letter of request. Mrs. Du Bois and I are not related, but she has asked me to answer this letter. I would refer you to Myrdal The American Dilemma; Charles Wesley, Negro and Labor, published by the Vanguard Press; Spero and Harris The Negro Worker and Du Bois The World and Africa and Color and Democracy. You will find abundant in bibliographies in Myrdal.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. Hamilton Neale S. J.
West Baden College
West Baden Springs
Indiana

# NEGRO DIGEST

5125 SOUTH CALUMET AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS
Telephone: OAKland 4282

Smythe

November 4, 1947

22-19-05

Dear Mr. Smythe: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 30. We find, however, that we will not be able to use any material on the petition recently presented to the United Nations by the N.A.A.C.P.

Sincerely yours,

Ben Burns
Executive Editor

BB:hr

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

# NEGRO DIGEST

8125 SOUTH CALUMET AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS
Telephone: OAKland 4282

November 10, 1947

22-10-1

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
"The Winds of Time"
Chicago Defender
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Here is your advance copy of December NEGRO DIGEST from which advance proofs have already been sent you.

You'll especially enjoy "Black Devil" by Thelma Pearson on Page seven.

With our best wishes for your greater reading enjoyment,

Cordially yours,

J. Unis Pressley

J. Unis Pressley
Promotion Manager

JUP/nl

November 20, 1947

Mr. J. Unis Pressley
Promotion Manager
Negro Digest
5125 South Calumet Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Pressley:

Please accept my thanks for the advanced copy of Negro Digest, which has just arrived.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:lm

3421 HIGHWOOD DRIVE, SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 20, D. C.

May 17, 1947

22-15-16

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

When I had the privilege of meeting you after your very stimulating lecture the other evening, you asked me to write you briefly concerning our interest editing a one-volume Encyclopedia of the Negro. As you know, we have obtained the agreement of the Philosophical Library to publish such a work under our editorship, provided it will not conflict with your larger undertaking.

In the statement which I previously sent you through Dr. Logan, I indicated that such publication was dependent upon the actual cooperation of the Board of Directors of the Encyclopedia of the Negro in our undertaking. This was an error on my part, for it can be published without your cooperation, provided you do not feel that it will conflict with your project. I hasten to add, however, that both Mr. Plumb and I hope most sincerely that we will have the cooperation of your group.

I am a good friend of several members of the staff of Howard University, including Drs. Rayford W. Logan and Franklin Frazier, and also of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now in New York, and of Dr. Abram L. Harris, of the University of Chicago. In my native country, Germany, I was executive director of the Labor Office for Upper Bavaria at Munich after having completed studies of law and economics at Heidelberg and several other universities. In this country, I am Fellow in European Labor Problems and social science analyst at the Library of Congress. A list of my major publications is enclosed.

My colleague in this undertaking, Milton M. Plumb, Jr., is the Information and Publications Officer of the Library of Congress. He has extensive experience as a writer and editor of various publications.

Our interest in bringing about the publication of an Encyclopedia of the Negro is based upon our belief in the value of such a work as a contribution to the struggle for justice and humanitarian rights.

Sincerely yours,

Otto Neuburger

Otto Neuburger

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Dir.
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
New York, N.Y.

[Encl.]

# LIST OF MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

22-15-17

**Published in the U. S.:**

| Title | Publisher | Date of Publication |
|---|---|---|
| A Guide to the official publications of Chile | Library of Congress | 1947 (May) |
| German-English Dictionary of German Administrative Terms | War Department Pamphlet No. 31-169 | 1944, July |
| Official Publications of Present-Day Germany. With an outline of the governmental structure of Germany | Library of Congress 2nd edition | 1942 1944 |
| The Administration of Short-Time Benefits in Germany | Committee on Social Security | 1938 |

**Published in Germany:**

| Title | English translation | Date of Publication |
|---|---|---|
| Praktikum der Arbeitsvermittlung (in 2 Bänden) | Practical handbook on employment service(in 2 vol.) | 1st ed.1927 2nd ed.1932(v.1) 1933(v.2) |
| Gemeinde und Arbeitsamt | Municipality and Labor Exchange | 1st ed. 1927 2nd ed. 1932 |
| Ausführlicher Kommentar zum Gesetz über Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. 3 Bd. | A comprehensive handbook on the Reich laws governing employment service and unemployment. 3 vols.and suppl. | Vol. I 1928 " II 1929 " III 1930 Suppl. 1931 |
| Der arbeitende Mensch | Synopsis of vocations in fiction | 1928 |
| Die Berufsberatung, ein Handwörterbuch | Handbook on vocational guidance | 1926 |
| Die Kurzarbeiterfürsorge | Relief for short-time workers | 1925 |
| Kommentar zur Reichsversorgung über Erwerbslosenfürsorge | Commentary on the Reich Laws concerning unemployment relief | 1st ed.1924 2nd ed.1925 |
| Die Produktive Erwerbslosenfürsorge Ueberblick und kritischer Ausblick | Productive Unemployment Relief | 1923 |
| Die Mode; ihre soziologischen und ökonomischen Grundlagen | Fashion; its sociological and economic basis | 1913 |

Encyl. Negro

22-15-15

29 August 1947

My dear Dr. Neuburger:

I am sorry to be so late in answering your letter of May 17th but it was a little difficult to know just what to say. Practically you are asking us after our ten years of special effort and a life time of research, to turn over to you without condition the use of the name under which we have incorporated the Encyclopaedia of the Negro; and to give permission to you to issue a book under and sundry your uncontrolled editorship.

That is asking too much and I am sure that the Board of Directors would not consent. If there could be some arrangement by which we would be represented directly on the editorial board with the right to be heard in all final decisions it is possible that something could be worked out.

As it is with all due respect to your experience and learning, you cannot know much about the intricate race problem in the United States, nor is that possible in the case of your associate. I am sorry not to be able to express greater hope for cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Otto Neuburger
3421 Highwood Drive, Southwest
Washington 20, D. C.

# NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

INCORPORATED

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-0233 • 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Labor'i
send info

December 10, 1947

Dear Friend:

We think you will find especially interesting and useful two articles on selected aspects of the struggle for Negro democratic rights which appear in the November issue of POLITICAL AFFAIRS. They are:

1. Build the United Negro People's Movement, by Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist Councilman in the City of New York; and

2. The Trade Unions and the Negro Workers, by John Williamson, National Labor Secretary of the Communist Party.

A copy of the November issue of the magazine is being sent you at the suggestion of Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson.

We invite your comments on the two articles listed above.

Very truly yours,

NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS

Joseph Felshin, Pres.

uopwa #18

[New Masses]

2 January 1947

22-237

My dear Mr. North:

Pursuing my letter of December 13th and your reply, I think it might be well to write the six articles in just the order in which they were set down in that letter, beginning with the article on Jan Smuts. If you have any suggestions as to a different order, I shall be glad to follow them. Will you kindly let me know at just what date you will want these various articles?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Joseph North
New Masses
104 East 9th Street
New York City

NEW MASSES

104 East 9th Street • New York 3, N. Y. GRamercy 3-5146

Editor: JOSEPH NORTH. Associate Editors: FREDERICK V. FIELD, BARBARA GILES, HERBERT GOLDFRANK (on leave with armed forces) A. B. MAGIL, VIRGINIA SHULL, JOHN STUART. Washington Editor: VIRGINIA GARDNER. West Coast Editor: MARJORIE DE ARMAND. Literary Editor: ISIDOR SCHNEIDER: Film, JOSEPH FOSTER: Drama, MATT WAYNE: Art, MOSES SOYER: Music, FREDERIC EWEN: Dance, FRANCIS STEUBEN. Editorial Assistant: BETTY MILLARD. Business Manager: LOTTIE GORDON. Field Director: DORETTA TARMON. Advertising Manager: GERTRUDE CHASE.

March 3, 1947

22-23-6

Dear W.E.B. DuBois:

As per agreement we are enclosing a check for $36.00 for your article in the March 4th issue at the rate of $.02 a word. The article was approximately 1800 words.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Kaye

Paul Kaye
Business Manager

pk:rt
encl.
an gny/cio

22-24-51

New Republic

40 EAST 49 STREET NEW YORK 17 N Y

*Michael Straight*, PUBLISHER

August 4, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks for giving us the opportunity of reading your article "The Problem of a Third Party in 1948." It was given very careful consideration by the editorial board, and we regret that we are unable to use it.

Please keep us in mind when you write future articles.

Sincerely,

Frank K. Kelly

Frank K. Kelly
Assistant Editor

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

Arthur M Petition - PAGE 30


# New Republic

NOVEMBER 17, 1947


32-39-58

## PERRY: UNKNOWN LORD OF THE PRESS

By THOMAS WHITESIDE

## JEWISH DP's IN THE CINEMA CITY

By HENRY WALLACE

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS REPORT

By JAMES R. NEWMAN

## THE ROME THAT SENATORS DON'T SEE

By MICHAEL STRAIGHT

## SALESMEN OF ANTI-SEMITISM

By BRUCE BLIVEN

15¢

New Republic

[New Republic]

November 24, 1947

Mr. Henry Wallace
The New Republic
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York

820-11

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Mr. Dombrowski, Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, wrote Dr. DuBois that you were desirous of receiving a copy of his column on Rillieux, which appeared in The Chicago Defender, October 25. I am enclosing a copy for your convenience.

Dr. DuBois is at present away on an extensive lecture tour, but I am sure he would want you to have this.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

Enclosure

[New Republic]

New Republic

40 EAST 49 STREET NEW YORK 17 N Y

Henry A. Wallace, EDITOR

December 12, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Mr. Wallace wanted me to thank you for your kindness in sending him a copy of the column on Rillieux by Dr. DuBois. He is very glad to have it.

Sincerely yours

Viola L. Scott

Viola L. Scott
Secretary to Mr. Wallace

vls.rls

1947

# THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

32 - 39-56

A FIFTEEN WEEK COURSE
BEGINNING SEPT. 27. $17.50
MONDAYS, 8:30-10:10 P.M.
SINGLE ADMISSION $1.80

## W. E. B. DU BOIS

*Chairman*

No problem presents a greater challenge to our American democracy than our attitude, theories, and practices in the field of race relations and treatment of minority groups. This course follows the main events of American history with special emphasis upon the influence which persons of Negro descent have had upon the thoughts and activities of this country and sheds new light on how our present attitudes and practices have developed.

---

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
66 WEST TWELFTH STREET • NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
GRamercy 7-8464

# THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN HISTORY

**W. E. B. DuBois**
**and guest lecturers**

The course begins with a survey and a general consideration of America's relations with Europe and Africa in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is followed by a study of the New World between 1400 and 1700 and the American Revolutionary War with England; a treatment of the economic, social and political development of the United States; the influence of slave labor and the Cotton Kingdom and the Civil War. Reconstruction is viewed as the struggle between democracy and Big Business in a South dominated by land monopoly and caste. There follows an inquiry into the part played by Negroes in the social and economic development of the nation during the 19th century, including the lives of men like Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington and the Negro as writer and subject in American literature. The development of capitalism and imperialism in the 20th century, covering both World Wars and the depression, is considered from the point of view of Negro workers and thinkers.

Bibliographical notes and references are furnished and special fields of investigation and further study indicated.

**W. E. B. DuBOIS**, Ph.D., Harvard. Director, Department of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Formerly, director and professor, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University; editor the Crisis; director of publications, NAACP. Special consultant, San Francisco Conference, 1945, representing NAACP. Editor, Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1933-1945. Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters; columnist, editorial writer. Author, Black Reconstruction; The World and Africa; Color and Democracy; Souls of Black Folk; others; over 1000 articles.

## GUEST LECTURERS

**ELLEN IRENE DIGGS**, Professor of Sociology, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland. Student of Latin American culture.

**ST. CLAIRE DRAKE**, Associate Professor of Anthropology and Sociology. Roosevelt College; author of Black Metropolis.

**JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN**, Professor of History, Howard University; author of From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes.

**E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER**, Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, Howard University; President of the American Sociological Society; author of The Negro Family in the United States.

**SHIRLEY GRAHAM**, Writer, lecturer; author of There Was Once a Slave: A Biography of Frederick Douglass.

**LORENZO J. GREENE**, Professor of History, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri; author of The Negro in Colonial New England.

**LUTHER P. JACKSON**, Professor and Chairman, Department of History, Virginia State College; author, Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia: 1830-1860.

**RAYFORD W. LOGAN**, Professor and Chairman, Department of History, Howard University; author, The Diplomatic Relations of the United States with Haiti: 1776-1891.

**CHARLES H. THOMPSON**, Dean, The Graduate School, and Professor of Education, Howard University; editor, The Journal of Negro Education.

# RELATED COURSES

**RACE AND RACIALISM** **Cedric Dover**

15 weeks. Fridays, 8:30-10:10 P.M. $17.50.

Beginning September 10. A world survey of the problem of "race and color," with emphasis on tension areas, set against a background of biological, psychological and socio-economic perspectives on "race" and racialism.

**RACE AND RELIGION IN AMERICAN LAW** **Will Maslow**

15 weeks. Tuesdays, 6:20-8:00 P.M. $17.50.

Beginning September 28. This course deals with the legal and administrative aspects of the problems confronting minority groups in America. The role of the state and federal governments, the influence of civic agencies and pressure groups, the possibilities of legislative relief and the problems of law enforcement are considered. The emphasis is on the social rather than the technical aspects of the law.

Sept. 28 Introduction: Racism in American life

Oct. 5 Discrimination against Orientals: a timorous Supreme Court

Oct. 12 Negro disenfranchment: the basic evil

Oct. 19 Security of the person: mob rule and fair trial

Oct. 26 Segregation: the separate but equal fallacy

Nov. 2 The Federal Civil Rights Law: the shield and the sword

Nov. 9 The war time FEPC: a study in frustration

Nov. 16 State FEPC Commissions: law as education

Nov. 23 Discrimination in education: the failure of voluntary action

Nov. 30 Discrimination in housing: the bounds in state action

Dec. 7 State Civil Rights Acts: the problem of enforcement

Dec. 14 Group defamation: how free can speech be?

Dec. 21 Religious liberty and the separation of Church and State: a continuing dilemma

Jan. 4 The private Attorney General: NAACP and CLSA

Jan. 11 The road ahead: implementing the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights

***ALSO THE FOLLOWING COURSES — for details consult the New School catalogue.***

AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION **Max Lerner**

8 sessions, every second Thursday, beg. Oct. 14, 8:15-9:55 P.M. ($10)

THE DEMOCRATIC DISCIPLINES **Eduard C. Lindeman**

7 weeks, Wednesdays, beg. Nov. 10, 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($8.75)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES **Leo M. Cherne**

8 sessions, every third Thursday, beg. Oct. 21, 8:15-9:55 P.M. ($10)

THE CHANGING WORLD: A WORLD VIEW OF THE PRESENT CRISIS OF CULTURES **Ralph E. Turner**

15 weeks, Fall and Spring, Tuesdays, beg. Sept. 28 and Feb. 8, 6:20-8:00 P.M. ($17.50)

AMERICAN ECONOMIC HISTORY **Felicia Johnson Deyrup**

15 weeks, Fall and Spring, Wednesdays, beg. Oct. 6 and Feb. 16, 6:20-8:00 P.M. ($17.50)

AMERICAN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT **Henry Bamford Parkes**

15 weeks, Fall and Spring, Mondays, beg. Sept. 27 and Feb. 7, 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($17.50)

THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY **Saul K. Padover**

15 weeks, Wednesdays, beg. Sept. 29, 6:20-8:00 P.M. ($17.50)

AMERICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT **John H. Ferguson**

15 weeks. Fall, Thursdays, beg. Sept. 30, 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($17.50)

AMERICAN FEDERALISM: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS **John H. Ferguson**

15 weeks. Spring, Thursdays, beg. Feb. 10, 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($17.50)

PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE: COUNTRY AND CITY **Kenneth Skelton**

15 weeks. Spring, Fridays, beg. Feb. 11, 6:20-8:00 P.M. ($17.50)

MODERN AMERICAN CULTURE AND PERSONALITY **Henry Elkin**

15 weeks. Spring, Thursdays, beg. Feb. 10, 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($17.50)

THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT **Adrienne Koch**

15 weeks. Fall and Spring, Tuesdays, beg. Sept. 28 and Feb. 8. Two sections, A. 10:30 A.M.-12:10 P.M.; B. 8:30-10:10 P.M. ($17.50)

[MARCH 21, 1947]

THREE COURSES

# *The Negro in America*

32-34-54

073-22-8241

***What is his status today?***

***What is his relation to other American minority problems?***

***What is his contribution to literature, art, science?***

**The New School for Social Research**
**66 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK 11**

**The problem of integrating peoples of diverse races and cultures into a single social order is one of the great problems of the modern world. The achievements and blunders within our own land are instructive for those who would learn. Accordingly, in three separate but related courses, the history and the present status of the Negro in the United States, his contributions to American economic, political, social and cultural life and the meaning of these developments for other minorities, for the American nation and for a cooperative world society, are analyzed by leading authorities in the field.**

## THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE

**Lawrence D. Reddick, Chairman**

**Guest lecturers, including Will Alexander, William H. Baldwin, Horace M. Bond, W. Montague Cobb, William H. Dean, Jr., W. E. B. DuBois, Clark Foreman, E. Franklin Frazier, Lester B. Granger, Reginald A. Johnson, Roi Ottley, Lawrence D. Reddick, Channing Tobias, Robert Weaver, Walter White.**

15 weeks. Fridays, 8:30-10:10 P.M. $15.
Beginning February 7.

I **Definitions**

Feb. 7 Conceptions of the Negro in the public mind
Feb. 14 Anthropological facts about the Negro
Feb. 21 Economic history of the Negro in the U. S.

II **Social organization and disorganization**

Feb. 28 The Negro family and delinquency
Mar. 7 Negro churches and fraternal orders
Mar. 14 Education, North and South
Mar. 21 Trends in leadership
Mar. 28 ~~Discussion meeting~~

III **Impacts on the Negro**

April 11 Migration
April 18 Modern industry and labor
April 25 World Wars I & II

Du Bois

IV **Social action and propaganda**

May 2 Negro press and public relations
May 9 Strategies and tactics
May 16 Trends and Prospects

## SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY: MINORITY GROUP RELATIONS — Alain Locke

15 weeks. Thursdays, 8:30-10:10 P.M. $15.

Spring term, beginning February 6. A comparative study of various minority group situations, and of the majority group reactions, attitudes, policies and programs involved. The analysis covers both the political and economic, as well as the psychological and social factors in majority-minority group relations, then proceeds to more detailed study of current issues of racial, ethnic, sectarian and cultural conflict.

Among the issues considered are: the problems of the American Negro and the American Indian; anti-Semitism and the Jewish question; colonialism and colonial peoples; sectarian and class cleavage and their attitudes; assimilation vs. cultural nativism in group relations; ethnic nationalism vs. cultural pluralism in domestic democracy; cultural pluralism vs. cosmopolitanism in international relations.

## THE NEGRO CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CULTURE

15 weeks. Spring term. Thursdays, 6:20-8:00 P.M. $15.

### NEGRO FOLK MUSIC — Edgar Rogie Clark

(5 lectures, beginning February 6)

Illustrated by recordings, musical performance, and examples at the piano. In this survey of the Negro's contribution to American music, attention is given to his cultural heritage and to the social and economic conditions that molded Negro music. The course traces the development from Africa to America—from chants to progressive songs. Topics include historical background, colonization, types of Negro folk music, Negro patterns and idioms, sources, interpreters and style, jazz, contemporary Negro music, synthetic and stereotype, finally the future of Negro music.

### THE NEGRO IN ART — Alain Locke

(5 lectures, beginning March 13)

Illustrated by lantern slides.

I Early Negro American artists: the problem of pioneering

II Tanner and his generation: the cosmopolitan vs. the racial in art

III Contemporary art of the Negro: nativism in American art and the Negro theme

IV Contemporary Negro artists: the problem of integration

V The ancestral African arts: their influence upon modern art and the American Negro artist.

**THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LITERATURE** **Sterling A. Brown**
**As character.** **Arthur P. Davis**

(5 lectures, beginning April 17)

The stereotypes of Negro life and character are classified and illustrated, tracing the treatment of Negro character from sentimentality (the plantation tradition and antislavery literature) and caricature (the minstrel show and comic books) to realism and naturalism. Parallels are indicated with the literary treatments of other minorities—the Irish in English literature, the Jew in world literature.

**As author.**

Folk literature, i.e., spirituals, worksongs, ballads, and blues; folk-tales and adages.

Poetry from Phillis Wheatley to Cullen, Hughes, Margaret Walker, et al.

Drama from the song-and-dance shows to Run Little Chillun and Native Son.

Fiction from Chestnutt to Richard Wright and Ann Petry.

**Single Admission, $1.80**

## Biographical Notes

**EDGAR ROGIE CLARK.** M.A., Columbia. Studied at Chicago Musical College and Julliard. Instructor in New York City School System. Formerly of "Carmen Jones" cast; radio and concert work; has collected, arranged and sung Negro folk music in lecture-recitals. Member, ASCAP. Compositions published by J. Fischer Bros., Ed. B. Marks, Music Product Corp., and Handy Bros. Music Co.; small works for piano, Voice in manuscript, Cantata, The Prodigal Son, for chorus and baritone. Edited Anthology of Negro Art Songs; "The Black Pan," a study of Negro folk music (in preparation); articles.

**ALAIN LOCKE.** Ph.D., Harvard; Rhodes Scholar. Head of philosophy department, Howard. Austin Teaching Fellow, Harvard, 1917-1918; visiting professor, Fisk, 1927; Wisconsin, 1946; inter-American exchange professor, Haiti, 1943. Member, Commission on International Education and Commission on Teaching Materials in Inter-Group Education of American Council on Education; member of board, Bureau for Intercultural Education. Contributing editor, Survey Graphic. Author, Race Contacts and Interracial Relations; The New Negro; The Negro in America; Negro Art: Past and Present; The Problem of Classification in Theory of Value; The Negro and His Music; The Negro in Art; Plays of Negro Life (with Montgomery Gregory); When Peoples Meet: A Study in Race and Culture Contacts (with Bernhard J. Stern); articles.

**LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK.** Ph.D., Chicago. Curator, Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature, New York Public Library; lecturer, department of history, College of the City of New York. Member, Committee on Negro Studies, American Council of Learned Societies. Assistant professor of history, Kentucky State College, 1933-35; Dillard University, 1935-38.

[New School for Social Research]

# The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

*New York,* April 21, 1947

22-26-40

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is just a note to remind you that we are looking forward to your appearance at the New School next Friday evening, April 25th. I am sure that you are well aware of the location of the New School, though you may not know that my class meets on the 5th floor in what is usually known as the West Dining Room. We begin at 8:30 and would like for you to speak for about 40 minutes after which there will be questions and comments.

Please feel free to say whatever you may wish to say about "Changing Trends in Negro Leadership;" however, I believe that we would want something of an historical approach with the major emphasis upon those more recent developments which have occurred during your lifetime. We are quite happy that you, as a participant-observer, will do the lecture for us.

Will see you Friday night.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
CURATOR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

LDR:ART

[New School]

13 May 1947

My dear Mr. Reddick:

I believe that you owe me $25 for my speech at the New School. I shall be glad to receive it at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-26

Mr. L.D. Reddick
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. NEW YORK 11
GRAMERCY 7-8464

May 15, 1947

22-23-21

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very late in apologizing that I couldn't welcome you personally at the New School when you addressed Dr. Reddick's groupe. I had a lecture of my own and had to leave the building before you arrived.

Since I could not do it personally I want to express in writing our sincere thanks for your cooperation in what seems to me to have been a significant and successful course.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Hans Simons

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City

[New School]

# The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

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135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

*New York,* May 13, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Next fall we will offer a course at the New School entitled, "A World View of the Negro Question." We would like very much for you to do two of the lectures on which you have already written at some length: "The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in the New World" for October 31 and "Imperialism and Colonialism" for November 7. These lectures will come at the usual time, 8:30 P. M. The honorarium will be $25. for each appearance or a total of $50. for the two talks. No manuscript will be required — not even by our publicity department

22-12-25

I surely trust that you will find it convenient to say yes.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
CURATOR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Research Department
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

LDR:RnT

[New School]

21 May 1947

Dear Mr. Reddick:

22-12-26

I have your letter of May 13th but am unable to make the promise. In the first place your honorarium is too small; and in the second place I am not sure that next fall I shall be taking any lectures. Thank you for thinking of me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. L.D. Reddick
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St NEW YORK 11
GRAMERCY 7-8464

Lectures, 1947

22-11-103

August 19, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is a copy of the leaflet describing the course "The World View of the Negro Question", in which you will take part.

Would you like to send us a list of people to whom copies of the leaflet should be sent? Could you yourself use additional copies?

Sincerely

Agnes de Lima

Agnes de Lima
Publicity Director

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Director of Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th St.,
New York, N. Y.

[New School]

22 September 1947

My dear Mr. Reddick:

I have received from the new school a pamphlet outlining lecturers on World View of the Negro Question. I find that I am listed among the guest lecturers. You will remember that I consented to lecture only if the fee was fifty dollars for each lecture, October 31st and November 11th. You promised to confirm this but you never have done so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick
135th Street Public Library
New York, New York

[New School for Social Research]

30 September 1947

35-1-114

Memorandum to the New School:

It seems to me of major importance that the question of social patterns should be studied in modern universities, not only with regard to the past, but also as touching the present. Social institutions and social patterns are continually being built up. They are being built up and modified more rapidly where there are centers of conflict; so that in the United States today it is important not only to find out so far as we can what culture patterns groups like Negroes, Indians, Europeans and Asiatics have contributed to the cultural complex of the nation, but also and particularly in cases of group conflict, what patterns are being built up today. This is of special importance as regards the American Negroes. They have been for a century or more building a sort of inner world by means of which they are able to survive and progress in the midst of various kinds of opposition and exclusion. That cultural world has changed in various ways in the past: Rapidly during Emancipation and Reconstruction; definitely since 1876; and is today in further process of change and evolution.

I am convinced that the methods used by Rachel Davis Du Bois in her cultural studies, festivals ans experiments form an important source of knowledge as the present formation of cultural patterns among the various groups in New York City, and in America in general. Indeed this kind of study, extended broadly over the world would lead, I am sure, to definite scientific knowledge.

I would suggest therefore that with this im mind, certain definite courses on the development of culture andintra-cultural relations be established at the New School and that students be directed toward studying of these phenomena, particularly in the experiments which Mrs. Du Bois is carrying on.

W. E. B. Du Bois

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45-1-89

[New School]

October 6, 1947

22-26-03

Dear Dr. Reddick:

You have suggested no subjects for my two lectures, or do you wish me to choose my own? Please let me know as soon as possible as I need time for preparation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Curator
Schomburg Collection
136Street Branch Public Library
136th Street near Lenox Avenue
New York City, New York

WEBD:lm

[New School]

# The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

*New York*, October 11, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-11-102

Though the Dean of the School of Politics got stuck with the Office of Military Government in Germany, I do now have the authorization of the New School to confirm my verbal agreement with you that your lecture fee will be $50. for each of two appearances.

As I suggested in my original letter to you last May 13, we should like very much for you to do:

(1) The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in the New World - October 31st and

(2) Imperialism and Colonialism - November 7.

As you recall, these are part of the series on "A World View of the Negro Question."

If there are any readings that you would want the students to do beforehand, please let me know about them.

Sincerely yours,

Reddick

L. D. Reddick
C U R A T O R

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Department of Research
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

LDR:RrT

[New School]

22-26-02

October 14, 1947

My dear Dr. Reddick:

Following my brief letter, I find on going back over our correspondance that you have suggested subjects; October 31, "The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery in the New World;" and November 7th, "Imperialism and Colonialism." I shall take these two subjects, if that is still agreeable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Curator
Schomburg Collection
135th Street Public Library
104 West 136th Street
New York 30, New York

WEBD:lm

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. NEW YORK 11
GRAMERCY 7-8464

lecture

November 4, 1947

22-11-113

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to join Dr. Reddick in thanking you for your interesting lecture in his course on the Negro. Everyone enjoyed it. There is great satisfaction in a contribution like this one to the work of the New School.

Very sincerely yours,

Homer C. Wadsworth

Homer C. Wadsworth
Acting Dean

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Research
National Association for Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

THE NEW SCHOOL
66 West 12th St. NEW YORK 11
GRAMERCY 7-8464

Lecture

November 21, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Reddick and I would like once again to thank you for your stimulating lecture in his course on November 7. It was most satisfying.

22-11-112

Sincerely yours,

Homer C. Wadsworth

Homer C. Wadsworth
Acting Dean

Encs. (2)

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Research
National Association for Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, 18, New York

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Is this ain't correct? - Smythe

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316 e. 61 st.
new york
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Mass

July 8th, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
20 W. 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear D. DuBois,

As per conversation with your secretary, I am sending you this letter requesting you to send greetings to the World Youth Festival, to be held in the City of Prague, Czechoslovakia, from July 20 to August 20.

I feel it of extreme importance, as I am sure you will too, that any set of greetings coming from an American delegation of young writers be headed by Americans of all races and creeds. It is for this reason, that, we hope, the top of or greeting scroll wil contain greeting from yourself, as well as greetings from Alber Einstein and B. Z. Goldberg, which we have already received.

We must apologize for coming to you so very late, when there is practically no time left to do this in a correct manner convenient to all. However, I hope that you will bear with us and send your greetings in the enclosed self-adressed and stamped envelope to us. This is neccessary since the delegation is leaving early on Thursday.

I thank you in Advance.

Sincerely

Fred C. Stern
Prague Director, NWF.

45-1-181

35-1-438

9 July 1947
sent to New Writing Foundation
316 East 61st Street
New York City

In behalf of thirteen million Americans of Negro descent, whom perhaps I may presume in some part to represent through my membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters, may I send to the World Youth Festival at Prague, greetings from me and my people. From this tenth part of American citizenship, descendants of African slaves, and still unsuccessfully striving to attain full democratic rights of citizenship in a land which has established and maintains race and color caste, has come in less than a generation no inconsiderable part of the literary and artistic output of this nation. We greet you in your effort to free speech, spread education and socialize wealth. We beg you not to believe that this land is entirely ruled by corporate wealth and selfish monopoly, but that the youth of the United States are increasingly one with you for the abolition of poverty and its children, Ignorance, disease and crime.

W. E. B. Du Bois

35-1-216

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article two of the constitution, in relation to absentee voting, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 6. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services [and] *a like* annual salary [of two thousand five hundred dollars], *to be fixed by law.* He shall also be reimbursed for his actual traveling expenses in going to and returning from the place in which the legislature meets, not more than once each week while the legislature is in session. Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in numbers, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional *per diem* allowance [of ten dollars a day], *to be fixed by law. Any member, while serving as an officer of his house or in any other special capacity therein or directly connected therewith not hereinbefore in this section specified, may also be paid and receive, in addition, any allowance which may be fixed by law for the particular and additional services appertaining to or entailed by such office or special capacity. Neither the salary of any member nor any other allowance so fixed may be increased or diminished during, and with respect to, the term for which he shall have been elected, except once by law enacted prior to April first, nineteen hundred forty-eight, and relating only to service after its enactment; nor shall he be paid or receive any other or extra compensation. The provisions of this section and laws enacted in compliance therewith shall govern and be exclusively controlling, according to their terms. Members shall continue to receive the same salary and additional allowance as heretofore fixed and provided in this section, until changed by law pursuant to this section.*

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to alter the provisions which provide for the compensation of members of the legislature by (1) deleting from the constitution provisions fixing (a) the annual salary for each member of the legislature at two thousand five hundred dollars, and (b) the additional allowance for such members participating in impeachment proceedings at ten dollars a day, (2) providing that the amount of both the annual salary and such per diem allowance may be fixed by law, and (3) providing for and authorizing the legislature to fix the amount of an additional monetary allowance to be paid to any member of the legislature while serving as an officer or in any other special capacity therein for the particular and additional services pertaining to such office or special capacity, which annual salary and allowances may not be increased or diminished during and with respect to the term for which any member shall have been elected except once by law enacted prior to April 1, 1948 relating only to service after its enactment.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Shall the proposed amendment to section six of article three of the constitution, in relation to compensation of members of the legislature, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That article six of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section nine-a, to read as follows:

§ 9-a (1) *A judge of the court of appeals, a justice of the supreme court, a judge of the court of claims, a surrogate, a special surrogate, a judge of the court of general sessions of the county of New York, a county judge, a special county judge or a justice of a city court of record, may be removed or retired also by a court on the judiciary. The court shall be composed of the chief judge of the court of appeals, the senior associate judge of the court of appeals and one justice of the appellate division in each department designated by concurrence of a majority of the justices of such appellate division. In the absence, inability or disqualification of the chief judge of the court of appeals or of the senior associate judge of that court, the court of appeals shall designate a judge or judges from the court of appeals to act in his or their stead.*

(2) *No judicial officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause or be retired except for mental or physical disability preventing the proper performance of his judicial duties, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the charges alleged for his removal or the grounds for his retirement, and shall have had an opportunity to be heard.*

(3) *The trial of charges for the removal of a judicial officer or of the grounds for his retirement shall be had before a court on the judiciary. The affirmative concurrence of not less than four members of the court shall be necessary for the removal or retirement of a judicial officer. The court in its discretion may suspend a judicial officer from the exercice of his office pending the determination of the proceedings before the court. The action of the court shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any public office of honor, trust or profit under this state, or to retirement for disability; but any judicial officer whose removal is sought shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law. A judicial officer retired for disability in accordance with this section shall thereafter receive such compensation as the legislature may provide.*

(4) *The chief judge of the court of appeals may convene the court on the judiciary upon his own motion and shall convene the court upon written request by the governor or by the presiding justice of any appellate division or by a majority of the judicial council or a majority of the executive committee of the New York state bar association thereunto duly authorized. The chief judge of the court of appeals shall act as the presiding officer of the court but in the absence, inability or disqualification of the chief judge, the senior associate judge of the court of appeals sitting on the court shall act as the presiding officer. After the court on the judiciary has been convened and charges of removal have been preferred against a judicial officer, the presiding officer of the court shall give written notice to the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly of the name of the judicial officer against whom such charges have been preferred, of the nature of the charges and the date set for the trial thereof, which date shall be not less than sixty days after the giving of such notice. Immediately upon receipt of such notice the legislature shall be deemed to be in session for the purpose of this proceeding.*

(5) *In the event that any member of the legislature shall, within thirty days after receipt of said notice, prefer the same charges against the judicial officer and such charges are entertained by a majority vote of the assembly the court on the judiciary shall be stayed pending the determination of the legislature, which shall be exclusive and final. But a proceeding by the court on the judiciary for the retirement of a judicial officer for mental or physical disability preventing the proper performance of his judicial duties shall not be stayed.*

(6) *The court shall have power* (a) *to designate in each case involving a judicial officer an attorney or attorneys at law to act as counsel to conduct the proceeding;* (b) *to summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath and to compel the production of books, papers, documents and records before such counsel in advance of the trial and before the court upon the trial;* (c) *to make its own rules and regulations concerning the procedure to be adopted for the investigation and trial of a judicial officer;* (d) *to grant immunity from prosecution or punishment when the court deems it necessary and proper in order to compel the giving of testimony under oath and the production of books, papers, documents and records, and* (e) *shall have such further powers as the legislature may from time to time confer upon it.*

(7) *The judges and justices while exercising the powers of a court on the judiciary shall serve without additional compensation, but the legislature shall provide moneys by appropriation to meet the expenses of the court.*

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted for approval to the people at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the elction law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

The purposes and effects of this proposed amendment are to provide (1) an alternative method for the removal for cause of certain judges and justices and (2) a method by which such judicial officers may be retired for mental or physical disabilities preventing the proper performance of their judicial duties. It is proposed that a Court on the Judiciary be constituted, to consist of the chief judge of the court of appeals, the senior associate judge of that court and one justice of the appellate division in each department, all to serve without additional compensation, which court would be authorized to remove or retire from office, a judge of the court of appeals, a justice of the supreme court, a judge of the court of claims, a surrogate, a special surrogate, a judge of the court of general sessions of the county of Now York, a county judge, a special county judge or a justice of a city court of record. Under this proposed amendment the chief judge of the court of appeals, the governor, the presiding justice of any appellate division or a majority of the executive committee of the New York state bar association may cause the Court on the Judiciary to be convened; no judicial officer may be removed except for cause or retired except for mental or physical disabilities, and only after charges have been preferred and the judicial officer has had an opportunity to be heard; in instances of removal proceedings the legislature may supplant the Court on the Judiciary by a majority vote of the assembly; in instances of retirement proceedings the proposed Court on the Judiciary alone is authorized to determine the charges and in either case its action shall not extend further than to (1) removal from office, or (2) removal and disqualification to hold any public office of honor, trust or profit in this state, or (3) retirement for disability.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

Shall the proposed amendment to article six of the constitution, adding section nine-a thereto in relation to the removal or retirement of judges and justices, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section one of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The supreme court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals as now is or hereafter may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the state are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The supreme court shall consist of the justices now in office and their successors, together with such additional justices as may be authorized by law. The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every federal census or state enumeration, each district being bounded by county lines and thereupon re-apportion the justices to be thereafter elected in the districts so altered.

The legislature may from time to time increase the number of justices in any judicial district, except the number of justices in any district shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each sixty thousand, or fraction over thirty-five thousand, of the population thereof as shown by the last federal census or state enumeration. Any justice of the supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may perform the duties of his office or hold court in any county.

*The legislature may erect out of the second judicial district as now constituted, another judicial district, to consist of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties and apportion the justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided.*

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to authorize the creation of another judicial district out of the second judicial district presently constituted, the new district to consist of the counties of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk, the justices of the supreme court now in office to be apportioned between the two districts and additional justices to be elected in the newly erected district not exceeding the limit otherwise provided for in the constitution.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article six of the constitution, in relation to the erection of another judicial district out of the second judicial district as now constituted, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section one of article fourteen of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment, nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide on the north, east and northwest slopes of Whiteface mountain in Essex county, *nor from constructing and maintaining not more than twenty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on he slopes of Belleayre mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties and not more than thirty miles of ski trails thirty to eighty feet wide, together with appurtenances thereto, on the slopes of Gore, South and Pete Gay mountains in Warren county.*

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to authorize the legislature to provide for the construction and maintenance of additional ski trails by the state on forest preserve lands on the slopes of Belleayre mountain in Ulster and Delaware counties and on the slopes of Gore, South and Pete Gay mountains in Warren county.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article fourteen of the constitution, in relation to ski trails on forest preserve lands, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE

CHAPTER 618

AN ACT authorizing the creation of an additional state debt in the aggregate amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars for slum clearance and low rent housing purposes under and pursuant to article eighteen of the constitution, providing for the issuance and sale of bonds to said amount, providing for loans to be made from the proceeds thereof pursuant to such article, making an appropriation to the division of housing in the executive department, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven.

Became a law April 2, 1947, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. The creation of an additional state debt in the aggregate amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars is hereby authorized for slum clearance and low rent housing purposes under and pursuant to article eighteen of the constitution and for the purpose of providing moneys out of which the state may, in the manner hereinafter provided, make or contract to make loans to cities, towns, villages and authorities pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of the public housing law.

§ 2. The commissioner of housing, subject to the terms and conditions of the public housing law, is hereby authorized to enter into loan contracts not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred thirty-five million dollars, with cities, towns, villages and authorities.

§ 3. The state comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell bonds of the state to the amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars subject to the provisions of section sixty of the state finance law.

§ 4. From the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by this act, the sum of one hundred thirty-five million dollars ($135,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to the division of housing in the executive department. Such sum may be loaned, pursuant to the provisions of the public housing law, under loan contracts made by the state commissioner of housing.

§ 5. The amount of the state debt authorized to be incurred and the amount of loan contracts authorized to be made and the bonds authorized to be issued and sold and the amount of funds herein appropriated to the division of housing under this act shall be in addition to the amount of the state debt authorized to be incurred and the amount of loan contracts authorized to be made, pursuant to sections two and three of article eighteen of the constitution, by chapter nine hundred forty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred thirty-nine, by chapter eight hundred twenty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-one, by chapter two hundred seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-four, by chapter four hundred eleven of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-five, and by chapter two hundred thirty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-six.

§ 6. This act shall not take effect unless and until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election and such act shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven. Upon the approval by the people this act shall go into effect January first, nineteen hundred forty-eight. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this act shall be in the form prescribed by the election law and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely, "shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled 'An act authorizing the creation of an additional state debt in the aggregate amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars for slum clearance and low rent housing purposes under and pursuant to article eighteen of the constitution, providing for the issuance and sale of bonds to said amount, providing for loans to be made from the proceeds thereof pursuant to such article, making an appropriation to the division of housing in the executive department, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven' be approved?"

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE

The purpose and effect af this proposition is to authorize the creation of an additional state indebtedness in the aggregate amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars by the sale of bonds by the state comptroller, which sum is appropriated to the state division of housing for the purpose of making loans to cities, towns, villages and authorities for slum clearance and low rent housing purposes under and pursuant to article eighteen of the constitution and the public housing law.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

[New York City]
[1947]

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE

Shall chapter six hundred and eighteen of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the creation of an additional state debt in the aggregate amount of one hundred thirty-five million dollars for slum clearance and low rent housing purposes under and pursuant to article eighteen of the constitution, providing for the issuance and sale of bonds to said amount, providing for loans to be made from the proceeds thereof pursuant to such article, making an appropriation to the division of housing in the executive department, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, ninteen hundred forty-seven", be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER TWO

CHAPTER 619

AN ACT to amend the public housing law, in relation to state subsidies, by providing that there shall not be outstanding at any one time contracts for periodic subsidies requiring payments in any one year exceeding an aggregate of thirteen million dollars instead of the present maximum of nine million dollars, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven.

Became a law April 2, 1947, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Clause (b) of the first paragraph of section seventy-three of the public housing law is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) that there shall not be outstanding at any one time contracts for periodic subsidies requiring payments exceeding an aggregate of thirteen million dollars in any one year. All such contracts shall be subject to approval by the state comptroller, and by the attorney general as to form.

§ 2. This law shall not take effect unless and until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election and such law shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held November, nineteen hundred forty-seven. Upon the approval by the people, this law shall go into effect January first, nineteen hundred forty-eight. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely, "shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled 'An act to amend the public housing law, in relation to state subsidies, by providing that there shall not be outstanding at any one time contracts for periodic subsidies requiring payments in any one year exceeding an aggregate of thirteen million dollars instead of the present maximum of nine million dollars, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven' be approved?"

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER TWO

The purpose and effect of this proposition is to increase from nine million dollars to thirteen million dollars the aggregate amount of payments which may be required to be made in any one year under contracts outstanding at any one time for periodic state subsidies for housing projects made by the state commissioner of housing with public housing authorities or municipalities for the purpose of assisting in achieving and maintaining the low rent character of such projects.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER TWO

Shall chapter sx hundred and nineteen of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled "An act to amend the public housing law, in relation to state subsidies, by providing that there shall not be outstanding at any one time contracts for periodic subsidies requiring payment in any one year not exceeding the aggregate of thirteen million dollars instead of the present maximum of nine million dollars, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven", be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER THREE

CHAPTER 620

AN ACT to amend the public housing law, in relation to state subsidies by providing that no contracts for periodic subsidies shall be entered into in any one year requiring payments aggregating more than one and one-half million dollars in any one year, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven.

Became a law April 2, 1947, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Clause (a) of the first paragraph of section seventy-three of the public housing law is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) that no contracts for periodic subsidies shall be entered into in any one year requiring payments aggregating more than one and one-half million dollars in any one year;

§ 2. This law shall not take effect unless and until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and such law shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven. Upon the approval by the people, this law shall go into effect January first, nineteen hundred forty-eight. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely, "shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled 'An act to amend the public housing law, in relation to state subsidies by providing that no contracts for periodic subsidies shall be entered into in any one year requiring payments aggregating more than one and one-half million dollars in any one year, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven' be approved?"

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSITION NUMBER THREE

The purpose and effect of this proposition is to increase from one million to one and one-half million dollars the maximum aggregate payments that may be required to be made in any one year in contracts for periodic state subsidies for housing projects entered into in any one year by the state commissioner of housing with public housing authorities or municipalities for the purpose of assisting in achieving and maintaining the low rent character of such projects.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER THREE

Shall chapter six hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred forty-seven, entitled "An act to amend the public housing law in relation to state subsidies by providing that no contracts for periodic subsidies shall be entered into in any one year regarding payments aggregating more than one and one-half million dollars in any one year, instead of the present maximum of one million dollars, and providing for the submission to the people of a proposition or question therefor to be voted upon at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred forty-seven", be approved?

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF NEW YORK CITY CHARTER

This proposed amendment provides for the repeal of Chapter 43 and subdivision "b" of Section 22 of the New York City Charter and for the enactment of a new subdivision "b" of Section 22 of the New York City Charter.

The purpose and effect of the proposed amendment is to change the system of electing Councilman in New York City. The proposed amendment abolishes the system of electing Councilmen by Proportional Representation as now provided by Chapter 43 of the New York City Charter and provides that commencing with the general election in the year 1949 and thereafter, Councilmen are to elected by Senate Districts, one from each of the Senate Districts as now or hereafter constituted, lying wholly within the City of New York.

The proposed amendment takes effect immediately upon its adoption.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED PROPOSITION NUMBER FOUR

Shall the proposed amendment to the New York City Charter abolishing the proportional representation system of electing Councilmen and providing for the election of one Councilman from each Senate District, be approved?

WILLIAM J. HEFFERNAN,
DAVID B. COSTUMA,
CARMINE G. De SAPIO,
JOHN R. CREWS,
*Commissioners of Election.*

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

32.28 16



# BOARD OF ELECTIONS

## IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

General Office, Room 408, 400 Broome Street, Manhattan

To the Electors in the City of New York:

Notice is hereby given, that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday next [November 4th], the following proposed amendments Numbers One to Six, inclusive, and Propositions Number One, Two, Three and Four, will be submitted to the people for approval, to wit:

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article seven of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section, to be section eighteen, to read as follows:

§ 18. *The legislature may authorize by law the creation of a debt or debts of the state to provide for the payment of a bonus to each male and female member of the armed forces of the United States, still in the armed forces, or separated or discharged under honorable conditions, for service while on active duty with the armed forces at any during the period from Decembed seventh, nineteen hundred forty-one to and including September second, nineteen hundred forty-five, who was a resident of this state for a period of at least six months immediately prior to his or her enlistment, induction or call to active duty, provided he or she is a resident of this state at the time of making application for such bonus.The law authorizing the creation of the debt shall provide for payment of such bonus to the next of kin of each male and female member of the armed forces who, having been a resident of this state for a period of six months immediately prior to his or her enlistment, induction or call to active duty, died while on active duty at any time during the period from December seventh, nineteen hundred forty-one to and including September second, nineteen hundred forty-five; or who died while on active duty subsequent to September second, nineteen hundred forty-five, or after his or her separation or discharge under honorable conditions, while a resident of this state and prior to receiving payment of such bonus. An apportionment of the moneys on the basis of the periods and places of service of such members of the armed forces shall be provided by general laws. The aggregate of the debts authorized by this section shall not exceed four hundred million dollars. The provisions of this article, not inconsistent with this section, relating to the issuance of bonds for a debt or debts of the state and the maturity and payment thereof, shall apply to a debt or debts created pursuant to this section; except that the law authorizing the contracting of such debt or debts shall take effect without submission to the people pursuant to section eleven of this article.*

§ 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to provide for a veterans' bonus, for the payment of which the legislature is empowered to provide by law for the creation of a debt of the state in the maximum aggregate amount of four hundred million dollars by the sale of bonds by the state comptroller, the proceeds to be apportioned on the basis of periods and places of service and as so apportioned paid to every male and female member of the armed forces of the United States, still in the armed forces or separated or discharged under honorable conditions, who served on active duty at any time during the period from December seventh, nineteen hundred forty-one to and including September second, nineteen hundred forty-five, who was a resident of this state for a period of at least six months immediately prior to his or her enlistment, induction or call to active duty, and is such a resident at the time of making application for the bonus, and in the case of each member of the armed forces from this state who would have been qualified therefor but died either while on active duty during the designated period or subsequent thereto or after separation or discharge under honorable conditions while a resident of this state and prior to receiving payment of the bonus, the sum payable shall be paid to his next of kin.

## FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

Shall the proposed amendment to article seven of the constitution adding section eighteen thereto, in relation to the payment of a veterans' bonus, be approved?

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section two of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 2. The legislature may, by general law, provide a manner in which, and the time and place at which, qualified voters who may, on the occurence of any [general] election, be unavoidably absent from the [state or county] *place* of their residence because they are inmates of a soldiers' and sailors' home or of a United States veterans' bureau hospital, or because their duties, occupation or business, *or those of members of their families,* require them to be elsewhere [within the United States], may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes [in the election district in which they respectively reside].

§ 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be sumitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

## ABSTRACT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to facilitate and permit more extensive use of the absentee ballot by (1) eliminating the present provisions that (a) restrict the use of such ballots to general elections only, (b) require that the voter be within the United States, and (c) make it necessary that such ballots be returned to and canvassed in the election district in which the absentee voter resides, and by (2) authorizing the use of such ballots in any election by all qualified voters who may be unavoidably absent from their place of residence because their duties, occupation or business, or those of members of their families, require them to be elsewhere on election day.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

(NY-CCNY Douglass Society)

lecture

November 20, 1947

Mr. Leon Taub
1425 University Avenue
Bronx 52, New York

Dear Mr. Taub:

I am replying to your telephone message today, which was received by Mrs. Murphy of this office. Currently, Dr. DuBois is away on a lecture tour that will keep him away from his desk for the rest of the year. Then he will be tied up during January.

However, I know that if it is at all possible he would be pleased to appear before the Frederick Douglas International Society of City College. Therefore, I suggest that after the first of the year you contact him here and perhaps his schedule will permit him to appear some Thursday. As you know Dr. DuBois charges a fee, so I suggest you write him about this and as far in advance as possible.

Thanking you for your interest, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

[New York (City) Public Library]

7 July 1947

22-11-45

My dear Mr. Reddick:

I am trying to locate all of my manuscripts. About three or four years ago I sent one of my manuscripts to the Schomburg Collection. Can you tell me which one it was? I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. L. D. Reddick
Schomburg Collection
104 West 136th Street
New York City

22-11-43

21 August 1947

My dear Catherine:

I am still trying desperately and in vain to get tract of various manuscripts which I have distributed. I sent a manuscript to the Schomburg collection. Can you find out what it was? I thought it was the manuscript of "Dusk of Dawn," but possibly it was the manuscript of "Black Reconstruction." If it was the latter, it is a rather large pile of paper. Will you try to find out what it was and let me hear from you?

I trust your mother is in good health. I am very remiss in not having called but I have been so busy. I've just come from Baltimore, Mrs. Du Bois is fairly comfortable, but is failing physically. My best regards to you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Catherine A. Latimer
The New York Public Library
103 West 135th Street
New York, New York

# The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
SCHOMBURG COLLECTION
104 WEST 136TH STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.


*New York*, August 28, 1947

22-11-44

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Some time ago you wrote asking us about any manuscripts of your works that we might have here. Since I knew quite definitely that I had not received any such material from you and that my correspondence files held no letter from you on this point, I passed on your inquiry to Mrs. Latimer and Mrs. Lipscomb, ardent admirers of yours, who may have themselves received such gifts.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Latimer has had great difficulty with her eyes; so much so that she has not been able to work this year. This is the principal excuse we have for not having answered sooner.

However, yesterday we checked thoroughly all of our manuscript holdings and find that we have one item from you, the typescript of "Dusk of Dawn."

I believe that this answers your inquiry.

We are sorry for any inconvenience this tardy reply may have caused.

Sincerely yours,

L. D. Reddick
C U R A T O R

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Research Director
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

LDR:RRT

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street, New York 18

January 30, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You see what you got me into! I've answered them by quoting from p. 140 of your book, from "The Ptolemies were in contact...." to the end of the paragraph. If you want to do anything more about it, God bless you!

Sincerely,

Lewis Gannett

22-9-124

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

[N.Y. Herald Tribune]

3 February 1947

Dear Mr. Gannett:

Thank you for the review and you have all my sympathy for the blows you are going to get for it. I do not know whether or not Cleopatra was dark enough to be called "nigger", but if she had been that she would not have minded it a bit; she would have probably smiled graciously. On the other hand, Mr. Ingals would have had a fit. Naturally he thinks that Cleopatra was "blond". In fact all of the Greeks of generations which we do not know were "blond", but those of the present generation seem to be largely brunets. The ancient Greeks had a great deal of commerce with Africa, both physical and economic.

That purity of blood business is, of course, all nonsense. The marrying of the Pharoahs with their sisters did not begin with the Ptolemys but was an old Egyptian custom. Even then black Pharoahs and black Queens appeared by curious accident.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-9-1235

Mr. Lewis Gannett
Herald Trbune
230 West 41st Street
New York 18, N. Y.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford R.
Du Bois Williams

17 January 1947

22-8-33

Gentlemen:

January 8, 1947 my granddaughter took passage from Baltimore to East Northfield, Mass., where she is at school. On changing at New York she missed her train and went by plane to Westfield and by taxi to Holyoke, Mass. there she continued her journey.

I am presenting you for redemption the coupon from New York to Springfield. The conductor ought also to have noted the fadt that she did not ride from Springfield to Holyoke but only from Holyoke to East Northfiedd. Will you kindly make proper refund?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Passenger Department
New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.
Grand Central Terminal
New York City

# NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

*Addresses: See Back of Stub*
*Telephone: Dial 811 or Call "Business Office"*

**MAR. 11, 1947**

EDG 4 W E B DU BOIS

9837 409 EDGECOMBE AVE 32

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LOCAL SERVICE** for One Month in Advance . . . . . Local Calls Included .66 | 4 98 | ★ |
| **ADDITIONAL LOCAL CALLS** to Date of Bill (See back of stub for explanation) . . . . . | | ★ |
| **OUT-OF-TOWN CALLS AND TELEGRAMS** (List enclosed) . . . . . | | |
| **OTHER CHARGES OR CREDITS** (Explanation enclosed) . . . . . | | |
| **BALANCE FROM LAST BILL** (Please disregard this amount if paid) . . . . . | | |
| **TOTAL** | 4 98 | * |

★ *Includes 15% U. S. tax and 2% N. Y. City tax.*
*See other side for method of determining amount of tax.*

# NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

*Addresses: See Back of Stub*
*Telephone: Dial 811 or Call "Business Office"*

**APRIL 11, 1947**

EDG 4 W E B DU BOIS

9837 409 EDGECOMBE AVE 32

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **LOCAL SERVICE** for One Month in Advance . . . . . Local Calls Included 66 | | 4 98 ★ |
| **ADDITIONAL LOCAL CALLS** to Date of Bill (See back of stub for explanation) . . . . . | | ★ |
| **OUT-OF-TOWN CALLS AND TELEGRAMS** (List enclosed) . . . . . | | 1 38 |
| **OTHER CHARGES OR CREDITS** (Explanation enclosed) . . . . . | | |
| **BALANCE FROM LAST BILL** (Please disregard this amount if paid) . . . . . | | |
| **TOTAL** | | 6 36 ★ |

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# NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

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| **LOCAL SERVICE** for One Month in Advance . . . . . Local Calls Included 66 | 4 98 ★ |
| **ADDITIONAL LOCAL CALLS** to Date of Bill (See back of stub for explanation) . . . . . | ★ |
| **OUT-OF-TOWN CALLS AND TELEGRAMS** (List enclosed) . . . . . | 2 95 |
| **OTHER CHARGES OR CREDITS** (Explanation enclosed) . . . . . | |
| **BALANCE FROM LAST BILL** (Please disregard this amount if paid) . . . . . | |
| **TOTAL** | 7 93 ★ |

★ *Includes 15% U. S. tax and 2% N. Y. City tax.*
*See other side for method of determining amount of tax.*

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

# Out-of-Town Calls and Telegrams

| | | Subject to 15% Tax | Subject to 25% Tax |
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| EDG 4 9837 | | | |
| APR | | | |
| 2 | HARRISBG TLGRM | | 50 |
| 3 | L ROCK TLGRM | | 66 |
| 20 | CLEVELAND TLGRM | | 58 |
| 24 | E NORTHFLD TLGRM | | 62 |

Enclosure 1

—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total U. S. Tax | (*Tax Schedule on reverse*) | 59 |
| Total Carried to Bill | | 295 |

A-1305 7-44

November 24, 1947

New York Telephone Company
140 West Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I want to protest vigorously the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company on a wire sent November 20, as follows:

> Mrs. Norma H. Kane
> Lincoln Heights Community Rooms, Bldg.5
> Schenectady 5, New York
>
> Arrive this afternoon 3:54. Would like dinner at 5:00, and rest until lecture. Must retire early and breakfast at 9:00. Leave at 11:19 Friday morning.
>
> (Signed) W.E.B. DuBois

I phoned the message in through WOrth 2-7111. I had the message repeated and ordered it sent as a straight, full-rate telegram. This was at 9:00 A.M.

This wire was not delivered until 4:30 P.M. I reached Schenectady in three hours. It took my wire seven hours to reach there.

I protest any charge whatsoever on this outrageous dereliction of duty.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

cc: Western Union Telegraph Company
60 Hudson Street

Public Service Commission of N. Y.
233 Broadway

pt 409

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

140 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

BEEKMAN 3 OFFICIAL 50

November 25, 1947

22-24-10

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dubois:

We are today in receipt of your letter of November 24 with regard to the telegram sent by you to Schenectady on November 20.

We are sorry to learn that there was such a long delay in putting this message through. We are agents only in the billing of these telegrams for Western Union and, therefore, are unable to explain what the delay may have been. We are forwarding your letter to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In the event that this telegram should appear on your telephone bill, will you please call your business office so that your representative can make the necessary adjustment.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Thain

(Miss) E. A. Thain,
Representative

1947

To the Editor of the New York Times:

It seems to me that Arthur Hopkins in presenting his case against the fight of the Actors Equity Association against "Jim-Crow," makes mistakes both in fact and logic. As to the facts of the case; it is untrue to assume that race equality was won without struggle dif iculty behind the footlights. As a matter of fact, an actor with such wide world recognition as Ira Aldrich could not play in New York because white actors would not play beside him. Even as late as 1917 when Mrs. Norman Hapgood tried to stage Ridgley Torrences' plays in New York there was a great outcry against permitting white and black actors to appear on the same stage. Few of the great actors whom Mr. Hopkins mentions would even allow a colored servant to appear with them upon the stage; most preferred to use white persons blacked-up. It has been only in the last decade that white and black actors could appear on the New York stage without protest.

35-1-191-

Moreover as to the lo ic of the situation, Mr. Hopkins makes a common error when he assumes that race and color discrimination in audiences and all along the color line, is a matter of ancient deeply-placed folk-ways, changeable only after age long effort. In fact the color line as it is practiced in the United States today is a modern institution; begin ing with the cotton kingdom in 1820, solidifying about 1850 and becomming wide-spread since the Civil War. To the ancient world, it would have been absolutely inconceivable that a man could be discriminated against simply because of the color of his skin. In the middle ages discrimination was a matter of religious creed, never of r ce or color.

In Europe even today one finds color discrimination only in response to the demand of the sort of American who swaggers in the best hotels and spends large sums of money. Even in the United States only a few decades ago and even in some

cases before the Civil War, persons of Negro descent who were able to pay their way, could sit in theaters even in parts of the south. I have attended plays in the National Theater in Washington, I could not, to be sure, at the time, buy a seat in the orchestra; but I could buy a seat but today I cannot nder any circumstances see a play of Shakespeare or hear a symphony in that theater. Discrimination even on these terms is a new policy even in Washington.

Washington, as the capital of the nation, should represent at least some approach to our national ideals. This has been true largely in the past. Before the administration of President Wilson, there was no discrimination in restaurants and toilets of the federal departments. It was his democratic administration that began this new kind of discrimination.

35-1-192

Mr. Hopkins need hardly fear any great diminuition of theaters in the Mississippi or South Carolina if its colored people are admitted to such audiences, since practically there are no theaters in states like that.

On the other hand in New Orleans, Atlanta and Richmond mixed audiences have heard Richard Harrison and Marian Anderson and nobody died. In a nation which is the center of the United Nations, and which is advertising and even yelling "democracy" in season and out, it is unbearable that a colored man cannot hear one of Mr. Hopkins's plays. If we are to begin anywhere to fi ht color discriminati n, Washington is the place and now's the time. As I have said we are not fighting something old and ingrained; we are fighting something new; something that has grown up largely since the Civil War in the determination to curtail the civic rights of persons of Negro descent, no matter whether they are actually "colored" or not, no matter whether they can afford to buy decent accomodations or not; No matter whether they are educated or not; but simply because of a new caste legislation, newly administered and newly conceived;

and which George Washington and Thomas Jefferson would have repudiated.

When I came to New York to live in 1910, I could not buy an orchestra seat in a single theater in this city. It used to be the chief activity of the Southern Society to raise a row every time their narrow conception of the color line was transgressed. We have grown beyond that today and done it without upheavel and with little conscious public attention. When depressed classes among our own people, and foreign immigrants learn that the demand for public insult of Negroes is not a method of achieving the goodwill of thier fellow Americans, this kind of discrimination will die quietly and completely. The time to begin the fight for this common human decency is now and not a moment latter.

35-1-193

# NEW YORK YOUTH COUNCIL

144 BLEECKER STREET • NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9892

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Vice-Chairman—Wm. Mishkin
Sec'y-Treas.—Jack Levy
Exec. Sec'y—Gloria Girven

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*Acting Executive Committee*
American Jewish Congress, Youth Division
Brooklyn Junior Hadassah
Fellowship Club
Methodist Federation for Social Services
Metropolitan Student Council of the Hillel Foundations
Metropolitan Jewish Welfare Board
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Youth Council
New York American Youth for Democracy
New York Junior Hadassah
New York Region, B'nai B'rith Youth Organizations
New York Region, United Office and Professional Workers
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, District 4
Universalist Youth Fellowship
Veterans and Wives
Young Progressive Citizens of America

22-26-79

April 16, 1947

Dr. William du Bois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. du Bois:

Thank you for your very kind note in answer to our invitation to appear at our Youth Memorial for Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Monday, April 21. We are sincerely sorry that you will not be able to attend; may we, however, make an additional request in this respect.

As you know, all of our Youth Council activity will culminate in the World Youth Festival to be held in Prague. So that as many young people as possible will become interested in this vast project for youth, our organization is conducting an essay contest on "The Roosevelt Heritage to the Youth of the World". The winner of each division (contestants 18 and under and contestants from 19 to 30) will receive a free trip to Prague for the festival. Fifteen other valuable prizes will be awarded in addition. Essays will be about 1000 words in length.

We should be greatly honored if you were to consent to be one of our judges. Of course, our own council judges will weed out most of the entries, and you will be asked to read and judge only from the few essays of superior merit. Others who have been invited to serve as judges include Dr. Cavello, Gene Weltfish, Judge Stanley Isaacs, Arthur Miller, and Norman Corwin. Since all young people are eligible, this contest should evoke an enthusiastic response.

We shall try to reach you by telephone within the next few days to discuss this request further. We are eager to be able to tell the young people assembled on Monday that you will be among the judges.

yes

Sincerely yours,

Gloria Girven

Gloria Girvan

22-26-80

17 April 1947

My dear Miss Girvan:

I will be glad to judge for the competition which you mentioned in your letter of April 16th provided there are not too many essays to read.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Gloria Girvan
New York Youth Council
144 Bleecker Street
New York 12, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22-11-160

January 6, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask if you could change your engagement to Sunday afternoon, February 16th instead of Friday the 14th.

Should you have an engagement for Sunday, February 16th, could you change it to Monday, February 17th. There seems to be a conflict with the 14th and you can serve us better by accepting either of the other dates. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. A most cordial welcome awaits you.

I wish for you everything good in 1947.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES/wk

16 in Charleston
18 in Florence
could come 7 or 9

Can speak any day 7th 9 & 14 both inclusive but must be in Charleston on 16th and in Florence on 18th Hope you can arrange for one of these days as other work my schedule ~~Sunday on you~~ will be easily disarranged

Right Fuller

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 9, 1947

22-11-139

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your telegram.

If you can arrange to come and speak for us on Friday, February 7th at our Chapel Hour, I will appreciate it very much. A most cordial welcome awaits you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES/wk

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 13, 1947

22-13-29

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am delighted to know that you will speak for us on Friday, February 7th. We look forward to your visit with a great deal of pleasure. Chapel is at 12:15.

With every kind wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Lecture 1947

20 January 1947

Dear President Shepard:

I am planning to leave Institute, West Virginia February 5th. What subject do you want me to treat? My three subjects are "United Nations and the Negro", "Russia", and "Africa". I shall leave Saturday February 8th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-11-136

President James E. Shepard
North Carolina College for Negroes
Durham, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 23, 1947

22-13-30

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I should like for you to speak on "Russia".

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard

JES/wk

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Dr. Somerville
2104 S. Harvard Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

22-16-17

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter. I am always glad to hear from you; I count you as a real friend.

Since 1935, North Carolina College has spent approximately $650,000 for new buildings. The current appropriations for the college per year for the next two years is $428,000. The students will pay in approximately $263,000 and student labor will total approximately $14,000. The new building program calls for an outlay of $2,100,000. This will, undoubtedly, pass the Legislature. I trust this is the information you desire.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James E. Shepard
President

JES/wk

9 January 1947

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with bill a copy of Mangun's "Legal Status of the Negro" published I believe in 1940?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

[University of N.C.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

DIVISION OF TEACHER TRAINING

October 29,1947

Dr.William E.B.DuBois
American Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York City

22-9-162

My dear Mr.DuBois:

The death of President James E.Shepard of the North Carolina College at Durham creates an extraordinarily difficult problem for the Trustees. As you know, Dr.Shepard's statesmanship and leadership probably had more to do with wholesome racial relations in this State and region than the work of any other man. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees an interim committee consisting of Dean Manley of the College of Arts, Miss Ruth Rush,Dean of Women, and Dean Turner of the Law School was formed to conduct the affairs of the college until a successor to Dr.Shepard can be found. Mr.C.C.Amey, Business Manager, had already been authorized by the Budget Bureau of the State to sign checks during the illness of Dr.Shepard. So we hope that the affairs of the college can be carried on as well as we could expect under the circumstances.

At the same meeting a committee of five of the Board was named to search for a successor to President Shepard. This is going to be a difficult job but all of us are aware of the crucial importance of finding the proper person. Assuming adequate educational qualifications, the man selected, it seems to us, must be able to continue the tradition of wholesome racial relations which Dr.Shepard strengthened in so many ways. The Committee is going to need all the help it can get.

I am writing you, who are familiar with conditions in the South and in this State, to invite you to feel free to give the Committee advice and suggestions. I think one of the first things we should do is to interview the members of the Faculty. If there is no suitable member of the Faculty to take over, then we must look outside for a successor to Dr.Shepard. I shall be grateful for any help you can give us.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edgar W. Knight

Edgar W.Knight

k:h

November 6, 1947

Mr. Edgar W. Knight
Division of Teacher Training
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

My dear Mr. Knight:

I have your letter of October 29. I am afraid that I cannot be of much service to you. I am not in the South now, and not well enough acquainted with the personnel of available teachers and administrators. If, however, any suggestion should occur to me I shall be very glad to write to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

2 January 1947

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me two copies of the Northfield Star November 27, 1946? I am enclosing 25cents in stamps.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-3-1

Business Manager
Northfield School for Girls
East Northfield, Mass.

Du Bois Williams

29 January 1947

Dear Madam:

Enclosed is my check for $175. Will you please be more careful in addressing our letters? My name is W.E.B. Du Bois, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York 32. The address of my daughter, who is the mother of Du Bois Williams, is Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

Your last letter was addressed: Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Baltimore.14 How it happened to reach us, I do not know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Treasurer
Northfield School for Girls
East Northfield, Mass.

NORTHFIELD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

May 6, 1947

To the Parents and
Guardians of Northfield Students:

May I call your attention to the fact that the enrollment fee of $10 for the school year 1947-48 ($5 for day students) is due before June 2. The receipt of this fee constitutes our definite indication from you that you plan to have your daughter return to Northfield in the fall. No place can be reserved after that time if the fee has not been paid.

Monday, September 15, will be the date of return for all of our students, except those arriving early for the work of the Campus Government Association and the Church Cabinet.

While I am writing, I want to take this opportunity to say that, if you are visiting Northfield before Commencement or in the fall, I should be delighted to see you. Unless I have to be out of town, I plan to be available at Kenarden Hall or at my house on Saturdays and Sundays, and always covet a chance to talk about the mutual interests of home and school.

Sincerely yours,

Mira B. Wilson

[Northfield School]

13 May 1947

My dear Madam:

Enclosed please find the enrollment fee $10 for the year 1947-48 for my granddaughter, Du Bois Williams.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss M.B. Wilson
Principal of Northfield School for Girls
East Northfield, Mass.

[1947]
1947 date
[mid May, 1947?]

NORTHFIELD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

22-11-132

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

Because of a long planned committee meeting I am not going to be free to reach you in person this evening. But as Mrs. Bennett has told me of yours contemplated visit to Northfield I can't resist asking whether you will not speak informally to our girls at chapel Friday morning.

This service comes at 10 minutes past ten and last~~s~~ for 20 minutes. I should be glad to take the brief worship service that comes first and which

leaves us ten or fifteen minutes for the talk. If this seems feasible, Mrs. Bennett will be glad to call me, I'm sure, before you leave West Euclid.

With apologies for interrupting your visit with Dr Bois to suggest such a thing as a talk — and yet with the hope that you will want to do it,

Sincerely yours,

Mina B Wilson

Thursday afternoon

Du Bois Williams

29 August 1947

Dear Madam:

Enclosed is my check for $200.00, installment on school charges for Du Bois Williams, for the first third of the year 1947-48.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Northfield School for Girls, Dr.
East Northfield, Massachusetts

[Northfield School for Girls]

DuBois Williams

October 28, 1947

22-8-40

Northfield School for Girls
East Northfield, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Bennett:

I have given my granddaughter permission to come to New York for the weekend of November 14. Leaving Northfield on that day at 4.57 P. M. and arriving in New York at 10.05P. M. She will return on the train leaving New York at 12.30 P. M. and arrive in Northfield at 5.34, Sunday evening, November 16. She will be staying with her mother at my residence, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apartment 13 H, New York City 32.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Norway]

M/A
NORWEGIAN PERMANENT DELEGATION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Room 6228
Empire State Building
350 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Telephone: BRyant 9-7640

20 October, 1947.

Huge H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

22-13-54

Dear Mr. Smythe,

I thank you very much for your letter of September 29, which, due to heavy pressure of work, I have not been able to answer earlier. Our Delegation would naturally be very interested in having a copy of the document you mentione. It is, however, impossible to say anything about the attitude of our Delegation before we have seen the document.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Trygve Lie

Norwegian Permanent Delegate
to the United Nations.

[NAACP]

2 January 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

We have at last got Mr. Ming's chapter of proposed petition to the United Nations. It is 25½ typewritten pages. I am putting Mrs. Hercules immediately on making the stencils. It would greatly help rush matters, if you could assign someone else in the making of the stencils. Will you kindly see what you can do?

W. E. B. Du Bois

2 January 1947

Memorandum to Mrs. Waring:

I do not quite understand the enclosed bill but would like your judgment. The charge for annual maintenance seems to me rather large. If we paid such charge for last year, we have also paid other special bills for repairs, which seems to be a duplication. Will you let me hear from you?.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

2 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

Dr. Harold Moody, founder and President of the London League of Colored Peoples, is in Jamaica and expects to visit New York for a couple of weeks beginning March 10th. To my great regret, at that time, I am going to be in the West. I have arranged for a series of lectures during February and March. I cannot therefore do anything for his reception; but he is a person of some influence in England and West Indies. I believe that you met him in London. I think that the NAACP should see to it that he has proper reception and meet some of the best people.

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-D-18

NAAC

22-01-22

2 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I received Mr. Ming's chapter this morning. It is good but exactly 45 days late. I am rushing the mimeographing and asking Miss Freeland's help.

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP

January 5, 1948

For extra clerical assistant in my office.

| | |
|---|---|
| November 1-15 | $27.50 |
| Nov. 15-Dec. 1 | $28.25 |
| Dec. 1-15 | $39.00 |
| Dec. 15-Jan. 1 | $28.00 |
| | $122.75 |

W. E. B. Du Bois, Director

Department of Special Research

6 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

As you know we have been preparing a petition to the Assembly of the United Nations concerning Negroes in the United States. I am sending you the complete draft with its many typographical errors.

Will you kindly look this over and send me criticisms by January 15th at the latest? Other copies have gone to Messrs. Marshall, Perry, Morris Ernst, Ralph Bunche, Spingarn, Dr. Wright and Gov. Hastie.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

7 January 1947

Dear Mr. Harlow:

22-21-6

In view of what you said concerning law schools at the last board meeting, I am venturing to send you for your information a copy of the proposed petition of American Negroes to the United Nations which we are planning to send. The hopy has many typographical errors but I thought perhaps you would be willing to look it over. We would be glad to have any suggestions or criticisms.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Professor S. Ralph Harlow
307 Prospect Heights
Northampton, Mass.

[NAACP]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

LONGACRE 3-6890

*Official Organ: The Crisis*



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*Please direct reply to:*
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100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
*Telephone* National 5794
Walter White, *Director*
Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant*
Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary Veterans' Affairs*


January 7, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Director
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I had a chance to read the material to be submitted to the United Nations Assembly as I came down on the train last night, and I can, therefore, let you have my criticisms forthwith.

Because the body of law being dealt with is, in the main, somewhat limited it would be exceedingly difficult for three lawyers to write three of the four chapters without there being some repetition and duplication.

However, I am concerned by what I consider to be an important omission. We are asking the Assembly to go to the very brink of its authority and it is, therefore, incumbent upon us to give the fullest possible picture of the disabilities under which the Negro works and lives in the United States. For that reason I am disturbed by the lack of statistical material in this petition reflecting the low state of Negro welfare.

I would like to see the following sociological data set forth:

1. Employment

(a) Stratification in unskilled personal service and domestic occupations. (U.S. Census figures)

22-9-121

(b) Wage differentials (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Decisions of War Labor Board, Bureau of Education Figures - Teachers Salary Differentials)

(c) Unemployment (U.S. Census Figures)

2. Education

(a) Relative illiteracy or near illiteracy (U.S. Census and Selective Service Figures)

(b) Per capita expenditure Negro and white students (Bureau of Education)

3. Housing

Statistical material regarding general, urban and rural living conditions, including high rents.

4. Health

(a) Hospital facilities. "In some areas where the population is heavily Negro, there are as few as 75 beds set aside for over a million Negroes." (An American Dilemma page 1224)

(b) Infant mortality 69% above whites.

(c) Life expectancy - Negro 53 years, whites 65 years.

22-9-122

Perhaps something like this should be added to Mr. Ming's paper.

You will find in duplicate separate sheets covering my criticisms of the introduction summary and each of the four chapters.

Very sincerely,

Leslie S. Perry

LSP:mt

Encl/

Leslie Perry's Chapter author [NAACP] [1947]
U.N. Statistics

1. Employment

(a) Stratification in unskilled personal service and domestic occupations. (U.S. Census figures)

(b) Wage differentials (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Decisions of War Labor Board, Bureau of Education Figures - Teachers Salary Differentials)

(c) Unemployment (U.S. Census Figures)

2. Education

(a) Relative illiteracy or near illiteracy (U.S. Census and Selective Service Figures)

(b) Per capita expenditure Negro and white students (Bureau of Education)

3. Housing

Statistical material regarding general, urban and rural living conditions, including high rents.

4. Health

(a) Hospital facilities. "In some areas where the population is heavily Negro, there are as few as 75 beds set aside for over a million Negroes."

(b) Infant mortality 69% above whites.

(c) Life expectancy - Negro 53 years, whites 65 year

[NAACP]

8 January 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

Enclosed is a form of memoranda which I had used for many years. The forms have run out and I want more printed. Could you obtain for me from the printers who did my letterhead, an estimate for printing 250 or 500 of these forms?

282-4

W. E. B. Du Bois

Memo to Mr. R. Carter & Mrs. Perry, Ray Wilkins, [NAACP]

8 January 1947

22-2-1

My dear Mr. Houston:

Enclosed is a proposed petition to the United Nations on the Negro minority in the United States. I would be very glad to have you read and criticize this. Please excuse typographical errors.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles Houston
615 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

January 8, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM THURGOOD MARSHALL:

I have just received the proposed petition to the Assembly of the United Nationa concerning Negroes in the United States, which you requested that I send you criticisms on by January 15th. Unfortunately, I am leaving for Washington tonight to prepare an argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Benjamin Mays case and will be leaving next week for Atlanta, Ga., for the trial of one of our school cases there. So, I will be completely tied up until approximately the 27th of this month.

35-1-39

45-1-127

(Dictated by Mr. Marshall January 7th)

TM:GS

[NAACP]

Dr. Du Bois

January 9th
1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE STAFF FROM CATHERINE T. FREELAND.

As you know, our agreement with the union is that written evaluations of all members of the staff shall be made at the end of probationary periods a nd yearly thereafter. (We desire to make these twice a year for regular employees.) The employee evalued shall be entitled to participate in the evaluation and to see the written evaluation in final form.

Attached is a rating sheet for your department. Please fill in and return to me after the employee has seen your evaluation. If you wish to discuss this with me please do so.

[NAACP]

22-10-21

9 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I am planning for a lecture tour in the South and West during February and March. The chief object of this is to write a book on the contribution of the Southern states to Negro higher education. The lectures are designed to pay the expense of the trip. If there is any service I can render to the branches of the NAACP while on this trip which is not too strenuous, I would be glad to if you will let me know.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

9 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

Thank you very much for the lock on the door. Now one other thing: it is difficult for us to synchronize the work and action in this office with the NAACP without knowing what time it is. We need an office clock. I wonder if the NAACP can furnish it.

W.E.B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

10 January 1947

Memorandum to Mrs. Waring:

Can you tell me the amount of my salary withholding for Federal taxation in 1946?

W. E. B. Du Bois

15 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I have been in conference with Mr. Spingarn concerning the proposed petition to the United Nations on the minority rights of American Negroes. He has suggested certain changes in the introduction and summary which I shall make. He thinks that Mr. Logan's contribution is satisfactory; but he thinks that in the articles by the three lawyers, there is too much repetition, and not enough realization that most of the members of the United Nations to whom this petition will go, are not familiar enough with American legal procedure to understand much of what the lawyers have said.

Therefore Mr. Spingarn suggests that the three lawyers be asked to meet in New York and confer at such time as they can conveniently do so, and that they do this at the expense of the NAACP. I am therefore asking authority to invite them.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[N.H.A.C.P.]

16 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Spingarn:

I attended last night a meeting of the Joint Committee of American Agencies on Human Rights at the headquarters of the American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street. There was present and speaking Mr. Reade Lewis; a representative from the State Department; and one from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; Ralph Bunche and a speaker for the displaced peoples were there. I made the enclosed statement. We had discussion for perhaps half hour.

35-1-50

As a result I received the following advice from Mr. Eichelberger, Mr. Roger Baldwin and representatives of the Human Rights Commission:

That the statement or petition which we are planning should be in the hands of Trygve Lie, the Secretary General on or before January 27th when the Commission holds its first meeting.

That there was no assurance that the Commission would take up the matter, but reasonable probability that the facts would be discussed.

That it would be better to put the statement in the form of a body of fact, rather than a petition, since there is no clear authority on the part of this commission to receive petitions as such.

It seems to be, therefore that the following steps should be taken. First, that I prepare a modification of my introduction and summary; and that I also tentatively re-arrange in part the contributions by the three lawyers. That this re-written matter be submitted to lawyers for eventual agreement. But before that, that the whole petition in my revised form be put before you and Mr. White and then sent as a tentative draft to Trygve Lie. Afterwards and before the meeting of the United Nations Assembly next September the authors and others thoroughly revise this tentative draft and have it printed. Still later when further thought and criticism has come, that a third edition be printed in English with translations into foreign languages.

Will you kindly let me have your reaction to this proposal?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

35-1-51

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

January
17th
1947

44-1-88

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

I have your memorandum of January 9 about an office clock and I am very glad to know that the business of synchronizing "the work and action of this office with the NAACP," so troubled you that you feel the necessity of a clock.

In addition to the Western Union clock on the fifth floor and the small electric clock on the fourth floor, the Association has furnished only Mr. White with an office clock. Other department heads either have personal clocks of their own, or use their watches.

However, if this is a matter of moment to you I am glad to authorize the purchase of an inexpensive desk clock for your office and I am asking Miss Branche, who handles such purchases, to secure one for you.

45-1-64

Copy to Miss Branche

RW:ELJ
uopwa/19

17 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

Superseding my memorandum of yesterday may I call your attention to the attached memo sent Mr. Spingarn.

He agrees with this in principle and I shall get in touch with you as to further steps.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP-]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

**LONGACRE 3-6890**

*Official Organ: The Crisis*



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*Telephone* National 5794

Walter White, *Director*
Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant* — Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs*


January 17, 1947

22-5-7

SPECIAL DELIVERY
Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Director
Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter of January 16th this afternoon and I will be glad to do all that I can to comply with your request.

I don't know how your revisions are going to shape up but it seems to me that the data you want will be enough to make up a separate chapter.

1. Employment

Last November I testified before the House Labor Committee in support of legislation to raise the minimum wage and placed into the Record statistics from the Department of Labor showing wage differentials as of 1937. The tables only cover geographical sections but these data can be secured by state as well. The same testimony includes decisions of the War Labor Board in '43 and '44 wherein it ordered certain companies to eliminate wage differentials on basis of color. I hope to be able to get certain census material with respect to unemployment and stratification Monday or Tuesday.

I am enclosing copies of my testimony together with copies of tables from certain studies showing that the Negro worker is as efficient as other workers. I

had
~~have~~ been holding this in reserve to put into the Record if any congressman raised the question. It might be desirable to include this in the petition. (see enclosure "A")

2. Education

I am enclosing ("B") my testimony before the Senate Education and Labor Committee in support of federal aid to education which sets forth, in detail, data with regard to per capita expenditures by state for education.

3. Housing

It will be extremely difficult to get anything on this subject on such short notice as there are few, if any, published statistical data by race.

22-5-8

4. Health

Enclosure "C" is a statement that I prepared for Dr. Louis T. Wright in connection with the Hospital Construction Act. Unfortunately, it was not inserted into the Record and I got Senator Burton, now Supreme Court Justice Burton, to put it in the Congressional Record of July 12, 1945. Dr. Wright did not see this material until it was published but I read it over the telephone to him and he approved. I mention this because it is entirely up to Dr. Wright how he wants it credited in the petition. Incidentally, Dr. Houchins, of the Bureau of Census, is going to let me have 1945 life expectancy tables Monday.

The next few days finds me pretty well committed. I shall be out of the city all day Sunday, government offices are closed tomorrow, (Saturday), and I have heavy prior commitments for Monday. However, I expect to let you have, not later than Wednesday, figures on employment stratification, unemployment, data on farm tenancy, so far as it shows low economic status, and figures showing the number of persons with less than fifth grade education by race. 1940 census material is the latest available.

Its been a long time since I looked over the subject matter of the enclosures and at this writing I am trying to strike all points in it which would not be germane. I am hoping that with some editing we can get a fifth chapter out of this.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

Leslie S. Perry

If you had about 10 days, I think we could work up a pretty fair chapter on this.

LSP:mt
Encls/

[NAACP]

January 17, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: DR. DuBOIS

FROM: DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Following is information requested concerning Branches and Memberships: (For year 1946)

| | Number | Membership |
|---|---|---|
| Branches | 1103 | 420,000 |
| Youth Councils | 267 | 18,000 |
| College Chapters | 47 | 5,000 |
| Members at Large | | 4,274 |
| Soldier Memberships | | 5,000 |
| Life Memberships | | 15 |
| | 1417 | 452,289 |

282-20

179 Branches were chartered in this period. Branches were chartered in 28 states. Largest number of Branches (23) were chartered in the state of Texas. During last four years the number of Branches chartered were as follows:

1943 - 93; 1944 - 136; 1945 - 172; 1946 - 179

The 10 largest Branches in 1946 were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Detroit - - - - | 17,561 |
| Baltimore - - - - | 16,994 |
| Chicago - - - - | 14,614 |
| Los Angeles - - - | 14,012 |
| Philadelphia - - - | 13,000 |
| Cleveland - - - - | 10,219 |
| Cincinnati - - - | 8,204 |
| Birmingham - - - | 7,800 |
| Washington, D. C. - - | 7,177 |
| Dallas - - - - | 6,569 |

[NAACP]

20 January 1947

Memorandum to Mrs. Perry:

Will you loan me a good statement on the Slaughter House Cases?

22-20-4

W. E. B. Du Bois

21 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I should like to make an appointment to bring to you tomorrow Wednesday, January 22, the final tenative copy of the petition to the United Nations and to leave it with you for your approval after going over it with you. In order to have a copy ready on time, I am asking Miss Freeland, if possible, to furnish me extra help this week.

I am enclosing a proposal for procedure hereafter which I would like you to consider and which I want to talk over with you.

W. E. B. Du Bois

## Suggested Procedure

1. January 21 to 25 Copying and mimeographing

2. Monday, January 27, presentation of the manuscript to Trygve Lie by the Secretary.

3. February and March, careful revision of manuscripts by the staff, the authors and experts for final printing.

4. April and May, prepare final manuscripts for printing either by the N.A.A.C.P. or if possible as a document of the United Nations.

5. June and July, negotiate for printing in other languages than English.

6. September, presentation to the Assembly of the United Nations.

Publicity

Marshal
Carter
Perry
White

[NAACP]

1947

U.N. Petition

re N.A.A.C.P. U.N. Petition

22-B-22

## Suggested Procedure

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5. June and July, negotiate for printing in other languages than English.

6. September, presentation to the Assembly of the United Nations.

[NAACP]

21 January 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

I am preparing a revised copy of the United Nations petition to present to Mr. White tomorrow. Could you spare me some assistance for typewriting today?

22c-4

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

*Official Organ: The Crisis*

*Please direct reply to:*
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*Telephone* National 5794

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22-5-1

22 January 1947

Dr. W.E.D. DuBois, Director
Special Research, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you tables dealing with (A) Life Expectancy (B) Farm Tenancy (C) Education (D) Employment and Unemployment. These data have been taken from publications of the Bureau of Census. I have not proofed them but will do so in a day or so.

You will also find enclosed a short memorandum regarding Federal Employment, which I feel is important in this whole thing.

If you desire more information, etc., I suggest you telephone me.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

Leslie S. Perry

Encls
LSP:amh

[NAACP]

22 January 1947

Dear Mr. Perry:

Thank you for the data which you have sent me. I am, on my own initative, adding a chapter which I am provisionally entitling "Patterns of Social Discrimination Against Negroes" by Leslie L. Perry. Enclosed is an outline of this chapter. This I shall use provisionally but eventually I hope you will prepare a complete statement on these and other discriminations; about 10-20 typed pages. I shall try to get the committee to allow it to be printed. With many thanks,

22-9-123

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

United Nations Petition [NAACP]

NAACP

January 29, 1947

My dear Mr. Perry,

Following up my last letter, I took the first edition of the petition concerning the Rights of the American Negroes and gave it to the Director of the Commission of Human Rights, Mr. John Humphries.

22-5-0

I do not know when we will have a chance to get in direct touch with the Commission, but I suggest that we get ready as soon as possible. Therefore, if you can, instead of taking a month for revising your chapter, could you perhaps have it ready for February 15, 1947; and as I say, take as much space as you need of twenty typewritten pages.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau, N.A.A.C.P.
100 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington, D. C.

[NAACP]

January 29, 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White;

The meetings of the members of the Human Rights Commission are scheduled from January 27, 1947 to February 8, 1947. Copies of our statement should go to each of them.

They are empowered to appoint a sub-commission on protection of Minorities. We aught to keep track of their action on this matter. Also, the Commission on Human Rights can call in working groups of non-governmental experts in specialized fields to consult with them. We aught to press this.

W. E. B. DuBois

22-10-16

[NAACP]

January
29th
1947

22-10-19

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

Do you think it would be a good idea for you and me to talk with Mrs. Roosevelt? If so, I shall try to make an appointment.

I should like to call your attention to the item on page 13 of today's Herald Tribune stating that the Human Rights Commission will consider requests for action from organizations with the status of consultant. This, I presume, would include the NAACP.

ww/mdj

W W'

January 29, 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White;

On Monday, January 27, 1947, I attended the first meeting of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, escorted by Mr. Bunche.

I was introduced to Mr. John Humphries, the director of the Commission of Human Rights. I delivered to him our statement and petition concerning the Denial of Human Rights to American Negroes, and asked him to see if he could get it on the Agenda. He promised to have it entered on the list of petitions received if possible, and to let us know in the future if we could approach the Commission directly. He and Mr. Edward Lawton, of the Commission of Human Rights, will be the officials with whom we should get in touch.

I will now, with your consent, leave further action on this petition to your office. In the meantime, I will have mimeographed and sent out to the contributers, the edition just sent in and ask them for final corrections.

I suggest that the one hundred dollars promised could now be paid Mr. Konvitz, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Ming, and Mr. Logan.

W. E. B. Dubois

January 31, 1947

35-1-104

Memorandum to Mr. White;

I think it would be an excellent thing for you to talk with Mrs. Roosevelt. I should be glad to join you but I am leaving today for two months. When I come back, I will ge glad to do anything that I can.

I think we should try to get admission as consultants, and also we ought to impress it upon the Human Rights Commission that we have no objection at all to publicity for our petition or the use of our name. They are apparently trying to conceal the identity of the petitioners.

W. E. B. DuBois

45-1-96

[NAACP]

January 31, 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland;

The United Nations Petition has got to be mimeographed again, beginning Monday, February 3, 1947, and should be done as quickly as possible; so as to get to the members of the Human Rights Commission.

Will you kindly give Mrs. Hercules as much help as you can spare.

W. E. B. DuBois

[NAACP]

31 January 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I need two more sections of steel shelving to hold the last of my books and papers still in the basement. If you have no objection to their installation, I shall be glad to pay for them myself.

W. E. B. Du Bois

22a-10

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

EXPENSE STATEMENT

January, 1947

| | | BUDGET |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries.....(Gross) | $14,071.11 | $15,000.00 |
| Building Maintenance | ---- -- | 266.66 |
| Postage | 1,337.08 | 750.00 |
| Bulletin | 4,363.18 | 3,000.00 |
| Printing | 114.14 | 1,666.67 |
| Telephone & Telegraph | 960.46 | 541.67 |
| Supplies | 1,072.95 | 750.00 |
| Travel | 1,167.41 | 1,000.00 |
| Student Conference | ---- -- | 50.00 |
| Branch State Conference.....(Net) | 302.10 | 583.33 |
| Furniture & Equipment | 367.48 | 125.00 |
| Washington Bureau | 313.25 | 333.33 |
| Nominating Committee | ---- -- | 20.83 |
| Membership Campaign | 826.56 | 1,000.00 |
| Crisis Subscriptions | 5,000.00 | 3,208.33 |
| Overhead, General Expenses | 2,596.63 | 1,375.00 |
| Federal SS and Unemployment Insurance | ---- -- | 516.67 |
| Books, Newspapers & Subscriptions | 162.58 | 66.67 |
| Special Research | 41.80 | 83.33 |
| Annual Conference | ---- -- | 125.00 |
| Entertainment | 2.00 | 62.50 |
| Participation in Allied Activities | ---- -- | 416.67 |
| Subsidies to Branch Executive Secretaries | ---- -- | 583.33 |
| Veterans' Bureau | 48.92 | 66.67 |
| Leadership Training Conference | 100.00 | 125.00 |
| West Coast Regional Office | 75.52 | 83.33 |
| Staff Conference | ---- -- | 41.67 |
| Labor Secretary's Office | 35.50 | 62.50 |
| Film, Radio | ---- -- | 416.67 |
| Southwest Regional Conference | ---- -- | 666.67 |
| | $32,958.67 | $32,987.50 |

21-23

COMPARATIVE EXPENSE

| | |
|---|---|
| Actual, 1947 | $32,958.67 |
| Budget, 1947 | 32,987.50 |
| Actual, 1946 | 29,920.81 |

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS

January, 1947

INCOME

| | |
|---|---|
| Adler Trust Fund ..... | |
| Bequests Reserve ..... | |
| Herstein Fund ..... | $106.97 |
| Life Membership Reserve ..... | 150.00 |
| | $256.97 |

DISBURSEMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Adler Trust Fund (Distribution) ..... | $3,446.25 |
| Scottsboro Committee ..... | 10.00 |
| | $3,456.25 |

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

INCOME STATEMENT

January, 1947

| | | BUDGET |
|---|---|---|
| Memberships from Branches | $6,334.41 | $17,083.33 |
| Members-at-Large and Contributions | 2,099.55 | 2,083.33 |
| Armed Forces Contributions | 14.50 | 83.34 |
| Christmas Seals | 2,663.56 | 500.00 |
| Interest and Dividends | 2,388.02 | 416.66 |
| Branch Contributions to Travel | --- -- | 125.00 |
| Crisis Subscriptions (@$1.50 per) | 2,007.50 | 4,375.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 491.00 | 333.34 |
| | $15,998.54 | $25,000.00 |

81-23

COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT

| January, 1947 | January, 1946 |
|---|---|
| $15,998.54 | $16,142.55 |

ESTIMATED BUDGET

January, 1947

$25,000.00

[NAACP - Washington, D.C.]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

*Official Organ: The Crisis*

*Please direct reply to:*
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
*Telephone* National 5794

Walter White, *Director*
Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant* — Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs*



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N. W. Griffin, *West Coast Regional Secretary*
Lucille Black, *Membership Secretary*
Ruby Hurley, *Youth Secretary*
Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs*


22-5-2

February 10, 1947

D 18 FEB 11 47

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Director
Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is just a note to sort of forewarn you that I may be somewhat late in getting the chapter to you. I've been tied up with testimony before Senate Committee on anti-filibuster and rent control bills. I have not been able to do the first thing on the chapter with less than a week to go.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

LSP:mt

Dear Mr. Perry:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is on a lecture tour. He will not return to his desk until April 1, 1947. May I suggest that you retain the chapter which you are contributing and send it together with the revised edition. ~~am~~ letter which I am mailing to you very soon. I ~~am~~ notifying Dr. Du Bois of this suggestion.

Clementine Hercules

10 February 1947

Memorandum to Mrs. Perry:

Would you kindly furnish me with the date of the Slaughter House cases and the names of the Justices who assented and dissented, so that I may forward it to Dr. Du Bois?

Clementine Hercules
Clementine Hercules

22-20-5

Date 1873 -

Majority - Miller
Clifford
Strong
Davis
Hunt

Dissent - Field
Chase, C.J.
Swayne
Bradley

[NAACP]

11 February 1947

Dear Mr. Perry:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is on a lecture tour. He will not return to his desk until April 1st. May I suggest that you retain the chapter which you are contributing and mail it together with the revised edition that I am sending you as soon as it is mimeographed. There will be a letter enclosed with the manuscript asking that corrections, criticisms be made and returned to this office by March 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

Clementine Hercules

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

14 February 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

Enclosed is a list of members of the Human Rights Commission. Can you suggest any way that I can send the petition to them?

Have you any additional names of persons to whom you might wish to send a copy of the petition?

W. E. B. Du Bois

35-103

45-1-54

[NAACP]

Baton Rouge, Louisiana
February 24, 1947

Dear Mr. Perry:

I am addressing the Chicago Forum, March 28, on "Should the Negro return to the Republican Party" I want very much to have the figures for the Congressional elections in 1946.* Can you secure them for me? I shall be glad to meet any expense.

I hope we can have your chapter for the report by March 15. I know you did not like the patch work which I made of your data, in the current edition, but t ere was no time for a better job. I know you will fix up something creditable. I think you ought to include census figures as to Negro occupations in 1940 and the changes since 1910.

I did not have time before leaving to send you proof of the legal rating of slaves as "real estate" in at least two states. I shall later.

Please address me care of Dr. Somerville, 2104 S. Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal., until March 20. After that at the Branch Office, San Francisco.

Very sincerely,

W.E.B. Du Bois

* Each Congressman's vote, by state and party.

Ltr to DuBois

[NAACP]

February 27, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF

FROM: The Director of Branches

RE: Monthly Report of Travel

Each month, the Director of Branches has requested from all staff members a report of their speaking engagements and mileage for inclusion in the monthly report of this department. The Secretary advised the Director of Branches when he first became a member of the staff as follows:

> "The Director of Branches is asked to submit a monthly report..... . Also included should be the number of speeches made by all staff members and Board members and others for the Association; and a record of mileage for all executives for the month."

Religiously, we have attempted to follow this directive by requesting of each staff member before the first of the month that he file with the department a record of speaking engagements and mileage.

We note several staff members who persist in non-compliance and include such information at the tail-end of their reports to the Secretary under such items as "speeches". We assume that it was the intention of the Secretary to present accurate statistical data regarding the speeches and travel of executives. Such information has appeared yearly in the Annual Reports (when published).

Since the department believes in strict compliance with directives, we will appreciate cooperation by all staff members in the future or we shall have to advise the proper officer that due to non-cooperation this system of reporting can no longer continue and point out why.

Accordingly, may we have a record of your speaking engagements and mileage no later than March 1st.

GBC:bh

[NAACP]

27 February 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Current:

In regard to your memoranda to the staff on February 27, I beg to say that Dr. Du Bois is on a lecture tour in the South and West. He will not return to his desk until April 1st. Your communication will be forwarded to him.

Clementine Hercules

Regrets
Refer to Dr. DuB.

28th
February
1947

Dear Dr. Christophe:

Thank you for your letter of February 17th inviting Mr. White or Dr. DuBois to deliver your commencement address on May 27th.

Mr. White is away from the city at the present time. He is expected to return sometime next week. At that time I will bring your letter to his attention and he will advise you further.

Sincerely

Secretary to Mr. White

Dean LeRoy M. Christophe
Dunbar Junior College
Wright Avenue and Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

RW

Write another suggestion

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL RESEARCH N.A.A.C.P.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1947

PERSONEL: W.E.B. Du Bois, Director
Ellen Irene Diggs, Research Assistant (on leave)
Clerk, Clementine Hercules

35-1-331

During the month of February I have travelled 2487 miles, over 13 states, delivering seven lectures to audiences aggregating 6,000 persons. Four of the lectures were before colleges, two before high schools and one in a public library. Four of the lectures were on the "United Nations and the Negro"; one on the history of Africa and one on elementary education. I stopped in each institution a period of from two to seven days collecting material and planning a study of the development of the race problem in the South from 1876 to 1946. I hope in time to make this into a book.

45-1-36

The Statement and Petition to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations has been mimeographed in second revised edition and sent to the contributors and judges for final revision. A copy has been delivered to the Commission on Human Rights and individual copies are ready for each member of that Commission.

Dr. Diggs is on her way home from her assignment in South America under the federal Department of State. She has made studies in Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil.

[NAACP]

5 March 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

Miss Joyce Coates assisted me in assembling the statement to the United Nations. The time she put in was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | February | 5 | 7 hours |
| Thursday | | 6 | 4 |
| Friday | | 7 | 4 |
| Monday | | 10 | 5 |
| Tuesday | | 11 | 4 |
| Thursday | | 13 | 7 |
| Friday | | 14 | 4 |
| | | | 35 hours |

Clementine Hercules

282-4

March
14th
1947

Dear Mr. Patterson:

Confirming my letter of March 4th, our Board of Directors at its meeting on March 10th, asked the following persons to attend the 51 Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to be held in Philadelphia on April 18th and 19th:

Mr. Walter White, Executive Secretary
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of
Special Research
Theodore Spaulding, Esq.

Will you please direct any information relative to the conference to the above direct? Mr. White and Dr. DuBois can be reached at this address. Attorney Spaulding can be reached at 425 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 47, Pa.

Sincerely yours,

Madison S. Jones, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

msj/mdj

Mr. Ernest M. Patterson
American Academy of Political
and Social Science
3457 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

21st
March
1947

Dear Dr. Christophe:

I regret very much that I will be unable to deliver the Commencement Address at Dunbar Junior College on May 27th.

I am presently undergoing certain medical examinations and my physician has ordered that I limit all engagements to a very minimum. I am sincerely sorry that I shall not be available.

I am turning your letters over to Dr. Bu Bois and you will hear from him as to whether or not he will be able to speak.

Ever sincerely

Secretary

Dean L. M. Christophe
Dunbar Junior College
Wright Avenue and Ringo Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

WW:emw

[NAACP]

22-5-10


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

**LONGACRE 3-6890**

*Official Organ: The Crisis*



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*Please direct reply to:*
WASHINGTON BUREAU NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
*Telephone* National 5794

Walter White, *Director* — Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant*
Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs* — Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., *Labor Secretary*


March 21, 1947

SPECIAL DELIVERY
Miss Clementine Hercules
Assistant to Dr. DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Hercules:

This is just a note to let you know that I am still working on the material for the petition.

It is only fair to warn you, however, that it is going to run considerably beyond the twenty pages Dr. DuBois asked for. The section on Employment alone runs 13 legal size pages, Health 5 and Education 8.

I am hopeful of being able to do the section on Housing this week-end. That should hardly be more than 4 pages.

As soon as I can finish, and I hope it will be next week, I shall let you have it.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

Leslie S. Perry M.T.

LSP:mt

[NAACP]

4 April 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

While the last edition of our report to the United Nations was being mimeographed, Mrs. Hercules had to have help to arrange the three thousand sheets so as to rush out thirty-six copies. With my consent she called in Miss Joyce Coates who had helped her before and knew about the work. Miss Coates worked thirty-five hours according to the enclosed memorandum which we have already sent to Miss Freeland. May I ask that this be okayed and paid at your earliest convenience?

Also in January I made a trip to Lake Success with regard to this same petition with an expense of two dollars. I sent a memorandum to Mr. White but have heard nothing from it. May I ask for payment of this?

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH

N. A. A. C. P.

For the month of April 1947

Personnel: W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Irene Diggs, Research Assistant

During the month of April, Dr. Du Bois travelled three thousand nine hundred and three miles and delivered six lectures to about seven thousand people. These lectures took place as follows:

at the Conference of the Social Science Division of Howard University, Washington, D. C., April 9, where Dr. Du Bois appeared on a program with the First Secretary of the British Embassy and discussed the "Emancipation of the Colonial People".

On April 13, he spoke to an audience of some five thousand persons on "The Truman Doctrine" under the auspices of Progressive Citizens Association of Chicago.

On April 20, he spoke to the St. James Literary Forum in Cleveland; and on the 23, to the Interracial Association of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

On April 25, he was one of the group of lecturers at the New School for Social Research, New York, and spoke on "Trends in Negro Leadership."

On April 29, he spoke at the final session of the East and West Association, Town Hall, New York on "Human Rights for all Minorities."

During the month of April, Dr. Diggs addressed a Costa Rican study group, and gave lectures at Brooklyn College and for the Intercultural Workshop.

[NAACP]

1 May 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

Will you please reimburse me for office expense paid for clerical help during the month of April amounting to fifty-four dollars?

W. E. B. Du Bois

Received $54 in cash
20 May 1947

May
2nd
1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

Your memorandum of May 1st to Miss Freeland has been sent to my desk.

Since you have expended $54.00 (fifty-four dollars) for clerical help during the month of April and wish to be reimbursed, there is nothing to be done in this instance except to reimburse you.

However, without exception in the future, we shall refuse to authorize any payments of any nature for clerical assistance if the need for such assistance has not been discussed in advance and agreed to by Miss Freeland, the Office Manager.

RW:RJW

[NAACP]

6 May 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

In the original proposal for my joining the N.A.A.C.P. there was put down an item of $100 per month for miscellaneous expense. This was outside of the salary of my assistant. You will find that during the time I have been with the association I have kept far within my budget. I think it would be cheaper in the long run if I had a regular typist here but failing that, I have asked from time to time for a person to help not on the regular schedule nor at the regular pay. It is impossible for me to do the work which I have undertaken without help of this sort. I have no objection to discussing the matter with you or Miss Freeland but I insist that the original understanding passed by the board was that I was to have a budget for expenses in this office.

W. E. B. Du Bois

May 7, 1947

(Dictated 5/6/47)

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

I have your memorandum of May 6. I am well aware of the provisions of $100 a month in the budget for extra expenses of your office as contained in your agreement with the Board of Directors.

It is not my understanding that this allowance covered the haphazard employment of clerks for your office. All employment of clerical workers in this office must be done in accordance with our contract with the Social Service Employees Union. Under that contract no member of the staff is free to employ occasional clerical help and charge the sum to some item in the budget.

There is a specific provision in the contract with the union covering the employment of temporary workers. They must be engaged by the recognized staff member in charge of personnel; they must be informed of the rate of pay; and they must be informed, in writing, of the length of time for which they are engaged.

Moreover, as I explained in a previous memorandum, the financial condition of the NAACP is such that we are not employing any extra clerical help in any capacity whatsoever if it is possible to allocate present employees to take care of a short emergency situation.

Accordingly, my memorandum that no additional payments will be authorized to be made to you or to any person in your office for clerical help which is engaged without consulting Miss Freeland still stands.

RW:ELJ
uopwa/19

8 May 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

In accordance with your desire, I am laying before you and Miss Freeland my need for extra help during the month of May and in following months.

You know that I have written two books in three years. This entails correspondence with many parts of the United States and with foreign countries, and these letters must be written and sent.

I have prepared five speeches for delivery this year. In each case the speech has been dictated, corrected, then written again and sometimes written twice. The speeches are of a certain permanent value and most of them should be re-written either for publication or for mimeographing. They include a history of Africa, a statement on the United Nations and the colored races; speeches on the Truman Doctrine and Trends in Negro Leadership in the United States; a speech on rights of minorities and on the immediate political future of the Negro in the United States. Work on the final revision of these speeches for publication ought to be going forward now.

In addition to this, I have taken great pains to prepare the petition of the Negro to the United Nations. This has meant planning it in the first place with wide consultation; then under difficulties and delays getting the various persons to write their parts; revising those parts here in the office and then sending them back to the writers for judgment on the revision; writing and mimeographing the revisions which meant that we had sometimes three thousand mimeographed pages in this office to distribute. We are working now on a second revision according to the suggestions of the writers. After the type-written copy is finished, the whole manuscript of 204 pages ought to be mimeographed, preferably outside of the office, and then finally distributed. This work is also going on now.

In addition to that, as I have stated to the board, I am planning a review of the world and especially the Negro world, from 1876 to 1947. This involves the making of charts covering all of the activities and events which ought to be used; the planning of the book; the dictating of the manuscript; the writing of the manuscript; the correction of it. This will take me the rest of 1947 and probably a part of 1948.

In addition to this, I am continually asked to write articles. Some of them are paid for and in that case the clerical work takes care of itself. Others are not but ought to be written. They are communications and articles to scientific journals, letters to the press and so forth.

In work like this it is impossible for me to say

definitely just when this or that part of it ought to be done; but if I have the requisite help it can be done in the future as it has been done in the past. If on the other hand, I have to wait before I know if my budget will allow the requisite expenditure, the whole work is thrown out of gear.

I am laying these plans, therefore, before you and saying that I wish to spend during the month of May and June not more than $100 a month, if possible less, for additional clerical help and other expenses in this office.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

May 19, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO MESSRS. WILKINS FROM MADISON JONES:
HARRINGTON
IVY
MARSHALL
CURRENT
DR.DUBOIS
DR.DIGGS

Mr. I. G. Jones, Labor Commissioner of the Gold Coast, is making a tour of this country. He evidenced a desire to visit the offices of the NAACP and we have made an appointment for him to be with us Friday, May 23rd, 11:30 A.M., to meet and talk with the staff. The meeting will be held in Mr.White's office. We hope that you will be able to be present.

MSJ:dp

49.75
54.
103.75
50
53.75

[NAACP]

20 May 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

For several months past I have received neither the agenda of the meetings of the Board of Directors nor a copy of the minutes. I have asked Miss Jackson about this but nothing has happened. May I enquire if there is any particular reason for this policy?

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

[NAACP]

Report of the Board

May 21, 1947

22-2-3

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. WILKINS:

I have your memorandum of May 20. Inasmuch as some instructions on this matter seem to have been issued by Mr. White, I am referring your memorandum to his attention.

RW:ELJ
uopwa/19

[NAACP]

21 May 1947

28-1-20

Memorandum to Madison Jones:

I am very sorry indeed but I have an appointment out of town May 23rd. I should like to have met Mr. I.W. Jones.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

29 May 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

In accordance with Mr. White's request I am going to Washington to attend the meeting on the United Nations held by the State Department. I leave June third, attending meetings the fourth, fifth and sixth, and returning the seventh. May I have a check covering expenses of travel and board from June third to June seventh.

22-20-6

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Roy Wilkins
The Crisis

[NAACP]

3 June 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

In accordance with my memorandum of May eighth to you and Miss Freeland, I have spent during the month of May the sum of $48.50 for clerical assistance chiefly in the recopying of the United Nations petition. I shall be glad to have a refund for this expenditure out of my budget allowance.

W.E.B. Du Bois

NAACP

to

W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr.

To expenses for attending the meeting on American Foreign Policy, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 4 to 6, 1947

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received on account | | | $50.00 |
| June 3 | roundtrip to Washington | $17.42 | |
| | pullman seat | 1.73 | |
| | lunch and dinner | 3.00 | |
| Room | June 3 to 7 | 25.00 | |
| Food | June 4 | 4.25 | |
| | 5 | 5.26 | |
| | 6 | 4.10 | |
| | 7 | 1.50 | |
| | pullman seat | 1.73 | |
| | cabfare - New York | 2.85 | |
| | Washington | 4.15 | |
| | tips | 0.70 | |
| | | | 71.69 |

Balance due $21.69

10 June 1947

Sent to Mr. Currant
19 June 1947

The Convention took cognizance of Colonialism as a persistent cause of war and called on the United Nations to proceed with all speed to implementation of trusteeship and the provisions of the Charter for non-self-governing territories; protested the demand of South Africa for annexation of Southwest Africa, and vigorously condemned other discriminatory practices in South Africa and British West Africa; and commended the trade union movement throughout the Colonies, and the activities of Burma, Indonesia and India for independence.

42-86.27

During the past year certain colonies have been put under trusteeship, but nothing has been done in the case of Southwest Africa, and Colonial Conferences with native representation to discuss the general problems of government education and other social conditions have not been held. The claims of Ethiopia to her lost colonies have been ignored, and the United States appears ready to appease Italy by giving to her Eritrea and Somaliland.

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25

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LONGACRE 3-6890
*Official Organ: The Crisis*

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June
20th
1947

22-20-7

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I make mistakes, but no one has ever been able to accuse me of dodging acknowledgment of them, or the responsibility involved.

And so I say that in the hectic weeks of this spring, with Mr. White away and preparations for the annual conference more on my shoulders than ever before, I overlooked completely any arrangement for you to appear on our program or counsel with our delegates in any fashion at the conference.

My apologies at this late hour are not worth much, but you have them. Will it be possible for you to come to Washington for the conference? The printed program is not due from the printer until later today, but I will send one down to you then. It occurs to me that you might consent to speak for a few moments to the delegates at the Thursday morning session, expanding the comments Dr. Azikiwe will have made the night before on Africa and colonialism--or on any topic of your own choosing.

Naturally we would want you there not only for this day but for the entire conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

RW:RJW

Memo of Mrs. White

[1947]

On June 30, I was asked to call on Mrs. Roosevelt at the offices of the United States Delegation to the United Nations, at 2 park avenue, I talked with her about one-half hour. She represented Senator Austin, the head of the delegation. What she said was in answer to a letter that I wrote Senator Auston on Oct 28, 1947. The essence of that letter was as follows Copy A He answered saying that he would ~~put the matter before the State Department.~~ Copy B Mrs. Roosevlet said that the State Department had communicated its decisi n ~~to her~~. The Defendants were ~~That they were~~ of opinion that it would be unwise to put our PETITION on the agenda of the next Assembly for discussion, since ~~that~~ no good could come from such discussion.

On the other hand, the Declaration of Human Rights, and it was to be hoped also the Covenant, would come up at that session and be discussed and possibly assented to.

I replied that I realized that no international action on our plight was probable nor indeed expected; but that I thought that the world ought to know just exactly what the situation was in the United States, so that they would not be depending upon ~~the~~ vague ~~statements~~ references concerning ~~the~~ our race problem but would have factual statements before them; and that if the United States was unwilling itself to put the matter before the assembly, that one or two other nations had expressed the possibility of their doing this.

Mrs. Roosevelt thought that this would be embarrassing, that it would be seized upon by the Soviet Government and others as ~~a means of~~ an excuse for attacking the United States, ~~and t at~~ She and her colleagues would be put in the unpleasant position of having to defend the United States, ~~under these circumstances that~~ the situation, indeed, might be so unpleasant that she would feel it necessary to resign from ~~a~~ the United States Delegation to the United Nations.

I recalled, that the placing of facts before an international body need not of necessity be a matter of embarrassment, ~~that it would~~ naturally, it might be taken up by persons and organizations ~~not~~ unfriendly to the United States, but that that was not a reason for suppressing the truth. That in the early days

of the Race
~~within this country~~, when we proposed to expose the facts concerning lynching and discrimination, there were many good friends of the Negro race who advised against it and said that it would bring unfavorable criticism upon us. Nevertheless, we insisted and I think that we did right.

Mrs. Roosevelt asked that if any action was taken toward bringing the matter up for discussion before the Assembly of the United Nations, that she be notified as soon as possible, so that she could prepare to act accordingly. I promised that such notification would certainly be given her.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that already, several times, she had been compelled to answer attacks upon the United States for its race problem by pointing out the fact that other countries had made ~~the same~~ similar mistakes.

~~(COPY A SERIES OF STATEMENTS FOR A NOVEL)~~

107-1-54

7 July 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins and Miss Freeland:

I have spent for office expense, chiefly typing, during the month of June, the sum of fifty dollars. I should like to be reimbursed at your convenience.

W. E. B. Du Bois

17 July 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Current:

With regard to your memorandum of July 15, 1947, may I make the following comment: the basic problem which the NAACP faces today is not adequately touched upon in this memorandum; and that is the question as to how authority is to be divided between the national office, the regional conferences, the state donferences and the branches and the analagous problem as to what liberty of action these units are going to have.

We might as well frankly face the problem: first, authority in a national body like ours must be decentralized; secondly, decentralization of authority means more or less local automony. You cannot set up a state conference and then tell it that it can do nothing except raise funds or follow orders from the national organization. This method spells disaster from the very beginning. On the other hand, if you try really to decentralize authority and give the local state and regional bodies freedom of action, this has got to be thought out very carefully and the freedom given must be real. You cannot fool these bodies by phrases. You must give them real automony within certain reasonable limits; and those limits must be fairly wide. This means that we are going to have in the national organization some consequent lack of unity. One state, one region is going to take a stand with which other states and other regions do not agree. This, however, is not fatal. It is to be expected. It is only by disagreement that real unity on the large practical scale is going to be reached. Your basic problem then, is how much freedom can be given the state and regional conferences and in what line of work, action and thought. This division of authority to work touches on money raising, court cases, mass protests, petitions and letters to the press, personal testimony, political activity, endorsement of parties and candidates and the election of officials.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP - Washington, D.C.]

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JNE 1 JULY 22, 1947

FOR VICTORY
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22 July 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Sent 1:50

WHERE IS THE ARTICLE ?

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP

[NAACP-]

July 23
1 9 4 7

22-20-26

MEMORANDUM TO DR. W. DU BOIS FROM GLOSTER CURRENT:

The Great Neck Branch reques+s +ha+ you speak for +hem on +he subjec+ of "Colonial Freedom and +he Negro", Oc+ober 30, 1947. Would you kindly advise us whe+her you can fill +his engagemen+ and under wha+ condi+ions.

GBC/cs

[NAACP - Great Neck]

22-20-27

29 July 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Current:

I regret to say that I shall not be available for lectures during the fall of 1947.

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP

22-5-16

29 July 1947

Dear Mr. Perry:

Enclosed is your corrected chapter according to your desire. Please let me know if it is satisfactory. The "closing statement" to which I referred, was a statement applicable to the whole chapter and not simply to the section on education. As it is the chapter ends rather abruptly, but we will have to let that go.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau of the NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

[NAACP]

4 August 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Wilkins:

During the month of July I have spent for miscellaneous clerical aid the following sums: July 15th $27.75 July 31st $30.25, total $58.00. I shall be glad to be reembursed at your convenience.

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

Dr. Du Bois
and Dr. Diggs

August 4th
1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE STAFF FROM MR. WHITE.

The Finance Committee by a vote of the Board met today to examine the financial situation of the Association. The Committee is disturbed and even alarmed by the figures. The Committee has found that although we received an income during the first six months of 1947 within $2,000.00 of the sum raised in 1946, expenditures for the first half of 1947 were approximately $20,000.00 more than in 1946. If this differential holds for the second half of the year it will mean a deficit for the year of $44,000.00 or more.

The estimated income for July, 1947, is $35,000.00 while the actual income for the month of July, 1946, was $50,624.85. The actual expenditures for the month of July, 1946, were $32,706.86, whereas the estimated expenditures for the month of July, 1947, will be $39,331.00-- a differential of over $22,000.00 for one month.

It is manifest that such a situation cannot be long continued.

In preparing its report for the September meeting of the Board the Finance Committee is recommending special fund-raising efforts in the fall by the present staff at minimum expenditure to make up this deficit in order to avoid reduction of staff and operations. The Finance Committee requests from members of the staff for consideration of the Finance Committee in preparing a supplementary report suggestions made as specific as possible of special efforts which staff members believe can profitably be made to raise additional funds. Will you be good enough to send your suggestions <u>in duplicate</u> as soon as possible and in as much detail as possible to Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman, 36 West 44th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

[NAACP]

4 August 1947

Memorandum to Miss Freeland:

The mimeographing of the final edition (as I hope) of the Petition to the United Nations is now ready to begin. Dr. Diggs is on vacation. The clerk who is helping in my office can help on, but she is not expert either in typing or mimeographing. This copy ought to be unusually well done, so that we can run off at least 75 copies. Can you arrange to have this mimeographing done in the office? There will be about 150 typewritten pages.

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP — Finance 1 Aug. 13, 1947

In answer to the secretary's memorandum of August 4th, I am submitting to the Finance Committee, some considerations for fund raising in the fall.

After the first World War the Association and particularly the Crisis reached a considerable degree of prosperity; the circulation of the Crisis exceeded one hundred thousand copies a month and the cash income reached more than seventy thousand dollars a year. However by 1926 I began to notice that the income of the Crisis was falling off, I thought at first that this might be remedied by changes in the Crisis, but finally I came to the conclusion that the Colored people throughout the United States were beginning to feel the approach of depression. They were losing jobs and the cost of living was rising. Several persons whom I consulted were sure that this was not true; they said that the country was unusually prosperous and unemployment was not increasing. Nevertheless the collapse of 1929 and the depression lasting through 1933-34 proved that the income of the Crisis did indicate the coming of the depression, before the full facts were manifest throughout the country.

I believe that we are going through something of the same cycle today; not exactly but there are analogies. I believe that the NAACP must be prepared for the next 10 years to face a decrease in income, or at best no increase, since this preliminary warning of a depression will touch American Negro workers first as it did after the First World War. They will exhaust their savings and will feel the increased cost of living; and they will begin to lose their jobs. They will not be able to contribute to the NAACP as they have.

On the other hand, there has been an unusually large number of Americans, principally white but a few Negroes who have become well-to-do if not wealthy, through the profits of the war period. These are not persons who have usually been approached for philanthropic contributions, but they have more than they need for a livihood, and I believe that they could be approached. I think therefore that it would be a feasible plan for certain persons in our branches to survey their communities for the name and personalities of well-to-do and rich people, especially those who have recently acquired welath, who might be approached for help to the NAACP.

35-1-117

I think this ought to be the work of a special committee in each branch; persons who are not ambitious but who are intelligent and willing to work, and who thus would form what ought to be a series of working groups trying to do special work. After the names of such prospective philanthropists have been collected in the various communities, these people ought to be approached from two points of view; by local persons know them or can get introduced and can talk to them about the NAACP; and from the National Office which would prepare a set of statements and leaflets which could be sent to these people from New York. So that each one of these persons would receive a series of from two to six letters setting forth certain facts. These facts should stress, first: that this Association is supported mainly by the people for whose interest it works; that it has not been the recipitent of large gifts from the wealthy but rather small gifts from the poor, black and white; that the work it is doing is for democracy and for the benefit not only of Negroes but of all Americans and all humanity.

35-1-118

In addition to the white persons approached, it must be remembered that certain Colored people have made money during the second World War; this includes professional men like physicians and dentists; business men like insurance executives; druggists etc., and others. These persons could be asked to give or increase their gifts to the NAACP with the warning that critical times are coming when the pinch of poverty and of race friction are going to increase and when in their own defense they ought to join with the NAACP and do more than they have been doing.

A certain amount of planning and phychological direction should go into a campaign of this kind. I believe that if it was intelligently done that it would not cost much money, and would bring to our fund raising a number of persons not hitherto used, and would have considerable even if not great success.

[NAACP]

August 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM JULIA E. BAXTER.

Will you please furnish Mr. Sanford Goldner, whose letter accompanies this memorandum, with your statement on the denial of human rights? Thank you very much.

I have written Mr. Goldner telling him that the information is distributed through the facilities of your office and that he may expect to hear from you soon.

22-20-9

JEB:gp

Attach.

[NAACP]

27 August 1947

22-5-11

My dear Mr. Perry:

Enclosed you will find the revised copy of the final report to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes. I t ust you will read the whole report, particularly your own chapter and let me he r from you if you have any further suggestions or corrections.

Very sincerely yo rs,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau of the NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

[NAACP]

28 August 1947

22-2-2

My dear Mr. Wilkins:

I am enclosing a copy of the petition to the United Nations and also the letter which I sent accompanying it to Mr. White. I shall be glad for you to take such action as is feasible if Mr. White is agreeable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]

22-B-12

28 August 1947

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am enclosing the final revised copy of the report to the United Nations. This copy is for you to keep.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York

[NAACP]

*Memo from*

**THE CRISIS**

22-11-17

To: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
From: James W. Ivy
Date: August 28, 1947

Could you do an article, say of about 2800 or 3000 words, on the significance of the freedom of India, especially for the darker world, for the October, 1947, issue of The Crisis?

We would pay $50.00 for such a piece, on publication. Our deadline for the October issue is September 15.

J.W. Ivy
Mg'ing Editor

28 August 1947

Memorandum to the Secretary:

Herewith I am sending you the final revised version of our petition to the United Nations. I am also sending copies to Dr. Wright and Mr. Spingarn and to the authors of the various chapters. Possibly copies ought to be sent to all of the members of the board; but this I will leave to your discretion.

The next step, if the petition is satisfactory in its present form, is to present it formally to the officials of the United Nations. The assembly meets September 15th. I should think that during the first or second week of September the NAACP should arrange to have you make a formal presentation. They should have reporters and photographers present, and there should be abstracts for distribution.

I shall be glad to hear from you concerning further procedure at our convenience.

Copy for Dr. Du Bois' file

29 August 1947

35-1-196

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dr. Ellen Irene Diggs has been associated with my work since 1933. She began as proof-reader for my book Black Reconstruction and helped in the research and organization of that work. She has also assisted me in the four books which I have published since then. She acted for many years as my secretary and later as my assistant, often conducting my classes during my absence. She was business manager of the magazine Phylon and proof-reader for three years. For three years she assisted in the preliminary work which I carried on in connection with the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro and is one of the editors of the Prefatory Volume of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

While on leave of absence from my employ she studied at the University of Havana and eventually took her doctorate in philosophy and letters. Afterwards on appointment by the Department of State of the United States Government, she made a seven months tour of South America gathering data on ethnic and cultural relations.

She has been a faithful and intelligent helper and I cheerfully recommend her to any person or institution which may wish trained services of the kind which she is capable of giving. She leaves her present position, of her own accord and to my sincere regret, in order to pursue an academic career.

W. E. B. Du Bois

46-1-59

29 August 1947

Memorandum to the Secretary:

Dr. Irene Diggs, my Assistant has been offered the position of Associate Professor of Sociology at Morgan College Baltimore, Maryland at a salary of $4,000. On my advice she has accepted this offer and has therefore handed me her resignation as Research Assistant as of September 15th.

To take her place during the balance of the year 1947, I should like to employ the services of Dr. Hugh Smythe. Dr. Smythe is one of my former students at Atlanta: a master of Arts in Sociology at Atlanta University and a Ph. D. in Anthropology from Northwestern University. He has done work in research in South America, and has taught in Missouri and Tennessee. He is married to the daughter of Josephine Dibble Murphy also a graduate of Atlanta University and his wife is a Ph. D. in ~~Sociology.~~ Economics She has business employment in New York.

Dr. Smythe is a bright and dependable man and worked for me temporarily while I was in Atlanta. I think he is the sort of man who might eventually be retained by the Association for other sorts of work. I write to ask your consent for his employment as Research Assistant during the balance of the year 1947 at the same salary which was paid Dr. Diggs. I would appreciate an early decision so that I could make him an early offer.

[NAACP]

3 September 1946

My dear Mr. Perry:

Enclosed is the proposed petition to the United Nations

1. Please criticize and suggest
2. Enclosed is a list of organizations to whom this petition will be sent. Suggest others.
3. Return at earliest convenience to

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-5-5

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau of the NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

[NAACP]

3 September 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Harrington:

22-20-2

We are going to present to the Assembly of the United Nations the petition which we have prepared and a copy of which I am sending herewith. Mr. White asks me to work out with you the details of the "presentation re: photographers, reporters, etc." May I talk with you at your earliest convenience?

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ollie Harrington
NAACP

[NAACP]

(Dictated 9/2/47)

22-4-26

September 3rd, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DUBOIS:

I am sorry to learn that Dr. Diggs is leaving our employment but can understand her desire to accept the position of Associate Professor of Sociology at Morgan College.

Approval is herewith given to your request to employ Dr. Hugh Smythe in Dr. Diggs' stead for the balance of the year 1947 at the same salary paid Dr. Diggs.

ww/mdj

[NAACP]

3 September 1947

22-19-01

My dear Mr. Smythe:

The Secretary of the Board of Directors has authorized me to officer the position of Research Assistant in my office from September fifteenth to December thirty-first, 1947 at the rate of an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue
Apartment 2-C
New York City 35

[NAACP]

(Dictated 9/2/47)

September 3rd, 1947

22-23-20

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DUBOIS:

I have your mememorandum of August 28th and am delighted to know that the petition is now ready for presentation to the UN. Frankly, inasmuch as it is your work, I would prefer your making the presentation and being our spokesman.

I not only want to be present but will be present at the presentation.

Will you and Mr. Harrington work out the details of the presentation re: photographers, reporters, etc.?

ww/mdj

[NAACP]

2225 Fifth Avenue
Apartment 2-C
New York 35, New York
September 4, 1947

22-19-02

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Thank you for your letter of September 3. You may expect me the morning of September 15. However, should you wish to see me before that date, I shall be glad to come in at your request.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

/s

[NAACP]

# Memo . . .

To DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

September 9, 1947

from

GLOSTER B. CURRENT

I want to thank you kindly for your comment upon my memorandum or July 15th regarding regions and state conferences.

The problem you discussed is a very real one and one which the Association must face realistically.

I sincerely hope that we will find time to disucss the issue at the Staff Conference October 3-4-5 and I hope you will reiterate your comment at that time.

22-20-28

GBC/cs

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[NAACP]

New York City

9 September 1947

22-19-03

Memorandum to Mr. Smythe:

I am in Baltimore and will be in Tuesday, September sixteenth. Will you please read the manuscript of "The Freeing of India" and correct it and then get acquainted with the filing system and the whereabouts of various things? I will give you further instruction when I arrive.

Our usual hours of work are from nine until five, five days a week, and nine to twelve on Saturday.

W. E. B. Du Bois

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357


Sept 11, 1947

Robert L. Carter

Miss Marian Perry

23 Copies

The Editor begs to bring to your attention the ~~following~~ which is the ~~Doctoral~~ final draft of the proposed petition + statement of the N.A.A.C.P. to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes.

22-20-19

Naacp Legal Branches

11 September 1947

My dear Mr. Griffin:

The Editor begs to bring to your attention the final draft, which is being mailed under separate cover, of the proposed petition and statement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-20-18

Mr. N. W. Griffin
916 Kearney Street
Room 703-704
San Francisco, California

[redacted]

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Dr. Louis T. Wright

The Authors

REV. Wm. H. Melish

11 September 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Smythe:

I have to be in Baltimore this week-end and shall not be back in town until Monday night, September fifteenth. I will be in the office about noon Tuesday. During Monday and Tuesday until I come, I shall be glad to have you get some acquaintance with the filing. See what is in the various drawers, and make a note of them so that we can re-organize our whole filing system. The usual hours for work in the office are from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. with an hour for lunch. Saturday we work only a half day.

35-1-206

45-1-43

Mrs. Murphy is working on part-time and chiefly is engaged in taking dictation from the dictaphone and also she will help with the filing when the system is better organized. She usually comes about eleven and leaves at four, but when there is enough work she works overtime. She is paid by the hour. She will be under your direction. There is a key to your desk and you can clean out and arrange the desk as you wish.

X in one drawer is Aptheker's extract on my letters. Leave that as it is

22a-19

[NAACP]

Du Bois Cottage
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore

Sept. I3, I947

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I shall arrive at the office Tuesday, Sept. I6, at 3 p.m. Phone Rachel Davis Du Bois ( Or-4-3I93 ) and tell her I can see her at my office at that hour.

Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[NAACP]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
## 20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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*Please direct reply to:*
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100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
*Telephone* National 5794

Walter White, *Director* — Leslie S. Perry, *Administrative Assistant*
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September 18, 1947

SEP 19 1947
SPECIAL DELIVERY

22-5-12

SPECIAL DELIVERY
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director, Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just returned from vacation and found copies of the petition to the UN. There are several minor, yet important, typographical errors that should be corrected in the final draft.

1. At page 108, line 1 the figure should be changed to "11".

2. On page 108 the figures in the table covering expenses per pupil in Negro schools have gotten out of line. They should be raised so that $85.61 is opposite total. Virginia in the original table had "no data available". Also, there should be a dollar sign preceding the total figures. In the caption following the word "attendance" there should be a comma instead of a period. I am attaching hereto a corrected copy.

3. At page 117 in footnote 23 strike the entire content Wartime Employment of Negroes, etc., and insert instead "Page 11".

There are several further typographical errors which should be corrected.

4. My initial "S" should be inserted in the biographical material of contributors so that it will be consistent with the index and the chapter itself.

5. At page 103 in the third paragraph there should be inserted "commas" following the words "poverty" and "teachers". Three lines down a hyphen should be inserted following the word "close".

6. At page 105 at line 5, I think it will be clearer to substitute the word "discrimination" for "it". At page 105, line 5 counting from the bottom "funds".

7. At page 119, "footnote 29" should follow the sentence describing Northrup's book

8. At page 121, line 26 there should be added the word "the" thus making the sentence read: "Passing on the infamous, etc.

I have not proofread the figures but except for the above-mentioned corrections my section appears to be all right.

22-5-13

Very sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

LSP:mt

Encl/

[NAACP]

September 22, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR.DUBOIS FROM MADISON JONES:

Mr. White in perusing the second page of the "Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent" document which was prepared for the Association under your editorial supervision, noted that Leslie Perry listed as a contributor, was indicated to be legislative representative of the NAACP.

22-20-3

Mr. White asked me to point out that Mr. Perry's title is Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau, and could not assume the title of legislative representative without action on the part of the Board. He asked that in view of the error the second page be done over listing Mr. Perry as Administrative Assistant, Washington Bureau.

Mr. White further stated that in such a memorandum as the one in question going to the United Nations that the title of legislative representative would connote our position as a lobbyist group and did not feel that this was good.

MSJ:dpr

NAACP

# Memo . . .

To Dr. DuBois 9/22/47

*from*

WALTER WHITE

I thought it would be better if this letter was sent on Association stationery.

WW:emw

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc. CHelsea 2-0326 0327 119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

[NAACP]

Copy.

22 September 1947

Memorandum to the Secretary and Mr. Wilkins:

May I ask what action, if any, was taken on my report to the Board with regard to the third paragraph:

"I should like to be authorized by the Board to receive monthly copies of the agenda of the meetings of the Board and of the minutes."

222 - 2

(NAACP)

xxxxxxxxxxx

September 22, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau N.A.A.C.P.
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry: In making the corrections on your section of the petition to be presented to the United Nations, Chapter V, "Patterns of Discri ination in Fundamental Human Rights," we have received the following information from Senator Harry E. Davis, Ohio State Senate:

> "I believe the Railway and Steamship Clerk's Union did abolish the color bar at their 1947 session in Cincinnati."

This refers to the list of segregated auxiliaries which you mention on page 120 of the petition. I am refraining from making this correction pending verification from you in regard to it.

I would appreciate h aring from you at your earliest convenience relative to making this change. Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

[NAACP-


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
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22-S-14

September 23, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of October 22 which was received today. The American Council Report on Race Relations for August 1947 carries the following account on the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks:

SEPT.

"RAILWAY LOCAL
ENDS DISCRIMINATION

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, AFL, has repealed regulations which restricted Negroes to membership in local auxiliary lodges, it has been announced by Col. Charles Garside, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination."

"Approximately 23,000 Negro members are affected by the new policy."

"Regular local Brotherhood charters will be issued in lieu of auxiliary charters not later than December 1, 1947. Effective as of July 1, 1947, any person, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, employed in the services under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood may apply for

membership to any of the local unions
of the national body."

The Union does not have an office in Washington and I, therefore, cannot verify this report. Inasmuch as Colonel Garside has issued the statement, would it be too much to ask you to call the SCAD.

You will, of course, note that my information is taken from Northrup's book. I think it would be appropriate to include a footnote on the change in policy.

Thank you for bringing this to my attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leslie S. Perry

22-5-15

LSP:mt

P.S. I am informed that SCAD issued a press release August 1, 1947 on the change-over. I am afraid that if I wait to secure a copy of that a week or so will have passed.

LSP

September 24, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Administrative Assistant
Washington Bureau NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry: As requested in your letter of the 24th, just received, I have contacted the New York State Commission Against Discrimination relative to the change of policy of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. Mrs. Bowman of the Commission verified the change. Also, I requested Mrs. Bowman to send you a copy of the Commission's official release concerning this matter and it should reach your office shortly.

Rather than a footnote noting the Brotherhood's policy alteration, we have merely deleted the union from the list on page 120 of the petition. This will bring the copy up to date. Hoping this meets with your approval, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

ss

[NAACP - Washington, D.C.]

September 24, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Administrative Assistant
Washington, Bureau NA'CP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry: In accordance with instructions from Dr. DuBois, I am sending you the enclosed memorandum, which is self-explanatory. He asked me to inform you that the change has been made on the petition in conformity with Mr. White's request.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Enclosure

Memorandum to Mr. White:

25 September 1947

35-1-102

I cannot get to the meeting October first, and I doubt if you ought to go; but I do think someone, perhaps Mr. Harrington, outht to be there with a copy of our petition and make formal request to have the recommendation of this organization to Mr. Lie, for formal presentation of our statement. I have had not answer to my letter to Mr. Lie on the subject.

80-1-54

WEBD/LM

[NAACP]

September 23, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY TO DR. DU BOIS:

With reference to your request to receive copies of the minutes and the agenda of the Board meetings, I have given instructions for you to receive these in the future.

Attached hereto is the Report of the Secretary and the minutes of the September meeting of the Board.

mdj
Attach:

220-11

[NAACP]

25 September 1947

Memorandum to Mr. White:

I am familiar with the South African Institute of Race Relations and its publications. They are very timid but do publish some interesting news, and record some efforts in South Africa toward bettering the situation.

WEBD/LM

I am trying to arrange my schedule to get to the Staff conference. [NAACP]

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND BIBLICAL LITERATURE

307 Prospect Hts.,
Northampton, Mass.

September 26, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20 West 40th Street,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Now that I am back at my desk I find your splendid material dealing with the Denial of Human Rights to citizens of Negro Descent in the United States, and the appeal to the U.N. for redress.

First, let me congratulate you and the other authors of this document on the thorough, clear and rational presentation of this most pressing problem. As the months pass, and as the horizon clouds with darker fears, I know of no single problem that confronts us as Americans than this matter of injustice, prejudice and betrayal of all our professions and religious loyalties, which is weighed with so much dynamite for the future.

22-12-4

If we are to be plunged into World War III, Russia would make a bid on the basis of her practice of equality of treatment, for all the colored people of the entire globe; and America, Great Britain and Holland -would make a poor showing in so far as their records are concerned. The worst betrayers of Democracy in this country are the one's most afraid of Communism. They, by their actions, aid Communism, yet attack it.

I have no criticisms to make of this appeal. The stronger it is, the more I shall support it. It cannot be too strong. The guilt cannot be painted too black. The crime cannot be over-stated. I agree with H.G. Wells, that there is no more evil thing in this world today, none at all, than race prejudice.

Do you want this manuscript back, or is it a copy that I may keep and use? I want one very much to use in my class here on Modern Problems.

Anything I can say or do to support this appeal it will be a pleasure to do. I regret exceedingly that I learned only two days ago that the meeting to which the directors are invited, with the staff, is to be held at Greenwich on Oct 4-5, when I am tied up with forum lecture dates in New Hampshire and Boston. This is a great regret to me for I have wanted very much such an opportunity to meet the staff, and talk at greater leasure on the problems with which we in the N.A.A.C.P. are concerned.

Cordially yours,
Ralph Harlow
S. Ralph Harlow

SRH/ns

[NAACP]

September
29th
1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM MR. HARRINGTON:

Mr. Thomas Craven, advertising manager for the United Nations World, which I believe is a semi-official publication of the United Nations, has suggested on several occasions that the magazine would provide a profitable vehicle for an NAACP appeal for funds in the form of a full-page advertisement in that publication.

22-20-8

I have for some time been attempting to interest Mr. White in the possibilities of wider use of magazines and newspapers for purposes of publicizing our work and for appealing for financial and moral support.

You are undoubtedly much more familiar with United Nations World and so, therefore, I would appreciate your opinions in the matter. Mr. Craven feels that the 150,000 readers of the magazine would be sympathetic to the work and aims of the Association and would respond to an appeal for financial support at least to the extent of $500 which would be the cost of a full-page ad. In the e vent that you think this would be a good idea, I would like to consult with you on the advertising approach to this audience.

OWH:RJW

An original of this letter was
sent to every delegation of the
United Nations listed on the
attached list

SEPTEMBER 29, 1947

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has prepared under the supervision of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director of Special Research, a petition and statement on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States, to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations. I am writing to inquire whether your delegation would like to receive a copy of this document?

After examining the petition, we would appreciate an answer regarding your willingness to assist us in bringing it to the attention of the Assembly of the United Nations. We will be glad to arrange a conference with you at your convenience to plan procedure.

Because of the time element involved, we would like to have a reply at your earliest convenience. Your cooperation and courtesy are sincerely appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. Du Bois

HHS:lm

DELEGATIONS RECEIVING NAACP UNITED NATIONS PETITION: DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, 1947 [Encl]

Mr. Sultan Ahmed--Afghanistan - Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Ave. at 45th

Senor Jorge Gaston Blanco Villalta-Argentina - Empire State Bldg., Rm 6224-5

The Rt.Hon. H. V. Evatt-Australia - Empire State Bldg- Rm 4510

Dr. Antonio Nogro Moreno-Bolivia - Empire State, Rm 6305

H. E. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha-Brazil - Empire State, Rm 6005

Mr. Kuzma V. Kiselev- Byelorussian - Mills Estate, Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y. or 106 W. 88th St, NYC

Senor Enrique Bustos- Chile - Empire State, Rm 6002

H. E. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo-China - Hotel Pierre, 5th Ave., at 61st St.

H. E. Dr. Alfonso Lopez-Colombia - Empire State, Rm 6223

Senor Ricardo Fournier-Costa Rica - Hotel New Yorker, 8th Ave at 34th,

Dr. Carlos Blanco- Cuba - Hampshire House, 150 Central Park, South

22-13-60

H. E. Mr. Jan Marsaryk- Czechoslovakia - 1775 Broadway,

H. E. Mr. Gustav Rasmussen-Denmark - ~~Empire State, Rm 6300~~

H. E. Dr. Arturo Despradel- Dominican Republic - 8 East 63rd St

Dr. Jose A. Correa- Ecuador - Empire State, Rm 6219

H. E. Dr. Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha- Egypt - Empire State, Rm 6201

H. E. Dr. Hector David Castro- El Salvador - 15 East 58th St. Hotel Madison

Mr. Emanuel Abraham- Ethiopia - Hotel Barclay, 111 East 48th

H. E. M. Georges Bidault- France - 4 East 79th

Senor Francisco Palomo- Guatemala - 30 Rockefeller Plaza

H. E. Mr. Joshph D. Charles- Haiti (Roberto Vieux), Haitian Consulate, 90 Broadway

Dr. Raul Alvarado Trochez- Honduras - Hotel Vanderbilt, Park Ave. at 34th

Mr. Thor Thors-Iceland - Hotel Barclay, 111 East 48th

H. E. Mrs. Vijaya Lakashmi Pandit- India - Hampshire House, 150 Central Park, South

Dr. Amnup Singh- India - Empire State Bldg, Rm 6212

H. E. General Noury As-said- Irac - Consulate Gen'l, 36 Riverside Drive

H. E. Mr. Camille Chamoun-Lebanon - Consulate Gen'l, 121 East 69th

H. E. Mr. Gabriel L. Dennis- Liberia, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Ave., at 50th St.

H. E. Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet- Mexico - Empire State, Rm 6003

Senor Alfonso Castro Valle-Mexico

Dr. Maria Z. N. Wittenveen--Netherlands - 10 Rockefeller Plaza

Mr. C. E. Webster--New Zealand - Essex House, 160 Central Park South

H. E. Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa--Nicaragua - RKO Bldg, 1270 Ave. of the Americas (6th Ave.)

Mr. Finn Seyersted--Norway - Empire State, Rm 6228

Senor Roberto de la Guardia--Panama - Hotel St. Moritz, 50 Central Park South

H. E. Dr. Guillermo Enciso--Paraguay - Hotel St. Regis, 5th Ave. at 55th

Senor Jorge Benavides--Peru - Empire State, Rm 6207

H. E. Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo--Philippines - Empire State, Rm 6231

H. E. Dr. Oscar Lange--Poland - 151 East 67th St.

H. R. H. Amir Faisal al Saud--Saudi Arabia - Waldorf-Astoria, Park Ave at 50th

H. E. Mr. Arthakitti Sanomyong--Siam - Hotel Drake, Park Ave. at 56th St

H. E. Mr. Osten Unden--Sweden - 63 EAST 64th St.

H. E. Faris Bey el-Khouri--Syria - Empire State, Rm 4512

Mr. E. G. Fourie--Union of South Africa - Hotel Plaza, 5th Ave. at 59th

H. E. Mr. Andrei A. Gromyko-- U. S. S. R. - 100 W. 88th St. or Mills Estate Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.

Rt. Hon. Hector McNeil--United Kingdom - Empire State, ~~Rm~~ 61st Floor (NO)

Rt. Hon. Warren R. Austin--United States of America (ok on mail basis Too late for acceptance) 2-Park Ave.

Professor Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat--Uruguay - Sulgrave Hotel, 60 East 67th

H. E. Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk--Venezuela - Empire State, Rm 6232

H. E. Mr. Stanoje Simic--Yugoslavia - 854 5th Ave.

Chairman--Pakistan - Hotel Barclay - 111 East 48th St.

M. Ayub Sylhet

Chairman--Yemen - Sherry-Netherland Hotel, 5th Ave. at 59th

22-13-61

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NOT listed to receive copies:

BELGIUM - 630 5th Ave. Rm 3001
CANADA - 620 5th Ave. Rm 510 or Hotel Biltmore, Madison at 43rd
GREECE - SHERRY-NETHERLAND HOTEL, Suite 704
IRAN - CONSULATE GEN'L OF IRAN, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA RM 3028
LUXEMBOURG - RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, Madison at 46th
TURKEY - SHERRY-NETHERLAND HOTEL

Copies sent to
every delegation
of the United Nations
listed on the attached
list

Smythe's copy

[U.N.]

September 29, 1947

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has prepared under the supervision of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Special Research, a petition and statement on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States, to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations. I am writing to inquire whether your delegation would like to receive a copy of this document?

22-13-59

After examining the petition, we would appreciate an answer regarding your willingness to assist us in bringing it to the attention of the Assembly of the United Nations. We will be glad to arrange a conference with you at your convenience to plan procedure.

Because of the time element involved, we would like to have a reply at your earliest convenience. Your cooperation and courtesy are sincerely appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois

HHS:

WEBD

# ADDRESSES OF DELEGATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, 1947

(ADDRESS LETTER TO: Permanent Representative to the United Nations, name of Delegation

**Afghanistan**
Roosevelt Hotel
Madison Ave, at 45th St.

**Argentina**
Empire State Bldg, Room 6224
New York 1, N. Y.

**Australia**
Empire State Bldg
Room 4510

**Belgium**
630 Fifth Avenue
Room 3001

**Bolivia**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6305

**Brazil**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6005

**Byelorussian S.S.R.**
Mills Estate
Woodbury, L. I., N. Y.

**Canada**
620 Fifth Avenue
Room 510

**Chile**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6002

**China**
Hotel Pierre
Fifth Ave and 61st St.

**Colombia**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6223

**Costa Rica**
Hotel New Yorker
8th Ave. at 34th St.

**Cuba**
Hampshire House
150 Central Park South

**Czechoslovakia**
1775 Broadway

**Denmark**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6300-G

**Dominican Republic**
8 East 63rd Street

**Ecuador**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6219

**Egypt**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6201

**El Salvador**
Madison Hotel
15 East 58th Street

**Ethiopia**
Hotel Barclay
111 East 48th Street

**France**
4 East 79th Street

**Greece**
Hotel Sherry-Netherlands
Suite 704

**Guatemala**
30 Rockefeller Plaza
Consulate General

**Haiti**
Consulate General of Haiti
90 Broadway

**Honduras**
Hotel Vanderbilt
Park Ave, at 34th Street

**Iceland**
Hotel Barclay
111 East 48th Street

**India**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6212

**Iran**
Consulate General
30 Rockefeller Plaza

**Iraq**
Consulate General
36 Riverside Drive

**Lebanon**
Consulate General
121 East 69th Street

**Liberia**
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Ave., at 50th St.

**Luxembourg**
Hotel Ritz-Carlton
Madison Ave, at 46th Street

**Mexico**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6003

**Netherlands**
10 Rockefeller Plaza
Room 301

**New Zealand**
Essex House
160 Central Park South

**Nicaragua**
RKO Bldg
1270 Avenue of the Americas

**Norway**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6228

**Panama**
Hotel St. Moritz
50 Central Park South

**Paraguay**
Hotel St. Regis
Fifth Ave. and 55th Street

**Pakistan**
Hotel Barclay
111 East 48th Street

**Peru**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6207

**Philippines**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6231

**Poland**
151 East 67th Street

**Saudi Arabia**
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Ave. at 50th Street

**Siam**
Hotel Drake
Park Ave. and 56th Street

**Sweden**
63 East 64th Street

**Syria**
Empire State Bldg
Room 4512

**Turkey**
Hotel Sherry Netherlands
Rooms 1704-1705

**Ukrainian S. S. R.**
Mills Estate
Woodbury, L. I., N. Y.

**Union of South Africa**
Hotel Plaza
Fifth Ave. and 59th Street

**Union of S. S. Republics (Russia)**
100 West 88th Street

**United Kingdom**
Empire State Bldg
61st Floor

**United States of America**
2 Park Avenue

**Uruguay**
Sulgrave Hotel
60 East 67th Street

**Venezuela**
Empire State Bldg
Room 6232

**Yemen**
Sherry Netherlands Hotel
Fifth Ave. at 59th Street

**Yugoslavia**
854 Fifth Avenue

22-21

NATIONS ACKNOWLEDING THE N.A.A.C.P. LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 29, 1947 CONCERNING THE ASSOCIATION'S UNITED NATIONS PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1947

1. Belgium
2. Pakistan
3. India
4. Egypt
5. Russia (USSR)
6. Haiti
7. Liberia
8. Czechoslovakia
9. Poland
10. Mexico
11. South Africa
12. Ethiopia
13. Norway
14. Denmark
15. United Kingdom (Great Britain)
16. United States

[End.]

Countries acknowledging letter concerning NAACP UN Petition 1947 U.N. MEETING

220-13

[NAACP]

30 September 1947

My dear Miss Black:

Will you read the enclosed letter and answer it? I have sent an answer but it was somewhat late and have told her that I would turn the letter over to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

NAACP

October 1, 1947

For extra clerical assistantin my office.

| | |
|---|---|
| September 1-16 | $28.25 |
| September 16-30 | $37.00 |

322-4

Mr. Oliver Harrington

October 2, 1947

35-1-308-

I do think that the NAACP ought to advertise, not large or display advertisements, but small, carefully written advertisements in some of the leading papers. The Negro Press especially would respond to such an advertisement and probably give us good terms. I do not know about the UNITED NATIONS WORLD and how large the circulation is, but if it has a circulation of 100,000 or more, I should be inclined to advise an advertisement.

45-1-214

From Dr. DuBois

Mr. White

35-1-101

October 3, 1947

I am enclosing correspondence which I have had with Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a letter which I have received from his aid and one which I have written to Mr. Humphrey.

Mr. Harrington:

October 6, 1947

I do think that the NAACP ought to advertise, not large or display advertisements but small carefully written advertisements in some of the leading papers. The Negro Press especially would respond to such an advertisement and probably give us good terms. I do not know about the United Nations World and how large the circulation is but if it has a circulation of 100,000 or more I should be inclined to advise an advertisement.

35-1-307

65-14743

MEMO

October 8, 1947

[NAACP]

To. Mr. Wilkins:

FROM - W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosed bills from Stechert have been sent me as not paid. They were for periodicals I ordered for this department and which have all been received except THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION which came for about six months and then was discontinued. I wrote them, but received no answer. Will you please see if these bills have been paid and if not will you kindly pay them.

330.1

[NAACP]

October 9, 1947
(Dictated October 8, 1947)

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DuBOIS FROM MARIAN WYNN PERRY:

I have just learned of a statute, 18 U.S. Code, Section 5, which places strict limitations and criminal penalties upon any individual who contacts the representatives of a foreign government in relation to any matter which is the subject of negogiations between that government and the American government in which he undertakes to influence the course of conduct of the foreign nation in such manner as to affect the outcome of a domestic matter. Under the interpretations of this section, I believe that it would not be wise for us to distribute your study to the United Nations without prior consultation with the State Department to determine exactly what channels should be used. It is my understanding that material from national organizations has to be submitted to the delegation of the nation involved and that delegation will then attend to the distribution of the material to the persons in the United Nations interested. Such a procedure is also outlined in Article 71 of the United Nations Charter.

MWP:amb

cc/ Mr. Wilkins

[NAACP]

October 10, 1947

Mrs. Waring:

Do you remember that several months ago Mr. Wilkins gave you permission to buy a clock for our office?

122-20

October 11th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM WALTER WHITE:

I tried to reach you this afternoon but you were not in the office about the release of STATEMENT ON THE DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO MINORITIES IN THE CASE OF CITIZENS OF NEGRO DESCENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR REDRESS to twelve papers and to the cartoonist on a thirteenth one.

Release of the document to these papers and leaving out many of the most influential white and Negro newspapers and magazines which are loyal supporters of the NAACP is most unfortunate public relations. Among the latter papers are such as the Black Dispatch, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Atlanta World, the NATION, the NEW REPUBLIC, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Washington Post, Houston Informer, Chicago Sun, the Akron Beacon Journal, the Philadelphia Bulletin, Detroit Free Press and others. Many of these papers will likely resent favoritism being shown to other papers on a document of this importance and will probably refuse to publicize it when it is released generally, or may even attack it.

Furthermore, it seems to me a violation of protocol and normal courteous procedure to release such a document prior to its presentation. Mr. Smythe tells me that it was your opinion that the United Nations would give us the run-around and that publicity of this sort would force its hand. This I gravely question.

I am informed by Mr. Wilkins that in my absence neither you nor Mr. Harrington sought his advice as the chief administrator of the office.

I am afraid that a serious mistake in public relations has been made in this matter.

WW:emw

(1) 35-1-91 (1) (1) 45-1-84

[NAACP]

October 14, 1947

Mrs. Perry:

I thank you for your memorandum of October 9th, and of course we would like the best legal opinion. At the same time, I am personally convinced that our activity does not come under the st tute which you mentioned. In the first place, the "representatives to a foreign government" with whom we have been getting in contact are not sent to the United States but to the United Nations, a government entirely independent of the United States.

If it were illegal for any individual to petition or get in contact with the United Nations, practically the whole Jewish population of the United States would be in jail!

If you have any further material or thought on the matter, please get in contact with me. If it did come to legal action, I should be very happy to go to jail in defense of the right to petition the United Nations.

22-20-10

October 14, 1947

To Mr. White

Prior to October 13, I had not released any statement to any member of the press, not to Mr. Streator nor to anybody else. In accordance with your advice of September 3, I gave 23 copies to Mr. Harrington and asked him to attend to the publicity. I talked with him about the presentation; if we could arrange it. I have had nothing more to do with it. I did not make any suggestions whatsoever as to whom copies should go. Beside giving copies to him, I wrote to all of the United Nation Delegations, asking them if they wished copies, many asked for them. There were no periodicals in this list. Since the article appeared in the TIMES, I have given copies of the statement to any newspaper which applied. If anything has been wrong or irregular in publicity, this office is not responsible.

W E B Du Bois

35-1-92

801-1-47

[NAACP]

*Memo from*

**THE CRISIS**

Union Camp

October 15, 1947

TO: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

FROM: J. W. Ivy

An order for your check in the amount of $50.00 was given to Mr. Wilkins and the Crisis bookkeeper on October 3. You should receive a check within a few days.

C-Z - 20 - 282

[NAACP]

October 16, 1947

22-13-24

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

Have copies of the Petition to the United Nations been sent to Secretary of State Marshall/and President Truman?

If not, I think they should receive a copy.

ww/mdj

October 16, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

Have copies of the Petition to the United Nations been sent to Secretary of State, Marshall and President Truman? If not, I think they should receive a copy.

45-1-28

WW/mdj

[N.A.A.C.P.]

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White

From: Dr. Du Bois

Date: October 17, 1947

Last night, Mr. Humphrey of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, telephoned me and said that opportunity for us officially to present the petition and statement would be accorded us Thursday, October 23, at twelve o'clock noon. The event preceding this decision was as follows:

> I wrote Mr. Humphrey a letter, which I have already sent to you, and the similar one to Mr. Stoneman, who is the Public Relations man. Before I had a chance to mail Mr. Humphrey's letter, I got a telephone message from him saying that he had written me and that an occasion could be made for the presentation of the petition, that Mr. Russeau (I think that was the name), Assistant to the Secertary-General, would be present, and Mr. Humphrey himself, and that I might suggest certain dates. He wished me to write and make the request, as it would not be proper for him to suggest it. Therefore, I changed my letter slightly, suggesting certain dates, and sent it special delivery.

As I have said, before the close of the day, he had sug ested the 23rd. I trust that this date suits you. If it does not, will you get in touch with Mr. Humphrey's office and make any further suggestions.

The whole publicity for this affair will, of course, be conducted by your office. I venture to suggest that we send out immediately something like five hundred or a thousand invitations, in which the Board of Directors of the NAACP invites persons to be present on this occasion. I think that we should make every effort to have a representative gathering of distinguished colored and white citizens.

In addition to that, this invitation should especially be sent to the heads of all the fifty-seven United Nations delegations, and, of course, these ought to go out not later than Monday. Possibly it would be all right to have these invitations printed on the regular office paper, with the full list of the Board of Directors and officers. Of course, invitations should go to all the newspapers, colored and white, directed especially to the editors.

35-1395

62-1-192

[NAACP]

# MEMORANDUM

To : Mr. White

From: Dr. Du Bois

Date: October 17, 1947

Last night, Mr. Humphrey of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations, telephoned me and said that opportunity for us officially to present the petition and statement would be accorded us Thursday, October 23, at twelv o'clock noon. The event preceding this decision was as follows:

> I wrote Mr. Humphrey a letter, which I have already sent to you, and the similar one to Mr. Stoneman, who is the Public Relations man. Before I had a chance to mail Mr. Humphrey's letter, I got a telephone message from him saying that he had written me and that andoccasion could be made for the presentation of the petition, that Mr. Russeau (I think that was the name), Assistant to the Secretary-General, would be present, and Mr. Humphrey himself, and that I might suggest certain dates. He wished me to write and make the request, as it would not be proper for him to suggest it. Therefore, I changed my letter slightly, suggesting certain dates, and sent it special delivery.

22-9-149

As I have said, before the close of the day, he had suggested the 23rd. I trust that this date suits you. If it does not, will you get in touch with Mr. Humphrey's office and make any further suggestions.

The whole publicity for this affair will, of course, be conducted by your office. I venture to suggest that we send out immediately something like five hundred or a thousand invitations, in which the Board of Directiors of the NAACP invites persons to be present on this occasion. I think that we should make every effort to have a representative gathering of distinguished colored and white citizens.

In addition to that, this invitation should especially be sent to the heads of all the fifty-seven United Nations delegations, and, of course, these ought to go out not later than Monday. Possibly it would be all right to have these invitations printed on the regular office paper, with the full list of the Board of Directors and Officers. Of course, invitations should go to all the newspapers, colored and white, directed especially to the editors.

[NAACP]

October 20, 1947

Mr. Harrington

The formal presentation of the N. A. A. C. P. petition to the United Nations is scheduled for Thursday noon, October 23, at Lake Success, New York.

[NAACP]

October 20, 1947

Mr. White

22-10-17

Suggested Guests

Doxey Wilkerson 913 St Mark's Avenue
Brooklyn N. Y.

Paul Roberson

Rev. John Johnson

Shirley Graham

Rayford Logan and other Authors

[NAACP]

October 20, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM WALTER WHITE:

Will you please get in touch with Mr. Humphrey of the United Nations to see if the appointment for the presentation of the petition could be changed to Friday noon, October 24th.

I request this for the following reasons:

(1) I have an out of town appointment which I can change, but which I would rather not.

(2) It would give us more time to get a list together and get invitations out.

22-4-27

There is not time to get printed invitations, so I presume we will have to send telegrams.

Will you please give me as early as possible today a list of persons you think should be included in addition to the UN representatives, members of the Board and press.

WW:emw

October 20, 1947 [NAACP]

Mr. Wilkins

Here is the best summary that I can make.

I have not waited to copy it.

220-2

[NAACP: Washington, D.C.]

xxxxxxxxxxxx

October 20, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry: I am writing to inform you that the formal ceremonies marking the presentation of the petition, "On the Denial of Human Rights," to the United Nations, is scheduled for Thursday noon, October 23, in the quarters of Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director, Division on Human Rights, United Nations, Lake Success, New York. Dr. DuBois would be pleased to have you appear with the NAACP delegation on this occasion, and hopes that you will be able to come.

We are having some revised copies of the document assembled, and as soon as they are ready you shall receive one.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

[NAACP]

22-10-37

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

(56)

| SYMBOLS |
| --- |
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

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)N184 DL PD=WUX NEWYORK NY 21 145P

' MISS SHIRLEY GRAHAM=

173-19 113 AVE ST ALBANS NY=

1947 OCT 21 PM 1 57

DR DUBOIS INFORMS ME YOU HAVE BEEN INVITED ATTEND PRESENTATION CEREMONIES OUR PETITION TO UNITEDNATIONS THURSDAY OCTOBER TWENTYTHIRD REGRET WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED ONLY SIX PERSONS MAY APPEAR OUR COMMITTEE HOWEVER SHOULD YOU WISH TO ATTEND YOU MAY OF COURSE APPLY DIRECTLY TO UNITEDNATIONS FOR A PASS FOR THIS CEREMONY=

WALTER WHITE SECRETARY NAACP

=NAACP=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL

[fragment]

October
22nd
1947

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITE FROM MADISON S. JONES, JR.
MR. WILKINS
DR. DU BOIS

On October 22nd at 11:00 A.M., I attended a meeting called by the American delegation to the United Nations at the offices of the delegation, 2 Park Avenue, 19th floor conference room. Organizations represented were those that had been present as consultants in San Francisco when the United Nations charter was formulated in 1945. The meeting was chaired by Chester Williams.

22-4-21

From the proceedings it appeared that this meeting had been called in order to feel out the various representatives present as to the advisability and their willingness to meet from time to time so that pertinent facts before the United Nations could be considered by the group and the information gleaned from the meetings be filtered to the members of the various participating bodies. There were approximately twenty-eight persons present.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall spoke. The essence of his talk indicated that the United States wanted to bring about better public relations between the citizens of this country and the United Nations and it was felt that confidence and trust in the United Nations had waned considerably. The Secretary gave as a case in point the matter of the proposed building of the U.N. site on the east side of midtown New York and further indicated that the original proposal had not been met with the degree of enthusiasm United Nations officials, especially the American representatives, had thought would be present. Instead of entertaining an attitude of fear and despair because of the various debates going on before the General Assembly, he felt that we should view what was happening as part of the growing pains of the organization and that the American delegation was looking to the United Nations with the long range view of affecting a real strong organization that would last. He stated that there was a matter of human development within our midst and strongly indicated that we should not be pessimistic about the future. He felt that the many nations of the world were looking to the United States for leadership and that we were not trying to tell them what to do but we were trying to get them to talk and to think and that such a perspective could only be developed through the years. He felt that effective propaganda as to what was going on should be circulated

Opportunity, sent Oct. 22, 1947

# N.A.A.C.P. PETITIONS THE UNITED NATIONS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NEGROES

Hugh H. Smythe

Department of Special Research, N. A. A. C. P.

On October 23, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People marked another milestone in its long history of fighting for full equality for Negroes with all other Americans. On this occasion the organization presented formally to the United Nations a 155-page documented petition entitled, "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America and an Appeal to the United Nations for Redress." Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Special Research of the Association, editor of the document and author of the introductory chapter, in presenting the petition to the representatives of the human rights commission and its parent bodies, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, said, "This protest...is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries---we, who are an integral part of this land and ever as loyal as any other group of its citizens....It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document....We hand you this documented statement of grievances, and we firmly believe that the situation pictured here is as much your concern as ours." The petition had subsections prepared by attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr., Leslie S. Perry, and the Howard University historian, Rayford W. Logan.

This appeal points out that Negroes have undergone a period of prolonged proscription and curtailment of political and civil rights, especially because of economic and social disabilities. This has tended to make them largely provincial, introvertive, self-conscious, and narrowly race-loyal. Yet, conversely, it has prompted them to successful effort to achieve, to deserve, to demonstrate to the world their capacity to share modern civilization, resulting in practically no area of life in which the Negro has not made a creditable showing, in spite of handicaps.

Following a succinct and incisive historical outline of the Negro's fight to progress in the United States, including the use of appeals such as this, the petition points out the international ramifications of the case of the dark American. It states that in its international relations, the United States owes something to the world; to the United Nations of which it is a part; and to the ideology which it professes to advocate. Since the U. N. has made New York its headquarters, this nations is honor bound not only to protect its own people and interests, but to guard and respect various peoples of the world who are its guests and allies. Because of caste custom and legislation along the color line, this country is now in danger of encroaching upon the rights and privileges of its fellow nations. Most individuals of the world are more or less colored in skin; their presence at the U.N. as participants and as visitors renders them constantly liable to insult and discrimination because they may be mistaken for Americans of Negro descent.

The legal rights of Negroes in 1914, on the eve of World War I, followed in the pattern extant before the Civil War. In states where prior to 1863 they had been considered an item of property, they were denied equal protection of the laws; in states where they had met some semblance of fairness, effort was made to guarantee their rights by express enactment. But today, the legal and social status of colored Americans is vividly seen by contrasting those rights guananteed by law to every person and the few which Negroes, generally, enjoy. Although the Negro is often referred to as a "second class citizen," that oversimplifies the description of his plight; it does not illustrate adequately how American political and social institutions fail to protect his life, liberty, or his property.

Briefly, Congress has refused to pass laws making it illegal to use the poll tax, to lynch, to discriminate in employment and in interstate commerce, and to define and guarantee civil rights in the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court has been negligent in declaring unconstitutional jim crowism in

intrastate commerce, segregation in schools, the restrictive covenant in sale or rental of property, and the poll tax as an unconstitutional tax on a federally guaranteed right or privilege. The nation's highest tribunal has placed the Negro at the mercy of individual states, permitting the latter to have power to define and guarantee civil rights. Thus, although the Negro is a citizen of the United States, yet the thread that ties him to his government is so thin when it is a question of protecting his fundamental rights, that the government is compelled to admit its impotence. Consequently, the socio-legal position of the Negro is that of a minority person whose physical being is tolerated and whose rights receive lip-service, but who rarely receives the protection the Constitution and laws of the United States guarantee to all within its confines.

The basic "human rights," which the United Nations are pledged to foster among all people without distinction as to race, include education, housing, employment, and health. The colored American is the victim of large scale deprivation of each of these rights. In education, he has been given the barest minimum considered fitting to his half-slave, half-free status; while in employment, the Negro is outside the pale of decent wages, job satisfaction, and economic security.

Relative to housing and health, the vast majority of Negroes live in urban or rural slums, and are forced to remain in ghettoes by the prejudice of the dominant white community, backed up by the courts, physical violence, and the conniving of organized government. And the health of the Negro presents a uniform pattern of discrimination by both public and private health services. This is customary practice, even when he can afford to pay for medical attention.

The validity for using the United Nations as the organ for appeal is to be found in the Charter of this supra-national body. Current history reveals that many questions rigidly considered as matters essentially of a domestic nature, come within the jurisdiction and purpose of the U.N. "to maintain peace ans security." The exploitation and denial of rights to Jews in Germany is an immed-

iate example of a supposedly internal question resulting in international complications that involved nearly the whole world in a costly conflict. Article 1, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter states that one of the purposes of the organization is "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an...humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." Further, it stipulated how these ideals are to be effected, and did not leave it to individual nations to decide for themselves whether they accepted the obligation to protect human and minority rights. It named, also, the General Assembly as the agency to implement this protection, and the Economic and Social Council may function to the same end.

What will be the outcome of this action by the NAACP only the future can answer. There is very little doubt that this action has set a precedent which, if employed by oppressed peoples elsewhere, is either going to stir the United Nations from the lethargy and inaction which characterize it up to now and stimulate it to take constructive and progress action, or else it will assist greatly in the decline of the international body into merely another useless "league of nations" supposedly created for preserving peace and guaranteeing basic human rights.

October 24, 1947

[NAACP]

Mr. James W. Ivy

Article for THE CRISIS, October issue

$50.00 due

Please remit!

22-26

[NAACP] Du Da Bois

October 24th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO EXECUTIVES FROM WALTER WHITE:

There are two matters of organizational procedure on which I request your cooperation:

(1) I have noticed on the part of certain members of the staff a tendency towards excessively long luncheon hours which I hope will be speedily corrected. If it is a matter of Association business requiring longer than an hour for luncheon, that of course is a different matter. But on several occasions I have needed to get in touch with members of the staff between 12:30 and 1:00 PM and found that they had left for luncheon and as late as 2:30 found that they had not returned.

Will you, therefore, except in matters of Association business or of absolute personal necessity try to confine your luncheon hour to not more than one hour.

(2) The second matter deals with statements of Association policy or expressions of opinion by members of the staff written on official stationery. We have never had a rule or regulation on this subject and saw no necessity for such a rule until the recent episode connected with the Ding cartoon in the Herald Tribune. I understand that seven letters of protest to the Tribune were sent out from this office. How many of them were written on Official stationery I do not know. But I think you will readily see that it does not give us too good a reputation for efficiency and coordination to have seven different persons connected with the Association writing on the same subject each presumably speaking on behalf of the Association.

The cartoon in question was a stupid one which should have been protested, but on reading some of the letters of protest I question that all of them were as well thought out as should be the case. For example, the tone of one or two was almost that which would have been used in writing to a bitterly hostile paper like the Jackson, Mississippi Daily News instead of to a paper which sent Vincent Sheean to cover the Columbia, Tennessee trials and syndicated his articles when we could not get a break through AP or UP; which invited Oliver Harrington to speak at last year's Herald Tribune Forum; and which has in many editorials, news stories and columns gone out of its way to be scrupulously fair in the treatment of Negro news.

But even if the Herald Tribune had not been so fair in its attitude, I do not think it good organizational policy to have more than one letter stating the Association's position written. Such a letter was written by Madison Jones in the absence of

Roy and myself from the office. I understand that some members of the staff felt that Mr. Jones' letter was not sufficiently vigorous. But if it wasn't, then every member of the staff not only had the right but was welcome to criticize it.

This, of course, does not in any way bear upon the right of any member of the staff, whether executive or clerical, to express freely his or her opinion. But such letters might better be written from one's home address on personal stationery with the Association's official position expressed on its official stationery by the responsible administrative officer. I sincerely trust that you see the necessity of this.

##:emw

[NAACP - Cornell chapter]

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October 24, 1947

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22-20-23

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W. E. B. DuBOIS

October 27, 1947

Mr. White

It has been my thought from the beginning that the petition to the United Nations should be printed, and eventually that it should be printed not only in English, but also in French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and other modern languages. With this in view, I laid the matter before Macmillan and Company, asking them if they would be interested. They said that they would be, and when the petition was finally finished they would like to see a copy. Therefore, I sent them a copy of the final edition and am awaiting their decision.

It would, of course, be much better for distribution and publicity if the publication could be handled by a house like Macmillan; next to that, publication by the Association would be advisable. I think, therefore, that we ought to wait a few days, possibly a week, until I get word from Macmillan. What I had thought, but did not say outright to them, was that possibly they would be willing to publish the petition if we would contract to buy a certain number of co copies.

[NAACP-Washington Bureau]


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# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

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100 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.
*Telephone* National 5794

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Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr., *Secretary, Veterans' Affairs*
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22-20-15

27 October 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director, Special Research
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is requested that the Washington Bureau NAACP be sent twelve (12) copies of the petition that was presented to the United Nations.

Please send these copies at your very earliest convenience as we have had many requests from various organizations and interested persons for this petition.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr./amh

JOD:amh

Secretary, Veterans' Affairs

[NAACP-Washington, D.C.]

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1201

(43)

JOSEPH L. EGAN
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DO YOU PLAN ATTEND STATE MEETING OCTOBER 31 ON DRAFT HUMAN RIGHTS BILL? NECESSARY MAKE RESERVATION. ADVISE=

LESLIE PERRY.

22-5-4

31.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

NAACP

October 29, 1947

Mr. Jesse O. Dedmon, Jr.
Washington Branch, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

22-20-16

Dear Mr. Dedmon: Your letter of October 27, to Dr. DuBois, relative to the securing of a dozen copies of the petition recently presented to the United Nations, has been turned over to me for reply.

Unfortunately, only a limited number of the petitions were prepared and they have been distributed. Consequently, we are in no position to supply you with the number you requested. However, negotiations concerning the publication of the document are now under way, and we are hoping that this will take care of the public demand for it. To organizations that send in request for it, we inform them to this effect, and it might help if you informed local organizations to the same effect.

With regrets, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:S

Common Sense, South Africa , Mailed 10-29-47

# AMERICAN NEGROES PETITION THE UNITED NATIONS FOR HELP IN REMOVING DISCRIMINATION

Hugh H. Smythe

Department of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the outstanding organization in the United States of America fighting for the rights of Negroes, and its forty years of history are filled with many notable achievements and successful efforts in this regard. On October 23, at United Nations headquarters, Lake Success, New York, USA, it added fresh laurels to this list of accomplishments, and one that may supersede those of the past. For on that date the Association filed a formal protest entitled, "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America and an Appeal to the United Nations for Redress."

The document, a 155-page treatise elaborating upon the history of Negroes in the United States and stating in detail, with ample and exact factual data, the rights they are denied as citizens and human beings, was prepared under the editorial supervision of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Special Research for the NAACP, America's most noted fighter for Negroes and oppressed colored peoples throughout the world, as well as other minorities, and the founder of the Pan-African Congresses. In making the formal presentation, Dr. DuBois said: "This protest is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries...It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document...and we firmly believe that the situation pictured here is as much your concern as ours." The other contributors to this work are all well known legal authorities, Earl B. Dicker, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jrs., Leslie S. Perry, and the Howard University historian, Rayford W. Logan.

The petition points out that although there is a lack of biological unity among Negroes--they range from white to black in color--prolonged policies of

separatism and discrimination have involuntarily welded them into what is almost an encysted national entity. Yet, in spite of these handicaps, they have made lasting and marked contributions to every area of American life. Consequently, like other citizens, they deserve and demand equal treatment.

In regard to the denial of legal rights by white America, it is revealed that there exists a pitiable vacancy between the country's constitutional doctrinal idealism and practical realization of constitutional protection. There are local statutory enactments nullifying constitutional guarantees; acts and conspiracies by private individuals contravening legal rights of colored Americans; there is actual mob violence, and the peculiarly American practice of "lynching;" and there are decisions of the state courts and the nation's highest tribunal which have restricted the rights of Negroes.

The Negro in the United States suffers inequalities actually <u>because</u> of the law, also. The national Congress and the U. S. Supreme Court have placed him at the mercy of the individual states, admitting their impotency to protect and guarantee his rights as a citizen. Congress has refused to outlaw the poll tax as a voting prerequisite, lynching, to forbid discrimination in employment; while the highest court of the nation has failed to rule positively against "Jim Crow" in intrastate travel, to outlaw segregated schools, the restrictive covenant relative to sale and rental of property, or to declare the poll tax an unconstitutional levy. Under all these circumstances then, the actual socio-legal status of the Negro is that of a tolerated minority whose rights are paid lip-service, but who rarely secures the legal protection given to all other people within its jurisdiction.

The discriminatory patterns under which the American Negro exists in regard to his fundamental human rights are so large in scope as to affect every avenue of his life. In education, he is denied equal access to facilities available to all white citizens who choose to use them. As a worker, color-crazy America keeps the darker citizen beyond the pale of [illegible], economic

union benefits, and economic security. In housing, he is forced to live largely in urban and rural slums, and kept in blighted areas by law, the use of physical force and violence, and the connivance of organized government; and generally widespread discrimination, by both public and private health services, makes adequate and proper medical care the exception--even when he can afford to pay for such care. Thus, in practically every facet of his national existence his rights have been abridged and denied, solely because of his color.

Realizing that racial discrimination is no longer simply a domestic problem, but because of its potential threat to world peace a question which assumes international proportions, the validity of this protest as a matter to be dealt with by the United Nations is set forth. The petition states that in six different places in the United Nations Charter there is stated and emphasized the determination of the drafters of the Charter to establish and guarantee basic human rights. In the Preamble, and in articles one, thirteen, fifty-five, sixty-two, and seventy-six, it is stated that the purposes and principles of the United Nations are to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encoouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

This precedent-making action by the NAACP has created a stir, both in America and abroad. The petition has been requested by news services of Greece, China, Russia, India, France, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Italy, Mexico, and England. America's largest newspapers, both white and colored, and some highly influential periodicals, have given it wide publicity, and it has already caused reaction officially by the United States Government through its Attorney General, Tom Clark. Undoubtedly, this bold move by an oppressed group is going to have a stimulating and significant effect on under privileged peoples elsewhere, and it is likely this is but the initial move of a world-wide protest, which eventually will cause the world organization to implement its high sounding words, in regard to equal and just treatment, by real and lasting action.

[NAACP-]

October 30, 1947

Mr. Leslie S. Perry
Washington Bureau, NAACP
100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perry: I am replying to your wire of October 29, to Dr. DuBois. Unfortunately, Dr. DuBois is lecturing on October 31 and would be unable to attend the meeting on the drafting of a human rights bill. In conformity with your notice to Mr. White about this conference, he did advise that someone attend.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

NAACP

[NAACP]

October 30, 1947

Mrs. Freeland

328 - 20

Would you please be good enough to order a supply of envelopes for Dr. DuBois? Since you have handled this matter previously, you will know the size he prefers.

Thank you for your courtesy.

PerfSmythe

List of people sent down with whom W. White dealt in re the Petition - 10-30-47

Joseph D. Charles, President of the Haitian Delegation to the United Nations, Oct. 22
"Sympathize with cause"

T. L. Tsui, Sec'y-Gen'l, Chines delegation to the UN Oct. 23

New Zealand - 12-22
Canada - 21 C M Drury
Argentina - Julian Ortiz Embassador to USA - ~~req for P~~ sent P
Jacob G. Schurman, Judge of Circuit Supreme Court - ~~request for P~~ sent P
I. M. Lichenstein, B'nai B'rith - D.C. request - sent P-2.
G W Hagan, Antioch, NC - P-sent
W A Darity, Bklyn, NY - P-sent
Frank Thang, Rec'l Relat Div., PHA, D.C. P-2
Benjamin Davis, NYC Council P-sent
L. M. Ervin NYC P-sent
Henry Alsberg, NYC P-sent
Miss Asaf Ali, London Subway, Britain - P-S

22-13-62

Sent to Macmillan Company

C O P Y

October 30, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

I suggest that you send Macmillan Company as an indication of the widespread interest in our petition to the United Nations and as indication of possible sales, copies of Thomas L. Stokes column, "The NAACP Case" in the World Telegram of October 20th, Frank Kingdon's article in yesterday's New York Post, editorial from the San Francisco Chronicle, clipping on Attorney General Tom Clark's speech in Boston before the Annual Convention of Attorneys General on October 27th, and other clippings which Miss Baxter will get for you.

You might also tell Macmillan that I will be glad to send a letter to our 1500 branches, youth councils and college chapters to ask them to let us know definitely how many copies each will purchase if Macmillan definitely decides to publish the book and if we know the price.

ww/mdj

354-84

45-1-175

October 30th, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

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ww/mdj

[NAACP-3]


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20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890


*Official Organ: The Crisis*


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*Please direct reply to:*
WEST COAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
N. W. Griffin, *Regional Secretary*
Sentinel Building
916 Kearny Street, Rooms 703-704
San Francisco 11, California


October 31, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director
Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40 St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We appreciate very much the final draft of the Petition and Statement of the NAACP to the United Nations on the rights of American Negroes. We have carefully read it, and have re-read certain portions. We wish to express our deep appreciation for such a carefully prepared document.

Some of the organizations in this area interested in the fulfillment of those rights which we ask have requested copies of this office. In that we have only one copy we are unable to supply them. We are, therefore, asking that we be sent at least a dozen copies, more if possible.

With sincere best wishes from Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Nance and myself, I remain

Sincerely yours,

N. W. Griffin

N. W. Griffin
Regional Secty

Greetings from:

22-20-17

October 31, 1947

Mr. White

Dr. DuBois is re-checking his library and is calling in all volumes which are outstanding.

Would you kindly return to his office the books which you have borrowed?

With thanks for your cooperation,

By

H. H. Smythe

22a-4

Volume-Joanne Trail
Returned 11/17

November 3, 1947

# Memo . . .

To Mr. White:

from

W. E. B. DU BOIS

copy

I had a long talk with Mr. Putnam of the Macmillan Company this morning. Mr. Putnam wants to publish the United Nations Petition, but there is the problem as to whether or not they could make it pay by sufficient sales. I suggested that possibly we might offer to buy a certain number of books.

He said that a regular edition to be put in the hands of the book trade could not be made for less than two dollars and a half, ($2.50); but if this was the price, the book could be sold to us for 40% discount which would enable us to distribute it among our members at $2.00. I told him I would consult you as to what sale we could guarantee. If we could guarantee 2500--5,000 copies at a cost to us of $1.50, without royalties, I think we could get it published. He is to get final figures this week, and before Thursday, I am to tell him what number of copies we would buy.

I am afraid it is going to be impossible for us to get this published at $1.00 unless we could guarantee a sale of ten or fifteen thousand copies. The cost of paper and printing is too great. If the Association published it, we might sell it for a dollar, and take some loss; but in that case the book would no be on the general market and could not be found in book stores or in libraries. This would be a great disadvantage.

Will you think this matter over and let me hear from you very soon?

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35-1-88

45-1-112

November 3, 1947

Mr. White:

I had a long talk with Mr. Putnam of the Macmillan Company this morning. Mr. Putnam wants to publish the United Nations Petition, but there is the problem as to whether or not they could make it pay by sufficient sales. I suggested that possibly we might offer to buy a certain number of books.

He said that a regular edition to be put in the hands of the book trade could not be made for less than two dollars and a half, ($2.50); but if this was the price the book could be sold to us for 40% discount which would enable us to distribute it among our members at $2.00. I told him I would consult you as to what sale we could guarantee. If we could guarantee 2500--5,000 copies at a cost to us of $1.50, without royalties, I think we could get it published. He is to get final figures this week, and before Thursday, I am to tell him what number of copies we would buy.

I am afraid it is going to be impossible for us to get this published at $1.00 unless we could guarantee a sale of ten or fifteen thousand copies. The cost of paper and printing is too great. If the Association published it, we might sell it for a dollar, and take some loss; but in that case the book would no be on the general market and could not be found in book stores or in libraries. This would be a great disadvantage.

Will you think this matter over and let me hear from you very soon?

[NAACP]

November 3, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

With reference to your note of October 31st re Dr. Hugh Smythe's employment, this matter will have to be passed on by the Budget Committee.

I am placing it on the agenda of the Budget Committee for consideration when it next meets.

ww/mdj

No reply was required

[NAACP]

November 7th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS FROM WALTER WHITE:

22-4-22

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to prepare a memorandum for her private use on items which we think ought to be included in a World Charter of Human Rights with particular reference to the machinery to attain those rights. She wishes this for use at the meeting in Geneva on December 1st of the Drafting Committee of the Human Rights Commission.

I would like also to talk with you before the Board meeting on Monday regarding the recommendation voted by the Committee on Administration that I attend the meeting in Geneva. Will you let me know what time Monday will be convenient for you. I have meetings beginning at 1 o'clock but can talk with you anytime prior to that hour.

WW:emw

[NAACP]

November 7, 1947

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

22-4-25

Your report arrived, unfortunately, after the stencils for the Secretary's report to the Board had already been cut and turned over to the mimeographer. Please try hereafter to have it in Miss Jackson's hands by the first of the month.

However, I am presenting your recommendations with respect to the petition to the Board at its meeting on Monday, November 10th, at 3:30 P. M., and I hope you will be present to discuss them.

ww/mdj

November 7, 1947

Mr. White

I must be in Baltimore at my wife's bedside this weekend and cannot return before Monday afternoon.

W.E.B. DuBois

XXXXXXXXXX

November 10, 1947

Mrs. Anne Aldrich
31 Station Plaza
Great Neck, L. I.
New York

228-19

Dear Mrs. Aldrich:

In accordance with your request, I am sending the following data on Dr. Smythe who is to address the Great Neck Branch of the NAACP on Thursday evening, November 13.

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe is a research specialist in the Department of Special Research. He has studied in six American universities and colleges and holds degrees from three, including the doctorate in social anthropology from Northwestern University.

He has traveled extensively in the United States doing research analysis and field investigation in positions with the American Youth Commission, the Association of Negro Land-Grant Colleges for Cooperative Social Studies, Emerson Branch YMCA of Evanston, Illinois, and in doing independent research in Missouri. He has had educational work experience at Atlanta University, Morris Brown and Tennessee State colleges, and Fisk University. Also, he has worked as an associate editor for a professional magazine, and as a program director of an interracial camp for underprivileged children in Chicago, and as an administrative assistant. He has done some writing and publishing, principally articles in professional journals both here and abroad.

Dr. Smythe is especially qualified to deal with minorities and colonial peoples both by training and experience. His doctoral studies were concerned with colonial and primitive peoples, with special emphasis on West Africans. Aside from this, he has

read widely in the field, and met and exchanged ideas with peoples from many lands. Prior to his coming to the NAACP he had been both student and co-worker with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the eminent authority on colonial problems and the present Director of the Department of Special Research.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)Lillian Murphy
Secretary

:lm

November

xxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxx 20 W. 40th St.

[NAACP]

22-26-49


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**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

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11 November 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
NAACP
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for copy of the report of the Department of Special Research for October. Your recent work in focusing international attention upon the so-called race question undoubtedly ranks among the greatest contributions our Association is at present rendering to mankind. Allow me to express my sincere congratulations.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Donald Jones

Donald Jones
Regional Secretary

November 12, 1947

[NAACP]

The NAACP

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| October 1--15 | $36.00 |
| October 15--31 | 39.00 |
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22a-20

11-17-47
3

NN [NAACP]
1947

# Memo . . .

To Dr Smythe

*from*

W. E. B. DU BOIS

I shall arrive in N.Y., Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 5:50p.m. and leave for Schenectady, Thursday at noon. I will come to the office Thursday about 10 a.m. Please have ready for me:

222-19

- ✓ $50 cash
- ✓ Address of Lochard, Chicago
- ✓ Vitamins from Macy's
- ✓ Any mail necessary for me to see

W.E.B.D

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[NAACP]

11-17-47

nov. 1947

# Memo . . .

To Dr. Smythe

*from*

W. E. B. DU BOIS

220-1

Please buy me a round-trip coach ticket for Schenectady, New York Central, and have it for me when I come in Thursday. Mrs. Murphy can give me the last lecture which she is copying at that time

WEBD

P.S. Ask Mrs. Murphy to get 10 post-cards and direct each to

Miss Du Bois Williams
West Gould Hall,
Northfield School for Girls,
East Northfield, Mass.

Hold them and give them to me when I come

D.

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November 17th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO MESSRS. CHALMERS
LEWIS
SPINGARN
TOBIAS

In accordance with Mrs. Roosevelt's request, I telephoned Mr. John Humphrey to learn that he had left the previous day for Geneva. I talked with Dr. Schwelb's assistant as Dr. Schwelb who is handling Mr. Humphrey's work during his absence was out of the office at the time on account of illness.

The assistant informed me that no organization could be put in category A except upon formal vote of the economic and social council which does not meet again until next spring. He is sending me a form application but does not hold out much hope of any action being possible prior to the meeting in Geneva on December 1st.

I have requested Dr. DuBois to give me a memorandum containing his suggestions which can be combined with those of the Committee in a memorandum to Mrs. Roosevelt of our recommendations of what should be included in the machinery to implement human rights and civil liberties. As soon as this is received from Dr. DuBois, I will send you copies along with certain suggestions I wish to make so that we can pool our ideas and get the memorandum ready.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

P. S. Since dictating the above, Dr. DuBois has sent me a memorandum stating, "I have no suggestions for Mrs. Roosevelt".

WW

ww/mdj

[NAACP]

November 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO: DR. DUBOIS

FROM: WALTER WHITE

I have your memorandum of November 18th stating that you will be on a lecture tour between November 19th and December 11th.

22-24-11

As Mrs. Roosevelt is leaving for Geneva on or about November 26th and has requested that the N.A.A.C.P. place in her hands before she leaves a memorandum of the items we think should be included in the World Charter of Human Rights and implementing machinery of those Rights, it is unfortunate that you will be on a lecture tour at this time. Since the engagements have doubtless been made some time since, I assume that they cannot be changed.

But the memorandum Mrs. Roosevelt has requested may be one of the most important documents which the Association has ever prepared. Even though it is doubtful that all our recommendations will be included, it is imperative that as carefully prepared a statement of our position is presented as is possible.

I request therefore that before you leave the city you give me as specific a statement on the points you think the N.A.A.C.P. should recommend as is possible under the circumstances.

Copy to:
Messrs. Spingarn
Tobias
Chalmers
Lewis
Wright

W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

11-20-47

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70.00 | Two weeks ending November 22. | 261 | 70.00 |

[NAACP]

Smythe

November 24, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. HURLEY FROM MADISON S. JONES, JR.
MISS BLACK
MR. CURRENT
MR. SMYTHE
MR. WILLIAMS

A couple of weeks ago a group of students from the Julliard School came to see us and some of the staff members were very kind in speaking for about two or three minutes on the work of the Association. Today at 12:30 the other half of that class will be in Mr. Wilkins' office and I wonder if you would be good enough to come in again and have something to say. Of course it will be a very short session.

MSJ:dp

[NAACP]

November 24, 1947

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Madison Jones

From: H. H. Smythe

Please note the attached and follow it through. Perhaps a word to Mr. Dombrowski from the Association is in order.

I am writing him that he can expect to hear from you or someone in the organization who is responsible for such matters.

OFFICE COPY

**MEMORANDUM**

To: Mr. White
From: Dr. DuBois
Date: November 24, 1947

I see no way in which I can be of service in the matter of recommendations to the Human Rights Commission, or the Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities.

1. Directly after Dumbarton Oaks a number of organizations began drafting proposed declarations on human rights. At SanFrancisco the proposals continued. I took no interest in these, because I was satisfied and still am, that there is no lack of such theoretical statements. The Commission on Human Rights has at least two dozens such documents. So far as words go they are complete and I have nothing to add.

12

2. What is wrong about human rights is not the lack of pious statements, but the question as to what application is made of them and what is to be done when human rights are denied in the face of law and declarations. For this reason I have worked for a year on a specific case of denial of rights.

3. The Commission on Human Rights has practically denied us the right of petition or consultation. They have insisted that all we can do is to file our petition "confidentially." With Mr. White, I consulted Mrs. Roosevelt on procedure and have followed her vague and meager advice. Since this I have written to her twice and received no reply, nor even acknowledgement. I have no further communications or advice for her.

4. The fact is, that the United States Department of State is determined that American Negroes shall have no chance to state their grievances before the world. Mrs. Roosevelt is following orders. I advised Mr. White a year ago to seek a position of a consulting body for the NAACP. I do not know what action he took, if any. As it is, the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights are either closed, or open to spectators with no right to speak. No statement nor petition can be put before them except for "filing." The organization and meetings of the Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities will doubtless follow the same procedure. It would be a waste of money and time for the NAACP to be represented at Geneva for these meetings.

5. If Mrs. Roosevelt or the Commission had wished our advice or opinion, they have had a year to ask it. They have, on the contrary, discouraged us from action in every way possible. The present request is, as I understand, from Mrs. Roosevelt to Mr. White for a memorandum for her personal use. It is not a request from the Commission, and there is no promise that it will not reach the wastepaper basket. If we did make a statement, what more could we say than we have said already in 155 pages of carefully documented materials?

6. As I said in my report to the Board, there is now but one action open to us to get results: that is to secure enough countries to join in requesting that the matter of denial of rights to Americans of Negro descent be placed on the agenda of the Assembly at its next meeting. This work should begin as soon as our petition is printed. In no other way can we bring this matter openly before the world.

cc: Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Tobias, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Lewis, Dr. Wright

lecture – Smythe

# AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, Inc.

● *To Achieve A More Democratic and Prosperous America and A More Stable World* ●

BRENNER-FELSON CHAPTER—BROOKLYN NO. 6—2184 NEW YORK AVE., BROOKLYN 10, N. Y.


*Executive Committee*

HARRY H. WACHTEL
*Chairman*

HERBERT SILVER
*1st Vice-Chairman*

SIDNEY J. HYMAN
*2nd Vice-Chairman*

BEATRICE FINK
*Recording Secretary*

ARTHUR GOLDEN
*Corresponding Secretary*

MILTON FLORMAN
*Treasurer*

*Committee Chairmen*

MATTHEW CHAVES
*Legislative*

RICHARD SECULAR
*Legal Advisory*

HERMAN GORMAN
*Membership*

LAWRENCE FLORMAN
*Veterans Affairs*

LEON SHAW
*Welfare and Housing*

ROBERT GEFTER
*Public Policy*

LAURENCE SHULMAN
*Publicity*

HERMAN SIMON
*Headquarters and House*

EDWARD SCHLOSS
*Entertainment and Social Affairs*


22-19-19

1614 E. 12 St
Brklyn 29. NY
November 24, 1947
NI-5-3065


57914 NOV 25 '47


N. A. A. C. P.
20 W. 40 St
New York 18. NY

Attn: Mr. Franklin H. Williams

Dear Sir -

Please be advised we would be most honored to have you address our next dinner on December 2 nd. 1947, Tuesday, at 9:00 P. M.

The meeting will be held at the home of Rev. D. Marsh, 1833 E. 13 St, Brklyn, NY (nr. Avenue R).

If you plan using the subway, may I suggest the Brighton Line (B.M.T.) express to Kings Highway. The station is equivalent to E. 16 St.

Though we are a small and informal group, we have been, and are taking an active interest in all problems facing our community & nation. We would be more than interested in having your classification and discussion on the recent "Appeal to the United Nations for Redress", concerning denial of human rights to minorities, especially citizens of

negro descent in the United States.
This was, I believe, presented to the U.N.'s
Division of Human Rights, on October
23, 1947, by the N.A.A.C.P.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Lee Simon,
Secy.

[NAACP]

THE • SAVERY • DES MOINES

350 FIREPROOF ROOMS · COFFEE SHOP · COMPLETE BANQUET AND SALES MEETING FACILITIES

Nov. 26, 1947

Dear Dr. Smythe:

Everything is going well. I shall arrive in New York the night of December 10, at 9:45.

Please send me a copy of the Princeton letter so that I can get the professors name and the subject etc. Also get me a timetable of the trains to Princeton on the Penn. R.R.

22-19-04

Write Mr. Maslow, ¢ American Jewish Congress, 1834 Broadway. Tell him I wired Dennis of the Liberian Delegation to the U.N. Nov.25, at nine p.m., saying: "May I beg you to vote for partition of Palestine. I am waiting to talk to you by phone" On the 26th, at 8 a.m., I got him on the phoneand talked. I did not get much satisfaction The cost of wire and phone call was: *

My regards to yourself and wife and to Mrs. Murphy. Let me know in time and I'll send her Dec.I, check.

Very sincerely,

W E B Du Bois

* Will send later

November 28, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 26th has just arrived, so I am answering it immediately. I am glad that you are well and enjoying the lecture tour, although you are doubtlessly doing your audience more good than they want to let you get rest for doing.

Enclosed is the letter from Professor Eric Goldman of Princeton University. I have attached a note on the letter and an addenda from a previous correspondence with him, since the earlier letter carried the material on the subject on which he would like to have you speak.

Mrs. Murphy's check for this month calls for 56½ hours, or $28.25.

Mabel and I had a cute baby girl, KAREN PAMELA SMYTHE, on November 26. All three of us are well and happy as can be.

I am writing Mr. Maslow at once. He phoned that he surely appreciated what you tried to do. Today is the fateful day on the Palestine issue---I just called them at the U.N. (4:25 PM) but the vote has not been taken yet.

The Princeton Time Table will be here when you return. In the meantime, I am going to take some petty cash and buy you a roundtrip ticket, unless you write me by December 5 not to do so.

The work goes well here. Aside from the usual office routine, we are doing some cataloging of the books. Let me know if I can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:s

[NAACP]

Smythe

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

22-19-12

November 28, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Doctor:

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The work goes well here. Aside from the usual office routine, we are doing some cataloging of the books. Let me know if I can be of any further help.

Sincerely,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:s

P.S. I just thought that since you get in rather late on December 10, that I may as well have Mrs. Murphy deliver the time table and ticket to your residence and leave it with the doorman. You would hardly want to come down to the office so early and then have to entrain for Princeton. You will want to rest after returning from the lecture tour, and arriving at 9:45 P.M. will mean you will barely be able to retire before 11:00 P.M.

[NAACP]

The STEVENS Chicago

C. N. HILTON, *President* • ROBERT P. WILLIFORD, *Vice President*
R. F. QUAIN, *Manager*

November 29, 1947

Dr. Hugh Smythe
Room 402 - 20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Smythe:

22-23-4

I have not heard from you since leaving, and am afraid that perhaps letters may have gone astray. Be sure to send all your letters air mail special delivery.

Enclosed is the report of the board, which should get to them December 1. If I have omitted anything of my activities or yours, please add them. Copy the report and send copies to the secretary, Spingarn, Dr. Wright and Judge Toney.

I am enclosing a speech. Please let Mrs. Murphy copy this with two or three carbons. You will have to go over it and straighten out some of my writing.

My address from today through December 2 will be in care of Mildred-Bryant Jones, 4809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago. December 3, I shall be in Butler Pennsylvania; December 4 to 8, address me in care of Mrs. Jessie Hathcock, 407 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Please send me a box of 50 cigarettes to Dayton. I hope all is going well in the office.

My regards to you and Mrs. Murphy.

Sincerely yours,

W E B DuBois

MS-3100

NAACP

Smythe

RWBrown

November 29, 1947

22-19-31

Dr. Hugh Smythe
Room 402 - 20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. Smythe:

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Please send me a box of 50 cigarettes to Dayton. I hope all is going well in the office.

My regards to you and Mrs. Murphy.

Sincerely yours,

WWB:mb

No. 1 Gold Flakes
Benson & Hedges
435 - 5th Ave.
near 39th St.

sent from Chicago, Ill.

Rcd in N.Y. Dec. 1

1115

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL
RESEARCH FOR NOVEMBER, 1947

~~35-1333~~

The director has delivered the following lectures during November:

The New School of New York "Colonial Imperialism" - 100 persons.

City Y.W.C.A., Wilmington, Delaware "Economic Illiteracy" - 200 persons.

Public School Forum, Schenectady, New York, "Color and Democracy" - 700 persons.

American Soviet Friendship Rally, Civic Opera House, Chicago - "Peace between Russia and the United States" - 2,000 persons.

45-1-34

Adult Education Forum, Des Moines, Iowa - "Color and Democrady" - 300 persons.

National Conference American Education Fellowship - Stevens Hotel, Chicago - "No Second Class Citizens" - 500 persons.

The director attended a conference of several organizations called by Paul Robson to explore the possibility of a United Program for Negroes to use in the next Congress and campaign.

Our petition to the United Nations is in the hands of the printer. I have presented to the secretary and officers of the board my reasons for believing that further attempts to get our case before the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on discrimination and minorities will be unavailing under their present rules, and that our next steps should be:

1. To publish our statement.

2. To send a copy of it to each of the delegations to the United Nations with a request that they help to put these facts on the agenda of the next Assembly.

3. To follow this by personal letters and interviews.

4. To negotiate for translation and publication of our statement in foreign languages.

WEBDuBois

Dr. Smythe prepared ~~a 5000 word article~~ two articles, one of 5000 words and another on peace motion, ~~to~~ on the Union UN Relations - for publication in the M S of R R published by Fisk Univ Dept of Social Science

In accordance with a memo from Mr. White, coming Senator Aiken's office to print an abstract of the petitions in the Congressional Record, Dr. Smythe prepared this and transmitted it to Mr. White.

On two occasions, at the req of Mrs. Madison Jones, Dr. Smythe ~~spoke~~ addressed a delegation of students ~~from the~~ visiting the offices of the Secretariat.

William Patterson

Mr. Will Maslow

At the request of the American Jewish Congress, I ~~conferred~~ with the Lebanon delegation to the U.N. in regard to their Lebanon taking a positive position on the Palestine ~~partitioning~~ partition of

45-1-35

35-1234

[NAACP]

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL

# RESEARCH FOR NOVEMBER, 1947

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354284

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45-1-47

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1. To publish our statement
2. To send a copy of it to each of the delegations to the United Nations with a request that they help to put these facts on the agenda of the next General Assembly (1948)
3. To follow this by persona letters and interviews.
4. To negotiate for translation and publication our statement in foreign languages.

At the request of Mr. Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress, I conferred by wire and telephone with the Liberian Delegation to the United Nations in regard to the Liberians taking a positive position on the partition of Palestine.

Dr. Smythe prepared two articles, one of 5,000 words and another on press reaction, on the NAACP U.N. petition for publication in the MONTHLY SUMMARY OF RACE RELATIONS, published by Fisk University.

In accordance with a memorandum from Mr. White, concerning Senator Arthur Capper's offer to print an abstract of up to 4,000 words of the NAACP U.N. petition in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Dr. Smythe prepared this and transmitted it to Mr. White.

On two occasions, at the request of Mr. Madison Jones, Dr. Smythe addressed delegations of Juilliard School students visiting the offices of the Association.

Submitted by:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
by H. H. Smythe

Date: December 1, 1947

Copies sent to: Mr. Arthur Spingarn
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Judge Charles E. Toney
Mr. Walter White

[NAACP]

Dec 1, 1947

N.A.A.C.P.
to W.E.B. Du Bois, Dr.

To office expenses

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. 1-15 | 27.50 |
| " 15-Dec 1 | 28.25 |
| | $55 75 |

222-4

Paid Dec. 3, 1947
in New York City
Hadley Hall

[NAACP]

Smythe

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

December 1, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West 5th Street
Dayton, Chio

22-23-2

Dear Doctor:

I got your letter this morning and am making sort of a report on what you asked and what has happened here.

1. All of your letters have arrived and the instructions followed. I have not written, since I did not wish to bother you, as your time is well taken up on the tour, and nothing requiring your immediate attention has come up.

2. The Report of the Director for the Department of Special Research, NAACP, for November, 1947, was turned in this morning. Miss Jackson received it. Copies were sent to Spingarn, Wright, and Toney. Additions included your conference with the Liberian representative upon the request by Mr. Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress---this is relative to the partition of Palestine matter. Also a few items were added concerning the work of Smythe.

3. Mrs. Murphy is making two copies of the speech on citizenship.

4. The box of 50,No. 1 Gold Fifties from Benson and Hedges,was sent to you at the above address by air mail special today.

5. The California Labor School has agreed to your charge of $500 for a lecture on March 7, in San Francisco.

6. Mrs. Freeland has resigned as office manager and Miss Branch is now filling her position. Mrs. Wasen Putnam, Mr. White's secretary, is reputedly leaving at the end of the week.

7. Your rent has been paid for the apartment at 409 Edgecombe. The check to the Antillean Holding Company, Inc., went off this morning.

8. The Dictaphone Corporation received your check on November 27, as you instructed.

P.S. I called East-West about your Schenectady check, but nothing to report on it as yet.

9. The following checks have been received and will be deposited:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The New School | 2 @ $25 each | $ 50.00 |
| Chicago Defender | | 70.00 |
| YWCA, Wilmington, Delaware | | 50.00 |
| NAACP, last half of November | | 201.53 |
| Atlanta University | | 150.00 |
| | Total | $521.53 |

22-23-3

10. Collymore wrote from the West Indies, indicating that they are expecting you to come and your proposals are satisfactory and can be met.

11. A letter from C. F. Edwards, Jr., of San Juan, Trinidad, saying they anticipated your coming. Also, that he is still unable to get the British to let your books be shipped to him. He says if the publishers have a Canadian office or a branch in England he may be able to get them.

12. A request to lecture in Boston during February, possibly either the 14, 15, or 16---from Mrs. Anna Bobitt Gardner, 3 Claremont Park.

13. Saturday, Mr. White sent down a memorandum requesting an abstract of the petition of not more than 4,000 words. This was for Senator Arthur Capper, who offered to print this in the Congressional Record. Mr. White wanted it at once, so I dropped into the office in the afternoon and prepared the abstract and delivered it to Miss Jackson this morning. A copy has been retained which I hope will meet with your approval.

14. This morning a Miss Catherine Lattimer called seeking news about Mrs. DuBois and the Doctor; she asked to be remembered to you.

15. The bill went off this morning to Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress, for your work of wiring and telephoning the Liberian delegation.

This about brings everything up to date. If anything new develops I shall inform you.

The work of the office goes well. Other than the customary office work, we are gradually cataloging the books.

Mabel and the baby, Karen Pamela, are doing well. She, Mrs. Murphy and I send you best wishes for a most enjoyable trip.

Sincerely,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

[NAACP]

Chicago, Dec 2 47

Memo to Dr. Smythe:

Letter of Nov. 28 recd.
Enclosed Ck. for Mrs. M.
Letter for K.P.S., Bill, NAACP.

Any proof yet?
Join the Union before Jan 1.

Off for Pittsburgh today.
Dec 3-5, Nixon Hotel, Butler, Pa.

W.E.B.D

22-19-16

December 3, 1947

Memorandum to the NAACP:

For office expenses

| | |
|---|---|
| November 1-15 | $27.50 |
| November 15, -December 1 | 28.25 |
| | $55. 75 |

W. E. B. Du Bois, Director

Department of Special Research

Auxiliary

# AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, Inc.

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HERMAN SIMON
*Headquarters and House*

EDWARD SCHLOSS
*Entertainment and Social Affairs*


22-19-20

1614 E. 12 St
Brklyn 9. N.Y.
December 3, 1947

Mr. Franklin H. Williams
N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40 St
New York 18. N.Y.

38295 DEC 4 47

Dear Mr. Williams—

Please be advised that the meeting of the Auxiliary of the Brenner-Felson Chapter, December 9th, has been moved to another address.

The new address is:-

Dr. A. Beacher
1700 E. 19th St. (cr. Quentin Rd.)
Brklyn.

This too, is on the Kings Highway Station, Brighton (BMT) Line; a short distance of 3½ blocks.

Looking forward to meeting you personally, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs) Lee Simon,
Secy.

December 4, 1947

Mrs. Lee Simon
1614 East 12th Street
Brooklyn 29, New York

Dear Mrs. Lee:

Your letter to Mr. Williams, of the Association's legal department, has been turned over to this office. Mr. Williams will be out of town on Tuesday evening, [redacted]ber 9, so Dr. Hugh H. Smythe, research specialist of this department who has worked closely with Dr. DuBois on the petition, has been asked to speak in place of Mr. Williams if it meets your approval.

If you would like Dr. Smythe to come, please write him here, but preferably at his home address at 2225 Fifth Avenue, Apt. 2-[redacted] New York 35, and give him instructions for reaching your meeting place. He will more than likely come by the IRT subway, via Flatbush express, so send your directions accordingly.

With thanks for your courtesy, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Departmental Secretary

LM:m

[NAACP]

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

Smythe

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

December 3, 1947

22-19-29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio

VIA AIR MAIL

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of the 2nd has just arrived. Thank you so much for the "personal" note to Karen Pamela Smythe---it is something Mabel and I shall tell her more about as she grows older and can better understand.

Mrs. Murphy has received her check and sends you her thanks. She wanted you to know, however, that she didn't want to bother you and would have been satisfied to wait until your return for it. But I told her you knew that poor Negroes needed every little red cent! And on time!

Enclosed is a letter from Professor Goldman of Princeton University. It arrived today, along with your letter. I have already bought your ticket and have it and time table, which I shall send to 409 by Mrs. Murphy to leave with the doorman. I will write him (Goldman) about the luncheon, if you will let me know your reaction. I have written Professor Goldman that you have been away since November 15, and that you had hoped to hear from him before this, but that he could expect you at the appointed time.

There is no proof, nor word of any kind concerning the petition. We had a promise, as I recall, that it would be ready in three weeks time, but nothing has been heard from them to date. We are still accepting requests for it and filing them for filling when it is ready.

Shall follow through on the Union matter. I talked with Miss Anna Brown, the Union Steward, today, and will file as soon as they can get me an application.

Nothing new here in the association. Wilkins is still hospitalized, and, of course as you know, Harrington has left...All of the checks have been deposited...Will Maslow has sent the check reimbursing you for $4.96 spent in working on the Liberian matter...Burche is reported in the paper as the first choice to head the Palestine secretariat!

Have a fine trip but don't overtax yourself. With best wishes

Sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

Smythe [NAACP]

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

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20 WEST 40TH STREET
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DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

December 4, 1947

22-19-28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
407 West 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio

Dear Doctor:

Today, Dr. Sidney Blum, of The Forum, called today wanting to know if you could address his group in Philadelphia on any of the following dates: February 29, March 7, 14, or 21, 1948. He prefers February 29, but any of the others will do. I told him you had a tentative engagement for March 7 in California.

He asked me to write you right away and get your reaction, since he wanted to get the publicity out on it if you are coming. The Forum is a civic organization fighting for equal rights and stimulating thought, discussion, and action on issues of the day. He mentioned that weekly they feature outstanding speakers and have long wanted you, but feared to write because they did not know your fee. He said they could pay between $50 and $75 for the address. I told him I would write and find out your reaction and ask you to name your fee; then I would let him know as soon as I heard from you. I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope to him and you may contact Dr. Blum directly, or write me and have me handle the negotiations for you from this office.

All is going well here. No word from Lerman Printing Company yet. I called them but Mr. Lerman was out---so the girl said after a bit of hesitation---but is supposed to call back later today. Requests for the petition still come in.

Through the grapevine we hear that W.W. wired the Marshall Field Foundation for $100,000, but told R.W., who is still hospitalized, that the association doesn't need any money and that he didn't wire Fields.

This is all for now. If there is anything we can do, please let us know. No doubt you have received the No. Gold Fifties from Benson & Hedges, and the letter sent to you at Mrs. Hathcock's. Mrs. Murphy joins me in best regards and continued good wishes for a fine trip.

Sincerely yours,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

December 4, 1947 [NAACP]

P.S. Mr. Lerman just called and said he had sent the proofs to the office of Madison Jones about ten days ago. I called Jones' office but nobody seemed to know anything about it, although the secretary said she would ask Mr. Jones about the document tomorrow, as he had left for the day. This is indeed odd, since Mr. Jones was in the office Friday and asked me if I had had any word about the petition.

22-19-27

In the abstract of the petition, made by the Department for Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Mr. white asked for changes today which would include him. This was done and returned to his secretary so that she could mail the material to the Senator at once.

AUXILIARY

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HERMAN SIMON
*Headquarters and House*

EDWARD SCHLOSS
*Entertainment and Social Affairs*


22-19-18

1614 E. 12 St.
Brklyn 19. NY
December 5. 1947
NI-5-3065

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
2225 Fifth Ave.
New York 35, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Smythe:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Lillian Murphy, of the N.A.A.C.P. I wish to take the opportunity to invite you to address the above group.

We are a small, informal group, and have an interracial membership of about 20 to 25 young women, taking a very active interest in our community and nation.

We are particularly interested at this time in matters concerning minority peoples' problems, especially those of negro descent; therefore it would be most timely if you would clarify and discuss the appeal to the United Nations for Redress on behalf of Negro citizens, presented by N.A.A.C.P. to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, in October of this year.

We meet at the home of:

Mrs. A. Brasher
1700 E. 19th St. (corner Quentin Rd)

The date is Dec. 14th 8:30 P.M.
Tuesday, 7:00-11:00 P.M.

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Lee Simon
Exec. Comm.

(over)

B. M. T. Line - Brighton Express
to King Highway Station
The station is equidistant to E. 16 St.
Mr. Bracker's home is 3½ blocks
from King Highway.

Thank you for your
interest + cooperation.

Sent to Dayton, Ohio

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

From: H. H. Smythe

Subject: The NAACP United Nations Petition---printing of the document

Date December 5, 1947

In each of your communications to the office since you have been away on the lecture tour, you have inquired about the petition. Each time we have had to reply that there was no news to report on it.

On December 4, we called Lerman Printing Company and inquired about the petition, only to be informed by Mr. Lerman, who called back later since he was not in at the time of our call, that the galleys had been sent to the NAACP ten days ago and left in the office of Mr. Madison Jones. We called Mr. Jones' office immediately; were informed he had left for the day.

Today, we called his office and he said he would be right down with the galleys and explain the whole thing. The following is his report.

It seems that Mr. White, after the material had gone to Lerman's, had offers to publish the document by some book concerns, two to be exact, according to Mr. Jones. Consequently, when the galleys were brought to the Association, he turned a set of galleys over to Miss Julia Baxter, a set to Mr. Jones, and Mr. White retained a set---there were only three sets. He told Miss Baxter to proof the material but to hold it until further notice from him. All this time we knew nothing of the galleys, nor did Mr. White's office even inform us that they had been delivered. Mr. Jones, also, had instructions from Mr. White to hold up the galleys, which, of course, delayed the printing of the document, until further word from him.

This morning, after explaining this to us, Mr. Jones decided to see just what was to be done about it, since the Lerman company was getting restless waiting to hear from us. He gave us his set of galleys, then called Mr. White, who was not in his office. Later, Mr. Jones called this office and told us that Mr. White had said that it would be all right for us to go ahead with the petition, that it was now to be handled through our office.

As you know, from the date you gave the material to the representative from Lerman company, if we had received the galleys, the book would now be ready for public distribution within the three weeks promised delivery time, which would be approximately today, December 5. As it is, we are just now in process of reading the galleys and have yet to make up the page proofs.

Since the matter has been so jumbled and delayed, I thought of waiting until you return to clear up the situation with the parties concerned. However, I am going ahead with the proof reading and page preparation. I called Lerman and he told me the booklet was to consist of 96 pages, 8½ inches by 6 inches, with 3/4 inch margins top and bottom. I am going to prepare the material on this basis.

I would appreciate hearing from you about this matter, and whether I should go ahead and prepare the material. I am going ahead and shall send in the matter, but you will doubtless be able to contact me prior to the time I have it ready for Lerman. A wire will be sufficient to instruct me. My home address is: 2225 Fifth Avenue, Apt. 2-C, New York 35, N. Y.

Smythe

[NARA]

Dayton, Dec. 6, 1947

Memorandum for Dr. Smythe:

1. Read and page petition.
2. Secure me plane reservation to Richmond or Petersburg, Va., Dec. I8. Get plane without change, probably Eastern Airlines
3. Enclosed is unused portion of ticket, Pittsburgh to New York. Send it in for redemption. Had to take Central to make time Dec 11 Will take lunch
4. Write Schnectady direct for fee of $75.
5. Accept Boston Feb. I4, $75
6. Tell Philad'a that only date to offer must be b fore Feb.I5 $75.
7. Am not tired and in good health!

W.E.B.

MU 6-3100
MU 2-7300

check busy seat nine-twelfth

22a-19

695 B

12-2-47

W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

11-29-47

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70.00 | Two weeks ending December 6. | 281 | 70.00 |

TELEPHONE EVERGREEN 7-8794

223 GRAHAM AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6

22-8-22

MSJ

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 49, BROOKLYN

LAZARUS D. ROSS, PRINCIPAL

Dec. 9, 1948

National Association
for Advancement of
Colored People,
20 West 40th. Street,
New York.

39021 DEC 10 '47

Gentlemen:

I am a teacher in charge of guidance at the above school. at present I am preparing my guidance program for the coming February term, & am desirous of getting a speaker (negro) to visit the school & talk to a group of about 250 boys, averaging about 14 years of age, on the topic "The Contribution of the Negro to America". Date to be April 8, 1948 at 1 P.M. Can you obtain such a speaker for me? Some outstanding negro, who would be interested in paying us a visit for the above purpose. I'd appreciate any help you can give me.

May I hear from you?

Very truly yours,

George F. Tucker,
110 New York Ave
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Tel.
Sterling 6-9460

[NAACP]

MEMORANDUM

22-19-22

To Dr. DuBois
From H. H. Smythe
Date: December 10, 1947

Today, Mr. Schatz, National Program Director, American Jewish Congress, called and wants you to speak in Parkchester, January 21, Wednesday.

ITEM 1

The program is sponsored by 12 organizations, including the AJC, Methodist Church, American Civil Liberties Union, PCA, and others. The meeting is a rally on civil rights and Jim Crow practices.

The emphasis of the subject is to be on Civil Rights and the Truman report on civil rights recently made public (To Secure These Rights).

50

Mr. Schatz will call to talk with you Friday afternoon. From his conversation he seemed most anxious that you should participate. There is to be one other speaker, O. John Rogge, and Mr. Schatz emphasized that they simply had to have you as the other internationall known speaker. He hoped you would be impressed with the significance of this program, since they have been having many incidents of Jim Crow in that community and this rally is the beginning of an all-out fight on it.

---

ITEM 2

Although the paging of the petition was done December 9 and handed to Mr. Jones for delivery to Lerman Printing Company, Miss Branch took it and held it up until today. I found this out by checking with the printer who informed me that it had not been delivered. Today, however, I checked with Lerman at 11:55 A.M. and he said it had just been delivered. He was provoked because we had to do the paging from the galley on which corrections were made, and he said he sent three galleys so that would not have to be done. I informed him that only one galley had been turned over to this office and that I had to work from that. He understood, but wondered what had happened to the other galleys. He made a tentative promise for delivery of the finished booklets on Saturday or Monday. As suspected, we learned the paging copy was held up so that a preface could be added, without the knowledge of the Department, by the executive secretary.

[NAACP]

# Memo...

*To* Dr. DuBois

12/12/47

*from*

WALTER WHITE

What do you think of the attached letter from the NEW REPUBLIC?

22-4-23

WW:emw

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc. CHelsea 2-0326 0327 119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

[Enclosure]

NEW REPUBLIC
40 East 49 Street
New York 17, N.Y.

December 11, 1947

Dear Walter White:

This letter is to make a suggestion to you which I hope will receive the serious consideration I believe it deserves.

The memorandum on the status of the Negro recently filed with the UN is a magnificent historic document. The information in it ought to have the widest possible publicity.

I should like to suggest that a digest of this report be printed as an 8-page advertisement in the New Republic. In that amount of space, and in attractive and legible type, you could publish a summary of about 7,000 words, which would be ample to tell the main points of the story. An advertisement of this length would, because of that very fact, obtain tremendous attention.

In addition, we'd be prepared to provide you with 10,000 reprints attractively bound in the form of a pamphlet, for distribution to a special list of people who ought to have it.

I am not sure whether the document filed with the UN is still technically confidential. If it is, however, there could certainly be no possible objection to a paraphrase of its contents, written by you or someone whom you would select. The New Republic would be glad to assist in the editorial task if you wished us to.

The New Republic now has a circulation of more than 91,000, which is increasing daily. This means a readership of more than 200,000 alert, intelligent people, intellectual leaders of their communities, opinion makers in the best sense of that phrase.

We are prepared to give you a surprisingly low rate on the combination of the advertisement and 10,000 copies of the pamphlet. I should think it would not be difficult to get some friend or friends of the NAACP to make a special donation to pay for the cost of this enterprise. You could also include at the end of the advertisement or the pamphlet, or both, an appeal for additional funds for wider circulation of the material, if desired.

I should like to talk to you about this proposal, and I'll call you up for an appointment within a few days.

Faithfully,

/s/ Bruce Bliven

COPY

Mr. Walter White
National Assoc. for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 West 40th St.,
New York, N.Y.

BB:R

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White

From: Dr. DuBois

Subject: NEW REPUBLIC printing of Petition

Date: December 12, 1947

22-4-24

In reply to your memorandum of December 12, I think that unless the cost is prohibitive, additional publication of the petition in The New Republic would be a good thing.

WEBD:

# AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, Inc.

« *To Achieve A More Democratic and Prosperous America and A More Stable World* »

BRENNER-FELSON CHAPTER—BROOKLYN NO. 6 — 2184 NEW YORK AVE., BROOKLYN 10, N. Y.


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*Entertainment and Social Affairs*


220-19

December 12, 1947

Dear Dr. Smythe,

The Auxiliary of the Brenner-Felson AVC would like to express its gratitude to you for speaking last week. We feel that you did us a great service in clarifying many important issues. We are particularly appreciative in view of the long trip you made.

I wish personally to add my thanks.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Bernice Kern
Chairman
Brenner-Felson
AVC auxiliary

December 15, 1947

Mr. George F. Tucker
110 New York Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Tucker:

I have your letter of December 9th concerning a speaker for the William J. Gaynor Junior High School for April 8, 1948 at 1:00 P.M.

I am canvassing our staff and just as soon as I have definite word I will supply you with the name of the person who will appear. Be assured that we shall be glad to supply a speaker for the occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Madison S. Jones, Jr.,
Administrative Assistant

MSJ:dp

Memo to Mr. White

Dec 15, 1947

[DUPL]

I am a little puzzled and disturbed at the progress of the printing of the Petition.

When the Ms was finished, I sent it to you to be handled as you thought best. You asked me to confer with Mr. Harrington for publicity. I did so. On October 11, I received a note from you complaining that I had sent copies to some papers and not to others, thus confusing the publicity. I replied that I had sent copies to no papers at all but only to officials of organizations and the authors of the document.

When Mr. Harrington returned from his vacation, he explained to my office that he had left a full list of papers to which the petition should be sent, but that you personally had stopped the mailing; that this was the reason some papers got copies while others did not.

When the Board ordered the petition printed, the printer came to my office on November 14, and we agreed on type and format. We heard nothing from the printer until we called him on December 4, and were informed that the proof had been back in the offices of the Association for ten days.

35-1-108

Finally, ~~after we had contacted the office of~~ Mr. Madison Jones, ~~to whose office we~~ had been informed the ~~petition had been~~ galleys of the petition had been returned, ~~on December 5 Mr. Jones~~ delivered the proof, it was read, paged, and sent back to Mr. Jones' office on December 8, with the understanding that it would be sent to Lerman at once.

On the same day, December 8, we checked with Lerman to see if he had received the paged proofs, and Mr. Lerman said it had not been sent down to him yet. ~~We checked with Mr. Jones' office again but learned he had left for the day and~~ his office suggested that we contact Miss Branch. This was done and she informed us that the document had not been sent because she had no one available to deliver it, but that it would be sent the next day.

Tuesday, December 9, we called Lerman, found the petition had ~~finally~~ reached him, and he promised to deliver the printed booklets either Saturday or Monday, December 13 or 15. On this basis, to ~~al~~ requests for petitions handled through this office, we promised to have them in the mail by December 15.

On Friday, December 12, we called Lerman to check on the progress of the printing only to be told that the printing job had been stopped, that he no longer had the proofs, that your office had recalled them since you wished to add 32 pages of material to bring the booklet up to 128 pages.

Following this, we received a call by Bernard Perry from Maxim Lieber's office, the author's agent, inquiring about the petition and saying that he had a set of galleys of it there. This call was turned over to your office for reply.

I am disturbed over all of this. How can the corrected manuscript be added to or changed without consultation with or at least notification to the editor?

I know that your own health and that of your colleagues has made your office work difficult this Fall. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year on this manuscript, and it is now to be taken entirely out of my hands and added to, and perhaps changed without my knowledge?

I may of course be wrong about this, and for that reason I am asking you for information as to what is happening or likely to happen to this manuscript?

Dec 15, 1947

Memo. to Mr. White:

I am a little puzzled and disturbed at the progress of the printing of the Petition.

I. When the Ms was finished I sent it to you to be handled as you thought best. You asked me to confer with Mr. Harrington for publicity. I did so. On Oct. 11 I received a note from you complaining that I had sent copies to some papers and not to others, thus confusing the publicity. I replied that I had sent copies to no papers at all but only to officials of the organization and the authors

2. When Mr. Harrington returned from his vacation he explained to my office that he had left a full list of papers to which the petition should be sent, but that you personally had stopped the mailing; that this was the reason some papers got copies while others did not.

3. When the Board ordered the petition printed, the printer came to my office on Nov. 14 and we agreed on type and format. We heard nothing from the printer until we called him back and were informed that the the proof had been in the office ten days. Friday, Dec. 5

4. Finally the proof came, was read, paged, and sent back after ~~[illegible]~~ we had contacted the office of Mr. Madison Jones, on Dec. 5. on Dec. 4 to his office Hearing nothing, we called the printer tom. Mon. Monday and were informed that 32 pages were to be added to the Ms. I am disturbed over this. How can the corrected Ms. be added to or changed without consultation with or at least notification to the editor? immediately

I know that your own health and that of your colleagues has made your office work difficult difficult this Fall. Nevertheless there are certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observrd if co-operation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year on this Ms. and ~~apparently it is~~ it is now to be taken entirely out of my hands and added to and perhaps changed without my knowledge?

I may of course be wrong about this, and for that reason I am asking you for information as to what is happening or likely to happen to this Ms.?

After the same day we checked to see if [illegible] had received the Petition and we learned that it had not been sent to Mrs. Jones Office. We then checked with Mrs. Jones Branch. This also showed that it had been sent to the Secretary's office but not forwarded to the author. We then checked to see if it had been sent to the author. It was not sent to the author. It was not sent to the author.

35-103 Rec 43-1-43

Tuesday, Dec. 9 we called ~~the~~ Bennett, found the claimant had finally reached him, and were promised delivery of the printed booklets either Saturday, Dec. 13 or Monday Dec. 15. On this basis, to all ~~such~~ requests

On Friday, ~~Dec. 12~~ ~~we called Bennett to see about the~~ for petitions handled there this office was promised to have them in the mail by Dec. 15.

On Friday, Dec. 12, we called Bennett to check on the progress of the printing, only to be told that the printing job was sloppy and that your office Board recalled the page proofs, ~~and~~ that he no longer had them, since ~~additional~~ ~~were to be made to the booklet; were to be made to bring the booklet~~ you wished to add ~~three~~ pages to bring the booklet up to 128 pages.

Learning this ~~early~~, we received a ~~phone call~~ call by Bernard Berry from Martins Printers office, the authorized agent, inquiring about the petitions and saying that he had a set of galleys of it there. This call was turned over to your office for reply.

white
Tan
light
Sprayon

Sprigan might Terry

Need title something concrete!

Memo. to Mr. White:

My feeling concerning the printing of the petition is as follows:

I. Since so much time has passed it would be better to have it appear in book form in the early Spring, in accord with publishing usage. If a separate pamphlet is ~~s~~issued the time of issue does not matter

2. There is no need of an introduction or preface. The first thing which should meet the reader's eye is the Petition itself, with its Introductory Chapter, which has been carefully written and rewritten to introduce the whole matter. If the actions at Geneva when officially issued are of any importance, Dr. Logan, a specialist on mandates and U.N. action, should add to his chapter such brief comment as seems to him necessary.

3. For the historical record there could be a short record of the presentation of the petition. It would be be wrong and distract attention from our main purpose to have this stand first. We wish ~~not~~ to emphasisize not the comparatively unimportant ceremony of presentation ~~of the petition~~, but the PETITION itself. A short appendix could be written, recording the firat presentation of the petition last ~~October~~ Spring and the final presentation in November. The presentation speeches and response might be included here, but none of them ~~are~~ of sufficient importance for this in my opinion. Humphreys', especially, is not worth printing.

4. The Ms. is short for book size; but this could be better remedied by the use of large type and good margins, rather than by stuffing ~~by~~ with irrelevant material.

I am spending Christmas with my family in Baltimore, but am in close touch with my office and can return at any time. I now plan to be back Monday December 27, before that

35-1-110

45-1-94

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White
From: Dr. DuBois
Subject: NAACP United Nations Petition (Printing of document)
Date: December 15, 1947

I am a little puzzled and disturbed at the progress of the printing of the Petition.

When the manuscript was finished, I sent it to you to be handled as you thought best. You asked me to confer with Mr. Harrington for publicity. I did so. On October 11, I received a note from you complaining that I had sent copies to some papers and not to others, thus confusing the publicity. I replied, that I had sent copies to no papers at all but only to officials of organizations and the authors of the document.

When Mr. Harrington returned from his vacation, he explained to my office that he had left a full list of papers to which the petition should be sent, but that you personally had stopped the mailing; that this was the reason some papers got copies, while others did not.

When the Board ordered the petition printed, the printer, Lerman, came to my office on November 14, and we agreed on type and format. We heard nothing from the printer until we called him on December 4, and were informed that the proof had been back in the offices of the Association for ten days.

Finally, December 5, Mr. Madison Jones brought us a set of galleys of the petition. It was read, paged, and sent back to Mr. Jones on December 8, with the understanding that it would be sent to Lerman immediately. On the same day, we checked with Lerman to see if he had received the paged proofs and he said he had not received them as yet.

Tuesday, December 9, we called Lerman, and found the petition had reached him,; he promised to deliver the printed booklets either Saturday or Monday, December 13 or 15. On this basis, to the 250 requests for petitions handled through this office, we promised to have them in the mail by December 15.

On Friday, December 12, we called Lerman to check on the progress of the printing only to be told that the printing job had been stopped, that he no longer had the proofs, that your office had recalled them since you wished to add 34 pages of material to bring the booklet up to 128 pages.

Following this, we received a call from Bernard Perry, who was in Maxim Lieber's office, the author's agent, inquiring about the petition and saying that he had a set of galleys of it there. This call was turned over to your office for reply.

I am disturbed over all of this. How can the corrected manuscript be added to or changed without consultation with, or at least notification to the editor?

I know that your own health and that of your colleagues has made your office work difficult this Fall. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful. Persons keep writing me about the printing of this document, and I am quite at sea. I have worked over a year on this manuscript, and is it now to be taken entirely out of my hands and added to, and perhaps changed without my knowledge?

I may of course be wrong about this, and for that reason I am asking you for information as to what is happening or likely to happen to this manuscript?

December 16th, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DUBOIS FROM MR. WHITE:

I sincerely wish you had taken the time to find out the facts before writing the memorandum to me of December 15th. In the first place, it contains a grossly inaccurate statement in the third paragraph to the effect that I "personally had stopped the mailing" of copies of the document to the papers. Had you taken the trouble to read the attached memorandum of October 11th, you would have remembered that I knew nothing about the petition being mailed out to any newspapers until after copies had been mailed and that I then strenuously objected as I do now to the sending of the petition only to twelve newspapers and one cartoonist. Satisfactory press relations are never attained by favoritism and I am still apologizing for the inaptitude of this office in not sending the petition to certain influential, interested and friendly papers when it was sent to other newspapers.

Now as to your statements and your implications that some skulduggery of some sort is being practiced in the handling of publication. I turned this matter over to Mr. Jones to handle and he has worked hard and faithfully on the matter of publication which he had to do in addition to a great deal of other work caused by Mr. Wilkins absence and other matters including your absence from the city and Dr. Smythe's newness with the Association.

It has been agreed by all including yourself that publication by a regular book publisher would have distinct advantages. When Macmillan turned down the manuscript, we went ahead with printing by Lerman Bros as was ordered by the Board. At this point Carey McWilliams had his literary agent, Maxim Lieber, get in touch with this office. You were away on a lecture tour so Mr. Jones handled this at my request. He let Mr. Lieber have a copy of the galleys to show to A. A. Wyn and Company. After reading the galleys Mr. Bernard Perry telephoned to ask if we would permit A. A. Wyn and Company to publish the manuscript. We were interested first because it would bring the advantage of publication by a regular publisher and second because we could also save a good deal of money which is a very important matter in the light of the Association's financial situation.

Before you went away on your lecture tour I attempted at least seven times to reach you by telephone and was never successful in finding you. I even on one occasion attempted to reach you by phone at your home. In the light, therefore, of the added work which Mr. Jones and I have had to take on in addition to an already heavy schedule, I resent the implications of your remarks about "certain fundamental courtesies among co-workers that must be observed if cooperation is successful". Had you been available, all of the handling of this would have been turned over to you both because it comes within your department and also because handling it as best we could added additional burdens to Mr. Jones and myself at a time when we were hard pressed by fund-raising and a great number of other immediate duties.

Now as to your statements about the manuscript being "added to or changed without my knowledge", I should like to know on what basis you assume that any changes, if that of a comma, in the manuscript itself were contemplated. Whatever assumptions you have reached, they are utterly without foundation. The document has been presented to the United Nations and any change, even if there are some which would improve it, could not be made.

As to additions, a number of persons have suggested that in its printed form there ought to be a short explanatory introduction telling how the manuscript came into being and the details of the presentation with perhaps reference to the role the petition played in the discussions at Geneva of the Drafting Committee of the Human Rights Commission. Without such explanation, the significance of the petition might not be as clearly understood by those into whose hands the book might come, particularly after the passage of time. Do you see any objection to this? I know nothing whatever about the addition of any 28 pages.

The receipt of such a memorandum from you with its implications is additionally annoying in view of the fact that I had to spend most of the past two days answering the attack by George Schuyler in PLAIN TALK on the petition on the ground that your being on the editorial board of the NEW MASSES makes the NAACP a Communist front organization because of the presentation of this petition.

WW:emw

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White

From: Dr. DuBois

Subject: NAACP United Nations Petition

Date : December 17, 1947

1. As I said in my answer to your memorandum of October 11, I had nothing whatsoever to do with the sending out of copies of our petition to the newspapers.

2. I strenuously and definitely object to any explanatory introduction being added to the printed petition. The Board voted for the printing of this petition as it now stands. I shall not consent to any addition to it. We have no authoritative data as to what took place in Geneva, and whatever took place has no connection with our petition and does not belong in the printed copy.

REPORT ON THE DINNER MEETING HONORING MR. SYLVANUS OLYMPIO PETITIONER FOR THE EWE PEOPLE OF WEST AFRICA TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Place:

Harlem Branch YWCA, December 18, 1947, 8:30P.M.

Attendance:

There were representatives from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Togoland, and Nigeria of West Africa, and Uganda of East Africa.

Others present included representatives of the AMSTERDAM NEWS, PEOPLE'S VOICE, The Associated Negro Press, and EBONY, as well as business representatives of Lever Brothers and some local business run by Negroes. The Phelps-Stokes Fund was represented by Dr. Channing Tobias, and educational circles by Dr. Kenneth Clark of Queens College. Both the Council on African Affairs and the African Academy were represented.

Business:

Mr. Mbadiwe of the African Academy introduced the guest of honor, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, who represented the Ewe people of West Africa and presented their petition for unification to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations.

Mr. Olympio gave a short and precise speech on the development of the Ewe Unification Movement, outlined the main points of the petition: that the people were mainly interested in immediate gains of wiping out the red tape that makes it virtually impossible for Ewe individuals to move about freely in the two mandated portions of British and French Togoland, or in other parts of West Africa. Such restrictions actually prevent relatives from seeing each other, even though they may live only a few miles apart. Of course, the ultimate aim of the Unificatio n Movement is independence.

He gave details of his treatment before the Trusteeship Council: that he was accorded courteous treatment; that he felt he had secured the sympathy of most of the delegates of the Council. Although his plea was not heeded in full, some measure of success was attained in that the Trusteeship Council voted to send to an investigating committee to Togoland to inquire into and report on at the next meeting of the United Nations, 1948, the validity of the charges presented by the Ewes.

When the floor was thrown open to questions, three individuals contributed. Mr. Claude Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press, and Mr. Wendel Malliet, of t he AMSTERDAM NEWS, did not ask questions but made short speeches concerning the African people and the need for closer cooperation between American Negroes and Africans. The NAACP representative sent up the only question, containing three parts as follows:

1. Were other African independence movements cooperating with the Ewe people in their quest for unification?

2. In what way were Ewe native people of position, wealth, and power, aiding in the fight for unification and independence?

3. How can organizations in the United States, such as the

3. the NAACP and others, assist the Ewe people in achieving what they are trying to accomplish?

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To the second part, he stated that as was to be expected, rich Ewe natives had not taken part in the movement at first, but that today the vast majority of those of wealth and power had come into the movement and were lending active support, both politically and economically, and doing this openly. He said that all Ewes, regardless of station in life, had realized that unless they pulled together they would never gain release from the stranglehold the colonial powers had over them; that one could be rich today and end up a pauper tomorrow. He cited examples of people who had once been prominent economically who had refused to fight with the Ewes, and then said the end of these individuals had customarily been negative.

Commenting on the third part, Mr. Olympio said the Unification Movement felt that organizations in the United States could do a lot of good in helping to publicize the case of the Ewes, in getting across to the American public information about existence in Togoland, how the people lived and what they were trying to do, facts on education, health, and so on. He indicated that he would like to correspond regularly with such organizations, and felt this exchange of information would be of real help.

With a few closing remarks by Mr. Holt, the host, the dinner meeting adjourned.

Hugh H. Smythe
Department of Special Research
NAACP
December 19, 1947

HHS:lm

W. White 3 Copies

REPORT ON THE DINNER MEETING HONORING MR. SYLVANUS OLMPIO PETITIONER FOR THE EWE PEOPLE OF WEST AFRICA TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Place:

Harlem Branch YWCA, December 18, 1947, 8:30 P.M.

Attendance:

There were representatives from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Togoland, and Nigeria of West Africa, and Uganda of East Africa.

Others present included representatives of the AMSTERDAM NEWS, PEOPLE'S VOICE, The Associated Negro Press, and EBONY, as well as business representatives of Lever Brothers and some local business run by Negroes. The Phelps-Stokes Fund was represented by Dr. Channing Tobias, and educational circles by Dr. Kenneth Clark of Queens College. Both the African Affairs Council on and the African Academy were represented.

Business:

Mr. Mbadiwe of the African Academy introduced the guest of honor, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, who represented the Ewe people of West Africa and presented their petition for unification to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations.

Mr. Olympio gave a short and precise speech on the development of the Ewe Unification Movement, outlined the main points of the petition: that the people were mainly interested in immediate gains of wiping out the red tape that makes it virtually impossible for Ewe individuals to move about freely in the two mandated portions of British and French Togoland, or in other parts of West Africa. Such restrictions actually prevent relatives from seeing each other, even though they may live only a few miles apart. Of course, the ultimate aim of the Unification Movement is independence.

He gave details of his treatment before the Trusteeship Council, that he was accorded courteous treatment; that he felt he had secured the sympathy of most of the delegates of the Council. Although his plea was not heeded in full, some measure of success was attained in that the Trusteeship Council voted to send an investigating committee to Togoland to inquire into and report on at the next meeting of the United Nations, 1948, the validity of the charges presented by the Ewes.

When the floor was thrown open to questions, three individuals contributed. Mr. Claud Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press, and Mr. Wendel Malliet, of the AMSTERDAM NEWS, did not ask questions but made short speeches concerning the African people and the need for closer cooperation between American Negroes and Africans. The NAACP representative sent up the only question, containing three parts as follows:

1. Were other African independence movements cooperating with the Ewe people in their quest for unification?

2. In what way were Ewe native people of ~~substance~~ position, wealth, and power aiding in the fight for unification and independence?

3. How can organizations in the United States, such as the NAACP and others, assist the Ewe people in achieving what they are trying to accomplish?

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Memo to Mr. Imes re dinner meeting
Date



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With a few closing remarks by Mr. Holt, the host, the dinner meeting adjourned.

Hugh H. Smythe
Department of Special Research
NAACP
December 19, 1947

[NAACP]

Dec 18, '47

Memo. Dr Sujcha:

1. Yours letter of Dec. 15th & Baker arrive today!
2. Deposit this ck. & not the treas. of Va. ck.
3. Write Twentieth Century Club, Boston (See Telephone Book, Penn. Sta.,) offering lecture June 17 (Right??) lecture 18th for Boston Tr?) Fee $50
4. Send copy of Lecture Testimonials to Mrs Curtis St Louis & 20th C. Club, Boston

22-19-11

W.E.B.D

Petersburg.

Mabel Byrd Curtis
4459 Enright Ave.
St Louis 8, Mo

Nov. 17, New Republic

NA 9-7181

3 Joy Street
20th Century Assn.
Boston

Dear Mr. Jones: This is to inform you that I am not going to raise cain as much as you expected today! So, you can do what you please about it!

NAACP

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

**20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.**

LONGACRE 3-6890

*Official Organ: The Crisis*


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December 19, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The end of the year, it seems to me, is timely for members of this department to express to you our appreciation for the cooperation you extended us in our work in 1947. We are all anxious to do as good a job as we can in the Association, and it takes cooperation between staff members to effect a program designed to eliminate segregation and discrimination in America.

This department is sincerely grateful for the help it has received from you and other staff members throughout the year.

With sincere best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

GLOSTER B. CURRENT
Director of Branches

GBC:bh

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

22-20-1

[NAACP]

Memorandum

To: Mr. White

From: Department of Special Research

Subject: Dinner Meeting Honoring Mr. Olympio, Petitioner for the Ewe people of Togoland, West Africa, to the United Nations.

Date: December 19, 1947

22-4-29

The attached is the report of the meeting which the office of the Executive Secretary asked a representative of this department to attend and hand in a report.

By H. H. Smythe

[Enclosure]

REPORT ON THE DINNER MEETING HONORING MR. SYLVANUS OLYMPIO PETITIONER FOR THE EWE PEOPLE OF WEST AFRICA TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**Place:**

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**Attendance:**

There were representatives from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Togoland, and Nigeria of West Africa, and Uganda of East Africa.

Others present included representatives of the AMSTERDAM NEWS, PEOPLE'S VOICE, The Associated Negro Press, and EBONY, as well as business representatives of Lever Brothers and some local business run by Negroes. The Phelps-Stokes Fund was represented by Dr. Channing Tobias, and educational circles by Dr. Kenneth Clark of Queens College. Both the Council on African Affairs and the African Academy were represented.

22-4-30

**Business:**

Mr. Mbadiwe of the African Academy introduced the guest of honor, Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, who represented the Ewe people of West Africa and presented their petition for unification to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations.

Mr. Olympio gave a short and precise speech on the development of the Ewe Unification Movement, outlined the main points of the petition: that the people were mainly interested in immediate gains of wiping out the red tape that makes it virtually impossible for Ewe individuals to move about freely in the two mandated portions of British and French Togoland, or in other parts of West Africa. Such restrictions actually prevent relatives from seeing each other, even though they may live only a few miles apart. Of course, the ultimate aim of the Unificatio n Movement is independence.

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22-431

To the second part, he stated that as was to be expected, rich Ewe natives had not taken part in the movement at first, but that today the vast majority of those of wealth and power had come into the movement and were lending active support, both politically and economically, and doing this openly. He said that all Ewes, regardless of station in life, had realized that unless they pulled together they would never gain release from the stranglehold the colonial powers had over them; that one could be rich today and end up a pauper tomorrow. He cited examples of people who had once been prominent economically who had refused to fight with the Ewes, and then said the end of these individuals had customarily been negative.

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With a few closing remarks by Mr. Holt, the host, the dinner meeting adjourned.

Hugh H. Smythe
Department of Special Research
NAACP
December 19, 1947

HHS:lm

NAACP

December 19, 1947

23-19-32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Goens
503 East 10th Street
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Doctor:

This is just a report of events since your leaving yesterday.

1. Madison Jones returned the petition for a single correction today---that of making a title in the table of contents coincide with a chapter heading in the body of the material. Following this correction, I returned the document to Mr. Jones and he promised to take it right down to Lerman. But I have just called Lerman (5:32 PM) and he told me that it has not been sent to him as yet, but perhaps tomorrow they may send it in.

2. Following this, I sent your memorandum up to Mr. White, and the copies went off to Spingarn, Wright, and Toney by special delivery.

3. The American Jewish Congress agreed to pay your fee of $50 for the speech on January 21, the Parkchester, N.Y., rally, and in reply to their request, we sent off a picture and biographical material.

4. The Queens Civil Rights Congress called you about a speech on February 9, in behalf of the NAACP, but I told them you would be busy that date, probably out of town, and told them to talk with Mr. Jones about securing another NAACP speaker.

5. The title of the pictorial history you wanted to consider buying for DuBois is: THE AMERICAN PAST, Roger Butterfield, Simon & Schuster, 1947, $10.00

We hope you have had a pleasant journey, that the speech went well at Virginia State, and that your holidays will be full and most pleasant.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

[NAACP]

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White

From: Department of Special Research, NAACP, by H.H. Smythe

Subject: Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy

Date: December 19, 1947

Last night I attended an organizing meeting of the above organization and Mr. Stephen Fritchman, Organizing Secretary, asked me to make the following suggestion to you, in the light of the fact that you told him you had another matter, that of your sponsorship, to bring before the Board on Monday. He asks that you please bring this item to the attention of the Board for consideration at the same time.

> Mr. Fritchman would like the NAACP to send letters of announcement, of the forthcoming National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, to the branches of the Association. These letters are to be furnished by Mr. Fritchman to the branches, but he would like the branches to send out the material with a covering note asking delegates to attend the coming meeting January 24-25, which is to be held in New York City. The National Conference will assume any costs involved in this transaction.
>
> Mr. Fritchman realized the size of branch membership and suggested that this be done especially for those in the nearby region, such as the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Southern states, and possibly as far West as Chicago. If you cared to include all branches that would be all right and helpful, but he felt the chances of delegates coming from branches in this sector of the country were better than would be the case of branches located some distance from New York City.

I have written Mr. Fritchman that he will hear from your office directly concerning this matter.

cc: Mr. Stephen Fritchman

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White
From: Dr. DuBois
Subject: NAACP United Nations Petition
Date: December 19, 1947

My feeling concerning the printing of the petition is as follows:

1. Since so much time has passed it would be better to have it appear in book form in the early Spring, in accord with publishing usage. If a separate pamphlet is issued the time of issue does not matter.

2. There is no need of an introduction or preface. The first thing which should meet the reader's eye is the Petition itself, with its Introductory Chapter, which has been carefully written and rewritten to introduce the whole matter. If the actions at Geneva, when officially issued, are of any importance, Dr. Logan, a specialist on mandates and United Nations action, should add to his chapter such brief comment as seems to him necessary.

3. For the historical record there could be a short record of the presentation of the petition. It would be wrong and distract attention from our main purpose to have this stand first. We wish to emphasize not the compratively unimportant ceremony of presentation, but the Petition itself. A short appendix could be written, recording the first presentation of the petition last Spring, and the final presentation in October. The presentation speeches and response might be included here, but one of them is of sufficient importance for this in my opinion. Mr. Humphrey's, especially, is not worth printing.

4. The manuscript is short for book size; but this could be better remedied by the use of large type and good margins, rather than by stuffing with irrelevant material. I am spending Christmas

I am spending Christmas with my family in Baltimore. I now plan to be back in New York by December 27; but I am in close touch with my office and can return at any time before that.

[NAACP]

Dr. DuBois

December 20, 1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE EXECUTIVE STAFF FROM MR. CURRENT:

For the Annual Report, I must have a list of the number of meetings and the total amount of mileage covered by you in 1947.

GBC:bh

965 B
12-22-47

W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York, N. Y.

12-22-47

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70.00 | Two weeks ending January 3. | 261 | 70.00 |

[NAACP]

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Current
From: Department of Special Research(By Smythe)
Subject: Meetings and Mileage of Department for 1947
Date: December 22, 1947

In connection with your memorandum of December 20, the following report is made for use in your annual report.

| | Meetings | Mileage |
|---|---|---|
| DR. DU BOIS | 29 | 20,798 |
| Dr. DIGGS | 4 | 21,000 (South American trip, 1946-47) |
| Dr. SMYTHE | 4 | 50 |

NOTE: The above figures on meetings include only speaking engagements, and attendance at special conferences, organization meetings and the like are omitted, since the department does not include such special meetings in its annual report.

[NAACP]

December 22, 1947

23-19-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Doctor:

I received your memorandum this morning and am making a report. I was sorry to learn that our letter of December 15 did not reach Virginia State until the day you spoke, or one day after you arrived there! But that is Xmas mail for you, even when it is special delivery.

1. I shall deposit the Virginia State check you sent and return the one you noted by the treasurer of Virginia, although the latter has not arrived as yet.

2. The following checks have arrived and are being held for deposit: Atlanta University, $150, The Chicago Defender, $70, Virginia State College, $150, Pennsylvania Railroad refund, $12.08, and The People's Voice, $30 (this is in payment for November 21).

3. We did not mail the weekly column to the People's Voice, since that paper is still four weeks behind in payments to you, and this column was held up per instructions from you prior to your leaving last week.

4. The Twentieth Century Association was duly contacted in Boston and your fee of $50 noted in the letter. Actually, you speak in Boston on February 15 for Mrs. Anna Bobbitt-Gardner, not in January. She received, rather the Twentieth Century people, the testimonial material.

5. Mrs. Mabel Byrd Curtis was sent the testimonial material.

6. I called Lerman at 5:30 and he told me Mr. Jones sent down the petition late this evening; he will start to work on the printing tomorrow, but promises delivery for sometime after the first of the year.

7. Dr. Eric Goldman of Princeton University wrote requesting the use of two of your articles: "The Revelation of St. Orgne the Damned," and "A Pageant in Seven Decades." I sent them off to him but told him I would write him later whether or not he could keep the copies for his personal use, since I would contact you about this.

8. The Annual Report, Department of Special Research, 1947, was turned into the office of the Executive Secretary today. Along with it went the departmental report for the month of December, in a separate item.

9. Miss Graham stopped by today. While here she asked if you had received a letter from Mrs. Ada Belle Jackson of Brooklyn, asking you to sign an open letter to Henry Wallace, a copy of which is enclosed. I told her it had just come, so she called Mrs. Jackson and said although you were out of the city she thought it would be all right to use your name. I did the telephoning but told Miss Graham I could not speak for you about this and would not sign your name to anything, regardless of whether I felt it would be all right. I am sending the letter to you, and Mrs. Jackson would like for you to sign and return it to her at 454 Halsey Street, Brooklyn 33, New York, if you agree to sign it, or else you can wire her at her expense if you agree to sign it. Miss Graham said she would take full responsibility for using your name here and would see you about it when you returned.

10. The personnel of the office of the Department of Special Research shall take Xmas vacation from December 24, Wednesday which is Xmas Eve, through December 25, Xmas Day, and Friday, December 26, resuming work on Monday, December 29, if this is agreeable with you. The Association is taking the same holiday, with the exception that it will work a half-day Xmas Eve, December 24. Should you need to get in touch with me and since I do not have a telephone, you can call Mrs. Murphy at Audubon 3-0[illegible]6, and she can contact me at 2225 Fifth Avenue, Apt.,2-C. This is for emergency, otherwise your instructions via mail will suffice for ordinary purposes.

11. Mrs. Alexander dropped by to see you today. There is an Association meeting today. Incidentally, copies of the December report and the departmental final annual report went to Spingarn, Wright, and Toney.

Mabel and I want to thank you for being so nice to Karen. You know we shall guard her interest zealously and have begun already, in fact, long before she was born, to build for her future. She was a planned for child and we shall do all that we can as supposedly sensible parents to guide her in this peculiar world in which we live.

To you, Mrs. DuBois, Yolande, and DuBois the Smythes and Mrs. Murphy send a world full of best wishes for a happy holiday period and a full and prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:s

Via AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

[NARCP]

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

December 23, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

22-19-09

Dear Doctor:

This is a report for the day. There was nothing important in the mail to necessitate contacting you. However, the matter of petition came up.

Today, at 12:20 PM, I received a call to come to Mr. White's office. When I arrived there, Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Madison Jones, and Mr. Dudley were there, and later Mr. Wilkins put in his appearance. I found we were called in because Mr. White and Mr. Spingarn were discussing the possible book publication of the petition with Mr. Perry, representative of Current Books, A.A. Wyn Publishers, who was present.

They had been discussing when I arrived, but from the time I put in my appearance the discussion concerned itself with contractual relations if the Association let Current Books put out an edition. Mr. Perry suggested (there was a letter from them, which Mr. Spingarn had but which I did not see) publishing 2,000 copies, bound, to sell for $2.50 per copy. The Association was to receive eight per cent royalties. Mr. Spingarn led the discussion with Mr. Perry, later Mr. Dudley said a few words on the contract, and Mr. White commented from time to time. However, when the latter said something about being able to sell 10,000 copies if A.A. Wynn handled the matter, Mr. Spingarn demurred, and Mr. Dudley concurred with Mr. Spingarn. The discussion ended with nothing being accomplished. Mr. Spingarn made a new proposition, suggesting that Perry contact his publishers and find out what rates they could offer if the Association obligated itself for a certain number of copies. This Mr. Perry said he would do and report back sometime later. The meeting broke up here.

Incidentally, in the course of the meeting it developed that there is probably going to be an eight-page preface of some sort in the Lerman pamphlet edition. At least Mr. Jones had to tell Mr. White that the final Lerman figures added up to around $1,700 after eight pages additional were added to the original document...Also, the matter of European publication came up, especially English publication. However, Mr. Perry said all sorts of difficulties were involved here and thought it best not to consider that. I said nothing about the PAN-AFRICA matter on the petition. Hope your trip has gone well.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White

From: Department of Special Research (by Smythe)

Subject: Annual Report, and Departmental Report for December

Date: December 23, 1947

220-4

Attached are the reports of the Department of Special Research for the month of December, and the departmental Annual Report for the year 1947.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH, DECEMBER, 1947

The Director has delivered the following lectures during December:

Adult Education Forum, Butler, Pa., "Color and Democracy"

University of Michigan, Interracial Association, "The Present Status of Colonialism," Ann Arbor, Michigan

Department of History, Princeton University, "The Development of Liberal Thought Among American Negroes Since 1880," Princeton, New Jersey

College Assembly, Virginia State College, "The American Negro Before the United Nations," Petersburg, Virginia

35-1-329

Dr. Smythe spoke on the "NAACP United Nations Petition," to the auxiliary of the American Veterans Committee, Inc., Brenner-Felson Chapter of Brooklyn, New York. This address was made at the request of the Association's legal department.

45-1-38

During this month he prepared a survey article on "The Struggle for Colonial Freedom," in various parts of the world, for the Lincoln University (Missouri) Research Bulletin. He wrote book reviews for The Crisis and The Pittsburgh Courier.

He attended the organizing meeting for A National Conference of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and, at the request of the Executive Secretary, represented the Association at the dinner meeting held in honor of Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, petitioner to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations, for the Ewe people of West Africa.

This question was sent up but not read nor answered.

My colleagues in the Department have lectured as follows: Dr. Diggs traveled 21,000 miles, during her leave of absence, at the request of the United States Department of State. She visited 12 South American countries, and delivered addresses in four cities.

Dr. Smythe has lectured in and about New York at the request of the Branch and Legal departments of the Association, attended an organizing meeting of the National Conference of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and, at the request of the Executive Secretary, represented the Association at a dinner meeting held in honor of Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, petitioner to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations, for the Ewe people of West Africa.

Publications by Dr. Du Bois during this year have been as follows: A speech, delivered at the meeting of the Southern Youth Congress in Columbia, South Carolina, October, 1946, entitled BEHOLD THE LAND, ten thousand copies of which were published and distributed throughout the South. A book, THE WORLD AND AFRICA, The Viking Press, 276 pages, was published early in 1947. At the last dinner meeting of the Nobel Prize Winners it was among the books selected for exhibit because it was an example of giving the American public "as impartial information as possible on the important world issues and the problems of peace and international understanding."

Dr. Du Bois has written weekly during the year, two columns for the Negro press, one on Africa, and one of general comment on race and race relations.

Dr. Diggs published an article on "Amalgamation and Race Relations", AMERICA, April, 1947, and "El Negro en los Estados Unidos," BOLETIN de la Biblioteca ARTIGAS-WASHINGTON, March, 1947, Montivideo, Uruguay; and an article on race prejudice in South America in the NEGRO DIGEST, August, 1947.

Dr. Smythe has prepared articles on the petition to the United Nations for the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, OPPORTUNITY, PHYLON, COMMON SENSE, the Journal PAN AFRICA, published in England, and for the MONTHLY SUMMARY OF RACE RELATIONS, published at Fisk University. He has made an abstract of 4,000 words for the NAACP of the United Nations Petition for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senator Capper, and as an article on "The Struggle for Colonial Freedom," to be published in the Lincoln University, Missouri, RESEARCH BULLETIN; also he has written several book reviews.

The chief work of the year for Dr. Du Bois and the Department has been the preparation of A STATEMENT ON THE DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO MINORITIES IN THE CASE OF CITIZENS OF NEGRO DESCENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR REDRESS. He edited this manuscript and wrote the introduction, while chapters were contributed by Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr. Leslie S. Perry, and Rayford W. Logan. A preliminary copy of this statement was handed to the secretary of the Commission on Human Rights, January 27, 1947. A second revised edition was made and mimeographed in February. Final corrections by the authors, with the incorporation of suggestions by others, were made during the summer. Finally, the completed manuscript was formally presented to the Assistant Secretary-

35-1-337

General in charge of Social Affairs, M.Laugier, and the Director of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. John Humphrey, on October 23, 1947, at the headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

There was considerable publicity on the NAACP United Nations Petition in the public press, and copies of the document were requested by the delegations of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | Haiti | Pakistan |
| Czechoslovakia | India | Poland |
| Denmark | Liberia | Russia (USSR) |
| Egypt | Mexico | South Africa |
| Ethiopia | Norway | United States |

The Board voted to publish this petition, but at present it is still in the hands of the printers.

Articles on the Petition, other than those mentioned on page 2 of this report, have been published in THE NATION, December 13, 1947, and THE NEW REPUBLIC, November 17, 1947, and the petition itself was reproduced in part in THE CRISIS, December, 1947.

The personnel of the Department, beside Dr. DuBois, has been Dr. Irene Diggs, A.B., University of Minnesota, A.M., sociology, Atlanta University, Ph.D., Arts and Letters, University of Havana, Cuba. She served through the year, except for her absence in Latin America, without pay on service for the United States Department of State. Dr. Diggs resigned on September 15, to accept a position as Associate Professor of Sociology, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland.

The position of Dr. Diggs was filled by Dr. Hugh H. Smythe, A.B. social science, Virginia State College, A.M., sociology and social research, Atlanta University, Ph.D., anthropology, Northwestern University.

There have also assisted in the office as clerks and typists, Mrs. Clementine Hercules from May, 1946, to June, 1947, and Mrs. Lillian Y. Murphy since June 15.

Mimeographing has been done for the Department by the clerical staff of the Association.

45-1-31

Submitted:

By Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Per H. H. Smythe
December 23, 1947

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. White
From: Department of Special Research, Dr. DuBois
Subject: Departmental Annual Report
Date: December 29, 1947

The attached is a revised edition of page one of the annual report of this department, copy of which was sent to your office on December 22. The changes are minor, occurring in paragraphs 5 and 6,(next to the last line in paragraph 5, and the first line of paragraph 6.) and do not interfere with the original content of the previous copy sent to your office. Would you be good enough to attach this revised page to the departmental report sent as the permanent copy for your files.

COPY

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1947

## DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH

W.E.B. DuBois, Director

The work of this department has been mainly lectures and writing, with a few radio broadcasts.

During the year the Director has traveled 20,798 miles in 20 states, and addressed about 43,400 persons, exclusive of radio listeners. He has lectured chiefly to colleges and universities, and also to city forums, and before special audiences. His subjects have largely had to do with the relation of the American Negro and African Negroes to the United Nations, the general question of colonies, the matter of democracy as applied to colored peoples, the situation in Africa, the relation of the United States to Russia, and miscellaneous talks on education, the Truman doctrine, economics, and the development of liberal thought.

Among the colleges and universities visited have been Howard University, Virginia State College, West Virginia State College, North Carolina State College, Southern University, Langston University, Prairie View State College, Alabama State College, Florida A and M State College, and Arkansas A M and N Colored State College. All of these are institutions for Negroes.

The Northern white institutions at which the Director has appeared include Syracuse University, The Northfield School for Girls of Massachusetts, the New School of New York City, two lectures at the University of Michigan, and one at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Other organizations addressed are: the conference of the Lawyers Guild, Washington; The Progressive Citizens Association, Chicago; The East and West Association, New York; the birthday dinner of the founder of the Ford Hall Forum, Boston; The Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Chicago; the city YWCA, Wilmington, Delaware; the Public School Forum, Schenectady, New York; the Adult Education Forum, Des Moines, Iowa; The National Conference of the American Educational Fellowship, under the auspices of the University of Chicago, Chicago; and the Public School Forum, Butler, Pennsylvania. The Director was not on the program but spoke at the Annual Conference of the NAACP in Washington, D. C.

At the request of the Executive Secretary, Dr. DuBois attended a meeting of the Office of Public Affairs, United States Department of State, on American Foreign Policy, held in Washington, D. C., in June. There were 195 organizations represented, and nine sessions were held. At one of these sessions the Director propounded the following question:

> The Economic and Social Council has a Commission on Human Rights which is drafting an international Bill of Rights. The NAACP has presented to this Commission a detailed and specific statement of the denial of civil and political rights to Americans of Negro descent, forming one-tenth of the nation. The Department of State is aware that these facts are the contradictory and unanswerable argument against our attempt to represent the United States as leading the forces of democracy in the world. Will the Department take any stand in the Economic and Social Council to bring about open and frank discussion of this matter in the General Assembly?

25-1-80

45-1-116

This question was sent up but not read nor answered.

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351-87

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45-1-117

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35-182

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45-1-118

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Submitted:

By Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Per H. H. Smythe
December 23, 1947

Discarded 1st page annotated

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1947

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[NAACP]

December
30th
1947

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. HURLEY FROMM MADISON JONES:

Would it be possible for you to take this speaking engagement?

MSJ:dp

I doubt it. I hope to make a field trip about that time.

[NAACP]

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

REPORT

SOUTHWEST REGION NAACP
for
Month of December, 1947

December 31, 1947

Donald Jones
Regional Secretary

Promotion and Coordination of Branch Work

On December 11 the Regional Secretary went to Roswell, New Mexico at the request of the branch to speak at a mass meeting and to advise with branch officers and community leaders regarding the problem of eliminating segregated schools in that city.

The meeting of branch officers and community leaders was devoted to drafting plans for a fund raising campaign for prosecuting court action against the local school board, securing legal help, etc. Although the Negro population of Roswell is only 600-700, there seems every possibility that a fund of $1500 will be raised through various porjects such as "giving away" a radio, a dance, direct solicitation, church assessment, etc. Leaders are seeking legal help from Albuquerque through Hobart LaGrone, president of the Albuquerque Branch. Since the problem of segregation in education is common to all cities in New Mexico where branches are domiciled except Albuquerque and Gallup, the other New Mexico branches are being appealed to to assist financially.

Expenses of the Regional Secretary's trip to Roswell were borne by the Roswell community.

The Regional Secretary spent December 17-19, inclusive, in Lubbock, Texas. Purpose of the visit was to speak at a mass meeting Wednesday evening, December 17: confer with the branch re planning a fund raising campaign: and to visit several surrounding communities in the interest of setting up branches.

The Lubbock Branch is sponsoring the defense of a Negro, George Holland, accused of killing the sheriff in Ralls, Texas, a few miles from Lubbock, a case to which the Texas Conference of NAACP Branches has assigned W. J. Durham and in which it is interested because the law enforcement officers of Ralls, including the district attorney, rounded up and whipped every Negro in Ralls except an aged couple to prejudice their testimony immediately after the killing. Also, the Lubbock Branch anticipates an educational suit similar to the Hearne Case. To support these two court actions the branch adopted a budget of $2500 and is proceeding to raise these funds.

Expenses of trip borne by Lubbock Branch and Texas Conference.

A committee composed of John Jay Jones, Texas State President, A. Maceo Smith, State Secretary, Mrs. Lulu White, State Director of Branches, Mrs. Juanita Craft, State Organizer and the Regional Secretary has gone forward with the zoning and districting of Texas. The state has been divided into 89 zones, comprising 2 to 4 counties each, and 15 districts, comprising 5 to 7 zones each. (See enclosure). All district officers have been written, and it is hoped that within the first two weeks of January staffing will be completed. The district conferences, devoted to instruction

of district and zone officers in their duties, are expected to be completed by the middle of February.

As soon as they can be completed, similar zoning plans will be submitted to state officers in Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Regional Speakers Bureau

The Regional Speakers Bureau now has 14 members: In Oklahoma, Chairman M. B. Tolson, Langston University, Attorney Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, and Dr. Eugene Richards, Langston University: in Arkansas, Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff: in Louisiana, Daniel E. Byrd and Attorney A. P, Tureaud, New Orleans, and Prof. J. K. Haynes, Ruston: in New Mexico, Hobart Lagrone, Albuquerque: in Texas John Rice and James Leslie Patton, Dallas, Heman Marion Sweatt, C. N. Walker and Attorney Ben Ramey, Houston, and Dr. Joseph J. Rhoads, Marshall.

These members of the Speakers Bureau are on the Regional Office mailing list for all mailings made to branches, state officers, etc., and in addition they have been sent letters clarifying NAACP policy. Every attempt will be made to keep them abreast of NAACP activity in the Region.

The Bureau will be enlarged from time to time as persons of appropriate qualifications are found.

222-20

Publicity and Public Relations

The Regional Office continues to mail out news releases to the weekly newspapers serving the Region.

On the evening of December 8 the Regional Secretary participated in a forum at the Dallas YWCA, the assigned subject being NAACP work on the poll tax and lynching.

Special Projects

Subsequent to approval by the National Office through the Director of Branches, the Regional Secretary is proceeding with plans to put out a souvenir program to commemorate the First Southwest Regional Conference scheduled for Pine Bluff March 13-14.

The souvenir program represents an attempt to lift some of the financial burden of the Regional Office from the National Office. It will contain in addition to the conference program, short histories of the Association, the Regional Office and the State organizations in this Region, as well as articles memorializing the people who began the NAACP movement in this area, and accounts of outstanding legal actions. Branches will be asked to sell certain amounts of complimentary advertising. Sale of complimentary advertising by the branches will be begun the week of January 4.

The Texas Conference of Branches is following through with preparations for the sale of Freedom Bonds. Copy for printing of the bonds is being let to a printer. The bonds will appear in denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50, $100 and $500, and will be done in six different colors to denote denomination. The Conference is employing Mrs. Lulu White and

Mrs. Juanita Craft to take the field for one month to promote sales and handle sales directly to large purchasers.

Newsletter

The Regional Newsletter continues to be mailed regularly twice monthly. Every attempt is made to keep the Newsletter newsy and interesting, and at the same time alert to the need of creating and fostering a spirit of militancy.

LaGrange Case

The LaGrange "cease and desist" educational suit, similar to the Hearne Case and on the same high school level, is being filed in Federal court this week by Attorney W. J. Durham.

Kirk Case

W. Astor Kirk, Texas teacher who already holds a master's degree in economics, applied recently for admission to the University of Texas to do work of his doctorate, and was refused. The Texas Conference of NAACP Branches has taken his case, and suit will be filed shortly in Federal court. The essentials are the same as in the Sweatt Case.

Bus Killing

In a Dallas bus on December 17 a city patrolman, Nolan Ray, shot and killed a Negro, Charles Curry, because the Negro did not immediately take his hands out of his pockets when ordered to do so by the patrolman. Two days after the slaying Police Chief Carl Hansson dismissed Ray, and on December 29 the grand jury indicted the former patrolman for murder without malice.

The Regional Secretary worked with Attorney W. J. Durham and others securing witnesses to appear before the grand jury, and now is participating with a committee representing all major local organizations to raise funds to pay attorneys to assist in the prosecution.

Regional Attorney

A conference of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Maurice Weaver, who is to assume duties as Regional Special Counsel, and the Regional Secretary is planned for when Mr. Marshall comes to the Southwest in January to argue the Sweatt Case, for the purpose of resolving details incident to Mr. Weaver's employment. Mr. Weaver will come to Texas from Chattanooga for the conference.

Southwest Region NAACP
Anderson Bldg., 1718 Jackson St.
Dallas 1, Tex. Riverside 1986

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
December 31, 1947

BUS MURDERER INDICTED·
DALLAS ORGANIZATIONS
PRESS FOR CONVICTION

DALLAS-- The Dallas County grand jury returned a murder without malice indictment against Nolan O. Ray, 24, white, former city patrolman, for the pistol slaying of Charles Curry, 23, on a local street bus here December 17. Immediately thereafter Dallas organizations, including Regional, State and local offices of the NAACP, moved to raise money for employment of special attorneys to assist the district attorney in the prosecution of Ray.

Initiating fund raising activities was Rev. E. C. Estell, prominent churchman and civic leader who is chairman of the Dallas Council of Negro Organizations which is composed of the heads of all important organized groups in the city. On last Monday evening Rev. Estell called a meeting of his group at which plans were formulated for the drive. Attorney W. J. Durham has been retained as special prosecuting counsel by Mrs. Charles Curry, widow of the deceased.

The fatal shooting occurred on the afternoon of December 17 on a Mt. Auburn trolley bus when Ray ordered a Negro---not Curry---who had sat down beside him, to move. The Negro complied, but Ray became incensed when other Negroes on the bus grumbled about his rough attitude. Ray, who was not in uniform and showed no badge, then got to his feet, faced the rear of the bus and drew his revolver, ordering all Negroes to "take your hands out of your pockets". When Curry did not comply fast enough, the patrolman sent a single bullet through his head, killing him instantly.

After the shooting Ray claimed he thought he saw Curry drawing a knife from his pocket. When police examined Curry's body they found no knife or other weapon either in his pockets or in the immediate vicinity. According to testimony of witnesses, Curry had not moved or spoken once during the entire incident.

Two days after the slaying Police Chief Carl Hansson dismissed Ray from the force, stating that this action resulted because the man had given two different versions of the shooting.

--30--

[NAACP-Boston]

6 Sunnyside Ave.
Everett 49, Mass.
March 25, 1947

22-13-17

Dear Dr. BuBois:

We are deeply gratified that you are able to address our "I Am An American Day Rally" on May 18, and are now wondering if it would be possible for you to come up to Boston on Saturday May 17th in order to attend a luncheon we would like to have for you.

Can we work out some arrangements whereby we will be able to sell copies of your latest book during that weekend?

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Jackson

Bernard Jackson
President Boston NAACP Youth Council.

[NAACP-Boston]

lecture

1 April 1947

My dear Mr. Jackson:

Dr. Du Bois wishes me to say that he will attend the luncheon on Saturday May seventeenth and speak for you the eighteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

Irene Diggs

Mr. Bernard Jackson
6 Sunnyside Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts

28-27

Boston NAACP Youth Council

4 April 1947

2-13-18

My dear Sir:

Will you please write to the Viking Press, 18 East 48th Street, New York City, and tell them of your wish to sell copies of my WORLD AND AFRICA and give them references as to your reliability. I think they will send you some copies of the book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard Jackson
6 Sunnyside Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts

[Boston NAACP Youth Council]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1220

| SYMBOLS |
| --- |
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

BA23 NL PD=TDB EVERETT MASS 13

DR W E B DUBOIS=

20 WEST 40 ST NYK=1

B47 MAY 14 AM 12 29

PLEASE ADVISE AS TO WHAT TIME YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE IN BOSTON ON SATURDAY AND WHETHER OR NOT YOU WOULD WANT US TO ARRANGE FOR YOUR HOUSING. THE LUNCHEON IS SCHEDULED FOR 1PM SATURDAY. DR WILLIAM HARRISON HAS ARRANGED A PRIVATE PARTY FOR YOU SATURDAY NIGHT. WE HAVE ARRANGED A BRIEF INFORMAL RADIO INTERVIEW FOR SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN. THE MASS MEETING TAKING PLACE SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8PM=

BERNARD JACKSON 6 SUNNYSIDE AVE EVERETT.

22-13-9

1PM 8PM 6.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Boston NAACP Youth Counci

14 May 1947

22-13-20

Dear Mr. Jackson:

You need not furnish me lodging as I shall stay with my friend, Mrs. Emma Groves, 30 Peacevale Road, Dorchester. You may communicate with me there by letter or telephone. I shall be there by Friday.

Do not arrange too many events. I am coming mainly to talk Sunday night and shall not have time or strength for very much else.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard Jackson
6 Sunnyside Avenue
Everett 49, Massachusetts

[Boston NAACP Youth Council]

21 May 1947

My dear Mr. Jackson:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity for coming to Boston and speaking to your group. I greatly enjoyed the occasion. I am enclosing a copy of the remarks which I made at Pleasant Hill Baptist Church; and also a copy of my report to the staff of which I spoke to you.

22-13-21

Very sincerely yours,

W. E.B. Du Bois

Mr. Bernard Jackson
6 Sunnyside Avenue
Everett 49, Mass.

[NAACP-Cornell chapter]

CORNELL CHAPTER

# National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

ITHACA, NEW YORK

407 Lyon Hall
Ithaca, N.Y.

October 22, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Director, Special Research
NAACP
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

On Thursday, November 13, the Cornell Chapter of the NAACP and the Cornell Teachers Union will sponsor jointly a program growing out of our educational committee's survey of policies and attitudes concerning the employment of Negro educators here at Cornell.

22-20-22

Their extensive survey of both faculty and student opinion will form the basis of a concerted effort designed to pave the way for "Qualified Negro Instructors" on our faculty.

Professor Fred Marcuse, our faculty advisor and chairman of the Teachers Union's educational committee, will speak. He aided greatly in the work and has written up the results for several periodicals, including the "Crisis".

In addition, we are seeking a person who can speak on the problem in its broader aspects, that is, as it exists in the field of Education as a whole. We should prefer a Negro college professor, who is familiar with the subject, of course.

Can you suggest any persons who would fill the bill? Do you have any information concerning Professor Allen Locke of New York University? We are told that he was formerly Professor of Sociology at Howard Universiy and might be interested in participating in such a program.

We would greatly appreciate any help that you or your colleagues in the national office can give us on this subject.

Please wire me, night letter, collect, at the above address as the time factor is of importance now.

Many thanks.

Most sincerely,

Daniel Kram

Daniel Kram,
program chairman

[NAACP - Cornell chapter]

October 24, 1947

Mr. Daniel Kram
407 Lyon Hall
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Kram:

Supplementing Dr. DuBois' night letter to you, Dr. Locke is internationally known and would serve admirably your needs for a Negro to discuss the question of qualified Negro instructors on your faculty.

In the event he is unavailable, Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Cur tor of the Schomburg Collection, 136th Street Public Library, New York, would serve just as well. Dr. Reddick, aside from his curatorship, has been teaching in the city colleges of New York ~~for Social Research.~~ and the New School for Social Research He is quite well versed on the subject you are planning to discuss.

If we can be of further help, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

CORNELL CHAPTER

# National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

114 Third Street
ITHACA, NEW YORK

November 8, 1947

lecture

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-12-32

The Cornell Chapter NAACP is planning a Negro culture program around the first of the year and we are desirous of having you as our principal speaker. No date has been set for the meeting but we can fit our program to your schedule. The latter part of January or the first part of February would be preferred. Our regular meetings are held on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Kindly inform us at your earliest convenience whether we may have the pleasure of having you here on such an occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Lewis
President

WBL/el

regret

November 10, 1947

Mr. Walter B. Lewis, President
Cornell University Chapter, NAACP
114 Third Street
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am writing in reply to your letter of November 8 to Dr. DuBois concerning his appearance before the Chapter during January or February. Dr. DuBois would like very much to speak for you, but regrettably, he will be unable to do so, since he has prior engagements for those months and will likely be out of the country during January and February, 1948.

Perhaps at some other time he will be in a position to appear for you and please feel free to make your request.

With regrets, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

October 28, 1947

Mr. Raymond Ratcliffe, Branch President
Monongalia County Branch, NAACP
Morgantown, West Virginia

My dear Mr. Ratcliffe:

Enclosed is a copy of the answer to the editorial. If it is not published within a reasonable time, will you get together a strong delegation of white and Colored people and ask for publication?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-20-20

Enclosure:

WEBD:lm

October 23, 1947

Mr. Leroy Carter
NAACP Branch
2272 7th Avenue
New York 30, New York

22-20-2

My dear Mr. Carter:

I don't want to appear to be uncooperative but, beginning with the week of November 16 and extending through the first week in December, I have a series of lectures in upstate New York, as far west as Des Moines, Iowa, and at the University of Chicago. Therefore, I must spend the weekend of the 15th at home with my sick wife, and I shall not be back in New York until late in December.

I am sorry again, not to be able to be of service to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[NAACP-Savannah]

August 9, 1947.
621 W. 40th St
Savannah, Ga.

Dr. W. E. DuBois.
National Association
for the Advancement
of Colored People.
Freedom House.
New York, New York.

22-20-25

Dear Dr. DuBois,

The Savannah Branch of the Naacp Youth Council is sponsoring soon a series of radio broadcasts entitled 'Portraits'. On each program we shall give a brief picture of the life and works of leading Negroes who we hope will be an inspiration to all youth.

We would sincerely appreciate the privilege of using Dr. DuBois's life in our Portraits.

If this meets with your approval and further, if you have any information that you think

might be helpful please send it to us. The latter part pertaining to the securing of information is extremely important.

We of the NAACP Youth Council feel that you have indeed been and is now "An Inspiration to all Youth".

Sincerely,

The Savannah NAACP
Youth Council.

% Alice Freeman
621 W. 40th Street
Savannah, Georgia

[NAACP-Savannah #4]

NAACP-Bucks

18 September 1947

22-20-24

My dear Miss Freeman:

You will find data concerning me in Who's Who in America, and also in my autobiography, Dusk of Dawn. You are quite at liberty to use this in your broadcast.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Alice Freeman
621 West 40th Street
Savannah, Georgia

[NAACP-Vancouver Branch]

Mr. Huntington

NAACP Branches

Route 3, Box 456
Vancouver, Washington
September 22, 1947

22-20-29

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Sir:

Some time ago I read about a statistical analysis made by the NAACP with regard to the stereotype of the Negro perpretated by articles in the Reader's Digest over a period of two and a half years. This analysis sounds like something that could be used to good advantage here in Vancouver in an educational program, and I am hoping there are copies available. I do not know what form the survey is in but if it is printed or in some other readily distributable form , I am sure we could use 100 copies now, with the possibility of ordering more.

Sincerely yours,

Helen F. Grossman

Mrs. Charles M. Grossman
Publicity Chairman, Vancouver NAACP

Copy to Mr. Mark Smith, President
Vancouver NAACP

DR. DU BOIS

[NAACP-]


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25


# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE


20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890


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September 29, 1947

Dear Mrs. Grossman:

Dr. Du Bois referred your letter of September 22nd to me for reply. As you remember you had requested a statistical analysis dealing with the stereotype of the Negro as presented in articles appearing in the READER'S DIGEST over a period of two and one half years.

In your letter you indicated that the analysis seemed to possess elements that could be used to good advantage in your educational program. I quite agree that such an analysis probably would contain beneficial elements for programs such as yours.

However, as far as I have been able to assertain the analysis was actually never completed and, therefore, there are no copies available. Please be assured that in the event such an analysis is completed this office will see to it that copies are sent to you.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver W. Harrington
Director, Public Relations

Mrs. Charles M. Grossman
Publicity Chairman
Vancouver NAACP
Route 3, Box 456
Vancouver, Washington

OWH:RJW

[Oberlin College - National Student Organization]

John W. Copeland
285 East College
Oberlin, Ohio
March 5, 1947

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
c/o NAACP,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

A small group of Oberlin students is seeking to do what it can in concrete campus situations to bring about a greater degree of democracy than has thus far been actualized. We should like to ask of you a brief bit of information which would help us in our attempt to accomplish this aim.

Oberlin does not have any Negro faculty member. This state of affairs should not continue for long. Inasmuch as at least one and probably two new teachers will be selected for the sociology department here for next year, we feel that the time is ripe for a change in this policy. Due to a fairly recent resignation there is a need for one new sociologist, and when Professor Loren Eiseley, chair-man of the department of sociology and anthropology at Oberlin, returns next year to his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, to be head of the department of anthropology, another replacement will be needed. Since the department has traditionally been a three-man affair, it is fairly certain that two new professors will be employed.

22-9-126

The student group of which I spoke above is the Oberlin committee on the National Student Organization. We would like to present a formal letter to the Student Council for its approval and subsequent submission to the administration of the college, calling attention to the traditional liberal policy of Oberlin with regard to admission of Negro students, and urging that there be no discrimination where candidates for teaching positions are concerned. Furthermore, that since qualified Negro teachers of the social sciences are teaching in American colleges and universities, some of whom have been employed during the past ten years, namely --------- at U. of ------, ---------- at ---------- College, etc._____, it is urged that the administration of the college make known to leading Negro sociologists and anthropologists the openings in the department so that they may become applicants or recommend others for these positions.

Those of us on the committee are not sociology majors and thus are not in possession of the names of such professors as were indicated above. Our purpose in writing to you is to ask if you could suggest several names which we could use in our letter. We have heard that many colleges have hired Negro faculty members in recent years for the first time in their history, and we feel that Oberlin has lagged behind on this matter. Perhaps what we are trying to do is unorthodox; we are open to criticism and suggestion. If you could send us the information noted above, we would be profoundly grateful.

Very sincerely,

John W. Copeland

List as of March, 1947

NEGROES TEACHING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCE UNIT OF WHITE INSTITUTIONS

University of Chicago: Dr. Abram L. Harris
Allison Davis

New School for Social Research: Alain Locke, Lawrence D. Reddick

New York University: Ira DeA. Reid

Hunter College, N.Y.: Warren Brown

Smith College: Adelaide Cromwell Hill

Brooklyn College, N.Y.: Marian Cuthbert, Lloyd Bailor, Mabel Smythe

Queens College, N.Y.: Kenneth Clark

Roosevelt College, Chicago: St. Clair Drake, Alyse Graham

Seton Hall College, South Orange, N.J.: Francis Hammond, Frank Griffin

University of Akron, Ohio: Raymond Brown

College of City of New York: Lawrence D. Reddick

University of Connecticut: Marie Jacobs

Fordham University, N.Y.C.: Olive Streater

University of Minnesota: Forrest O. Wiggins

Olivet College, Michigan: Cornelius Golightly

University of the City of Toledo, Ohio: Constance Heslip

Wayne University, Detroit: Beulah Whitby

NOTE: For a list of Negroes teaching in other fields in white colleges see: Negro College Quarterly, Vol. IV, No. 4, December, 1946, beginning on page 184. The periodical may be secured from Dr. V. V. Oak, Editor, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

The above list does not include Negroes who have held teaching positions during summer sessions in white colleges.

410 Lenox Ave.
N.Y. 27 N.Y.
Nov. 13, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The American Political Theory class at Hunter College, of which I am a member, is making an inductive study of the philosophy of great thinkers in American history. You and Booker T. Washington have been classified as

22-3-5

Any assistance you give will be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,
Eunice Overton

champions of civil liberties. Consequently, I should like to know what you consider the best sources for such material. In addition, perhaps you have some comments to make on the recent spectacular efforts of President Truman in fostering civil liberties in America.

Request for info

November 17, 1947

Miss Eunice Overton
410 Lenox Avenue
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss Overton:

Your letter of November 13 to Dr. DuBois has been turned over to me, since Dr. DuBois is out of the city lecturing and will not return until late December. Unfortunately, I am in no position to make comments for Dr. DuBois concerning President Truman's civil liberties report, but I can supply data for your other request. I hope that you will find the following fruitful and helpful in your study.

In regard to Dr. DuBois, consult the following books by him: DUSK OF DAWN (his autobiography), SOULS OF THE BLACK FOLK, the recent UNITED NATIONS PETITION of the NAACP (a copy is available for public use at the Schomburg Collection, 135th Street Public Library, although it is being published and will be ready for public release within three weeks)--this is full of documentation on civil liberties.

Check the files of THE CRISIS, publication of the NAACP, from its inception in 1910; these are available in any of the large libraries of New York and may be in the Schomburg Collection. Write the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia, stating your needs and they will send you some helpful information. See Bernard Nelson, THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE NEGRO SINCE 1920, consult DuBois, BLACK RECONSTRUCTION; John Hope Franklin, FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM; A History of the Negro in the Americas; check Gunnar Myrdal, AN AMERICAN DILEMMA; Mangum, THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LAW; consult the recent Truman report on civil liberties; check the journals of the National Bar Association; see RACE RELATIONS AND THE RACE PROBLEM by Thompson; PATTERNS OF NEGRO SEGREGATION by Charles S. Johnson; Richard Wright, TWELVE MILLION BLACK VOICES; Cayton and Drake, BLACK METROPOLIS; Rayford W. Logan, editor, WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS; THE SURVEY GRAPHIC, November, 1942, and January, 1947; DEEP SOUTH by Davis and Gardner, and CHILDREN OF BONDAGE by Allison Davis; JIM CROW AMERICA by Earl Conrad. See issues of OPPORTUNITY, organ of the National Urban League.

You will find it helpful to write such organizations as The Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; The National Negro Congress of New York City, The National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New

York City; The League of Women Voters, New York City; National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.; the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, 100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.--address your letter to Mr. Leslie S. Perry; State Commission Against Discrimination with offices in New York City; consult the local union headquarters of the CIO and AFL.

Go to the Schomburg Collection of the 135th Street Public Library. There you will find plenty of material in the files of the Negro papers and in books on civil liberties, as well as pamphlets. Ask Dr. L. D. Reddick, the curator, or one of his staff members to help you--you will find them most cooperative and helpful.

Some of the books listed herein will give you direction for further data, since most of them contain good bibliographies on your subject. You might also consult the American Civil Liberties Union for some material, they are located in New York City. Incidentally, anything that I have listed for New York City you can find the address in the telephone directory. You might find it worthwhile to write to the main office, the director, National Council for F.E.P.C., Washington, D.C. If you can't find the address, send your letter to the Washington Bureau of the NAACP--I have given the address already--and it will be forwarded for you.

From this material you should be able to get started and do a good job. However, if we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call upon us. With best wishes for success in your work, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

22-10-15

2 January 1947

My dear Miss Ovington:

Thank you for your Christmas greetings. Mrs. Du Bois is still in the hospital in Baltimore but seems gradually to be improving. We both wish you a happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Mary White Ovington
12 East 97th Street
New York City

23 September 1947

22-9-147

My dear Mrs. Ovington:

I am so glad to have a copy of your book, The Walls Came Tumbling Down. It is a very important contribution to the history of race relations in the United States and I am especially grateful for the kind words you have expressed concerning me and my work.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Mary White Ovington
12 East 97th Street
New York City, New York

[Mae Owings]

Mary

Marshall Field & Company
CHICAGO 90
Reading and Rest Rooms

1035 East 45th St
Chicago, 1/30/47

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Ted and I hope
to hear here about Feb. 14, the
birthday of his adoption
eleven years ago, beginning
our 90 day trip to the Virgin
Islands. We plan to spend
one week in New York and
I hope for a conference
with you as soon as
possible after our arrival.
I will also want to get in
touch with Dr. Tobias,
who writes that he will

22-4-8

[3] derstanding and unhappiness in our lives, I finally felt compelled to ask for a divorce Perhaps it is true that after 30, a man never changes his way of thinking. Certainly I cannot change mine; for it would be tearing at the very core of my being and so contrary to all the principles for which I have lived. The rest of my days I hope to consecrate to the cause of my chosen people and render some little help, perhaps, in crushing the dragon head of prejudice, hate and racial discrimination wherever it raises its ugly

leave the Parsons Mss. with you who may be interested in reading it, before I take it South with me. I hope you or your secretary will not mind holding any mail which may arrive before me, since I do not yet know at which hotel we will be stopping. I am writing Alice Mollison with regard to this.

Yesterday I became plain mac Owings again. For several years the influences about my husband created so much irritation, misun-

24-01-12-01 FORM 6

head - Sir, too, my son on the right road of thinking.

I want, too, to discuss with you an organized effort or propaganda ~~that~~ for several years ~~that~~ has been seeking to smear and discredit promising colored leadership, both in the community + the University.

My letter has grown longer than I intended - but may I hope for your fatherly council soon?

Sincerely yours

Mac Downs

23 September 1947

1035 E45th St.
Chicago Ill.

22-14-7

My dear Mae Owings:

I have forgotten your married name and you did not sign it. I owe you endless apology for my long silence; first of all, I was out of New York in the South and West when you and your son visited here, and did not return until March. I was sorry to haved missed you and not to have been able to help you. Since then I have not only been busy with my work but Mrs. Du Bois had a stroke of paralysis and has been seriously ill for now nearly two years. She is not improving but is comfortable. This naturally worried me and kept me going backward and forward between here and our home in Baltimore.

I hope you had a good trip, and that at some future time when you come East I shall be able to do something for your enjoyment. I am speaking at the University of Chicago November 28th. I shall hope during my stay to look you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Mae Owings]

Telephone ~~Kimbark 0088~~ Drexel 6763

**KAUFFMAN REFRIGERATION SERVICE**

~~5436 Kimbark Ave.~~ 1035-East 45th St.

Chicago, Ill. Sept 25, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of Sept 23rd received today, and I am glad you have written in time for me to insist on your being our guest when you come to speak at the University of Chicago, Nov. 28th

In order to supplement the needs of visiting and permanent members of the University staff, now having to live at International House, I am developing what will be known as International Apartments. This may be a 67 apt. Hotel, with me in residence there, before I can, as I should like to do, confer with you about such possibilities here. While in New York last winter, you, Ted and I stopped at Belmore Hall, 23rd & Lexington, a very democratic establishment. My friend Dr. Edna L. Griffin, Pasadena, Cal. stopped there while on her way to the recent N.A.A.C.P. convention in Washington. I hope some day to have something similar to offer university democratic people and visiting professionals. Abram Harris, now a permanent member of the University staff, with whom I have an appointment Saturday, and Dr. Thornton now under a three year contract with the Univ. from the Univ. of Puerto Rico think my plan excellent.

2-11-5

Young Dr. Robinson, recently from Harvard, and now on the staff, Physical Science, is now a member of my household here. Dr. Santano also a visiting instructor from the Univ. of San Juan, with his wife and little girl, has rented one of my apts. in the Kimbark Bldg. I am having excellent counsel and guidance from two Negro lawyers, Truman Gibson Jr. and Richard Cooper

Referring to your addressing me in my maiden name, you were quite correct; for before leaving for the Virgin Islands last winter, I divorced Mr. Kauffman for several reasons, one of which was to prevent entanglement of property, and to permit me to live my life as I saw fit, in behalf of the democratic principles I believe in and desire to live by. For some time Bill had been showing a psychopathic bent of mind, partly due to alcholism, and to common prejudices both in his family and mine. To save my soul, I could not do otherwise. But we are friends again, and he may accompany Ted + me on our next trip to New York and the Islands the first of the year, I hope. In his heart, he desires to think in all things as I do, and with my background, I dare not, I cannot retract one step, or seem to.

I am very sorry to hear of Mrs.

"Dubois' illness. My sincere regards to her, and to your daughter and grandson. While in New York Ted and I visited the Tobias family, including the Deans, and their two charming youngsters. Mrs. Tobias also has been seriously ill, Alice Rucker Mollison recently wrote me.

I shall look forward to meeting you on your arrival, or having you meet and brought here to our "Castle" for complete rest during your stay.

22-14-6

most sincerely yours

MacDowing

P.S. I am trying to write a scenario for a movie. It could be a "thriller" if I could only find the right actors. But who could portray all that I have felt and desired? That to me was what was so disappointing about "Deep are the Roots". The actors seemingly did not feel or appreciate sufficiently the parts they played.

October 2, 1947

Dear Mae Owings: I have your letter of September 25. It is very kind of you to invite me to stop with you, but the meeting I am attending is going to be held at the Hotel Stevens, and in order to be on hand, I shall make reservations there for November 27-29. However, I will try to get in touch with you before I leave.

22-14-4

I think your experiment for an international hotel is of great interest and value.

I must have been psychic about that divorce.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

[Mac Owings]

Mac Owings

1035 East 45th St
Chicago, Dec 29 '47

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This hasty note to say we shall be much delighted to have you as our guest Nov. 23rd to 25th and again on your return from Des Moines to speak here. Please let me know whether you will be arriving by train or by plane, so that I may meet you or have some one meet you. While here, I want you to enjoy a complete rest; so unless you desire it, I shall send no invitations to friends. I should like however to have Truman Gibson & his wife, Sidney A Jones and his wife, Dr. Emory Gray & wife, Dr. Sanders Dr. Chas Harris & Dr. Robinson formerly of Howard, now on the staff here, as well as Dr. Wm H. Halperin, Dept. of History Dr. Santana Univ. of Porto Rico

22-14-10

Randolph Carr U. of C. and Dr. Marling special Repres. from Argentina now at U. of C. and perhaps a few others for tea Sunday eve. Most of these are tenants of mine on Kimbark Ave. Let me know if some such plan would be acceptable to you. If the bill problem were not such as it is, I should prefer to have a buffet supper such as was given me at A. U. last winter at the home of Prof. Geo. James.

We shall look forward with much pleasure in having you with us again.

Most sincerely yours

MacArthur

22-14-11

November 5, 1947

Mrs. Mae Owings
1035 East 45th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mae Owings:

I arrive in Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:00 A.M. Sunday, November 23. You need not meet me; I can easily take a cab out to your house. Then at 2:30 that day I have to speak at the Civic Opera House. After that I will be glad to attend your tea for a short time, but I want to be sure to get to bed early, so as to be rested for further engagements.

22-14-9

It is very kind of you to let me come.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Mae Owings]

1035 East 45th St., Chicago
Nov. 12, 1944

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This brief note to say that we will meet you at the 63rd St. stop, Penn R.R. at 9 A.M. Sunday Nov. 23rd. This stop being much nearer our home than the station in the loop. cab fare also, in case we should miss you, is much less from this part of town. I am engaging Randolph Carr, a tenant in the Kimbark bldg. and a student at the U. of C. to drive you while here, he now having a beautiful new car. He also will drive us to the Civic Opera House where you will be speaking Sun. afternoon.

The Truman Gibsons Sr. will be in New York for a Board meeting for A. A. Truman Jr. will be speaking in Cleveland and Earl B. Dickerson

22-12-11

will be (as pres. of the Amer. Bar Assn.) in Washington at the time. But there will be other friends dropping in for brief calls. For I shall not allow any of them to take up too much of your time. And I am sure you would prefer to have as much rest as possible.

Wish sincerely yours
MacSwinney K.

22-12-12

December 18, 1947

Mrs. Mae Owings
1035 East 45th Street
Chicago, Illinois

22-12-13

My dear Mae Owings:

I am at last safely at home, and I want to thank you very much for the pleasant rest and entertainment which I had at your house. A certain little red book got mysteriously packed in my baggage and I am returning it to you by insured mail with apologies.

My best regards to you and your household.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

(Pakistan)

PAKISTAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
BARCLAY HOTEL
(SUITE 415-16)
111 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
WICKERSHAM 2-5900

September 30, 1947

22-13-44

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Assistant to Dr. DuBois
National Ass'n. for Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I am desired by the Chairman of the Pakistan Delegation, to thank you for your letter of 29 September, 1947, and to say that the Pakistan Delegation will be glad to receive and to give sympathetic consideration to the petition prepared by you for submission to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

M. Ayub

M. Ayub
Secretary-General

MA/EH

H. H. Smythe

# PAN-AFRICA

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LIFE HISTORY AND THOUGHT

*Publisher & Managing Editor* - - T. R. MAKONNEN
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*Research Secretary* - - - FLORENCE NICHOL

*Published at* –
58 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 1
ENGLAND

Mrs. Lillian Murphy,
Departmental Secretary,
NAACP,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

21st October, 1947

22-21-14

Dear Mrs. Murphy,

Thank you for your letter of 16th October, with which you enclosed a copy of the article by Dr. Hugh H. Smythe.

As a matter of fact, I have already seen a copy of the petition, A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America. Dr. Du Bois sent a copy of the document to Mr. George Padmore, who in turn passed it on to me to read, which I did with the greatest interest. Since Mr. Padmore's relationship with Dr. Du Bois is closer than is mine, I asked him to seek the permission of the NAACP to allow us to publish the petition as a special issue of Pan-Africa. Mr. Padmore is a very busy man, and I do not know if he has yet had the time to do this for me. However, you have today given me an opportunity to make the suggestion myself.

Needless to say how much I appreciate the importance of the document and the bearing it will have on the lives of countless men and women throughout the world. I do urge your Committee to give immediate and serious attention to my request for this very reason. It is true that the circulation of Pan-Africa does not exceed 8,000, but among that number are included many important individuals and institutions. I feel that the intellectual benefits it will bring to our cause will justify the step, and the expenditure involved. The article by Dr. Smythe would, of course, be an admirable introduction to such publication.

Please give the matter the urgent consideration it deserves, and inform us by airmail of the decision of the NAACP.

May I once again express my pleasure and thanks for your letter.

Sincerely yours,

ato. T.R. Makonnen

T.R. Makonnen,
Managing Editor.

[Pan-Africa]

October 27, 1947

Mr. T. R. Makonnen, Editor and Publisher
Pan-Africa
58 Oxford Road
Manchester 1, England

Dear Mr. Makonnen:

Your letter to Mrs. Lillian Murphy of this office has been turned over to me.

We appreciate very much your offer to publish the NAACP petition as a special number of Pan-Africa. However, since the demand for the petition, edited and supervised by Dr. DuBois, has been so widespread, the plans for its publication here have gone ahead. Actually, negotiations have been underway for its release by a large American publishing house in book form for several months, and the association is also contemplating its publication itself. Consequently, although I am unable to give you the exact date at this writing concerning its public release, I can say now that it will be very shortly and your office shall be informed immediately in this regard. However, in the event something unforeseen should develop, we shall keep your offer in mind and communicate with you about publishing it.

We shall, of course, appreciate whatever publicity you can give the petition, and want you to know that we appreciate most sincerely your interest and cooperation. Perhaps the article sent by Mrs. Murphy, which I was asked to draw up, will help, and I hope you will be able to use it.

Thanking you very much for your sincere interest, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

# PAN-AFRICA

Re Petition

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LIFE HISTORY AND THOUGHT

*Publisher & Managing Editor* - - T. R. MAKONNEN
*Executive Editor* - - - - DINAH STOCK
*Research Secretary* - - - FLORENCE NICHOL

*Published at* –
58 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 1
ENGLAND

Dr. H.H. Smythe,
Department of Special
Research,
NAACP.,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, USA

6th
November
1947

22-21-12

Dear Dr. Smythe: Thank you for your letter of 27th October, and the prompt attention which you gave to our suggestion. We appreciate the observations you have made with regard to the arrangements which have already been made for the publication of the petition in America, but there are one or two further observations in connection with this that I have been asked to make.

It is possible that the NAACP does not realise the position of the publishing and book trade in this country at the present time. The acute shortage both of paper and dollars are making what was already a bad position almost impossible.

With particular reference to the petition the result of this situation is this:

1. In the first place, copies of the petition published in America will not reach England for at least 12 months, possibly not even then. As an illustration - Social Scientists and others in this country are begging for American books such as Myrdal's American Dilemma, and Dr. Johnson's Patterns of Negro Segregation. We have a number of orders for these books, and are unable to fulfil them. Harpers in London have An American Dilemma on their publishing list, but can give no promise as to when they will be able to publish the book. We cannot buy direct from American publishers since a licence is now needed for every publication ordered. I think it can be safely said that your petition cannot be published in England or even purchased in quantity at any time in the foreseeable future.

2. But we are concerned not only with England. We have agencies throughout the African Colonies, and it is through them that we publicise material such as this, since we consider it of vital importance that Africans should have the opportunity of knowing about these events. But American books and publications find their way into African Colonial territories even more slowly than into present-day England. I am very much afraid that no amount of publishing in America will help the petition to reach the African people at the present time, and under present restrictions.

I am sorry to labour this point, and it probably is that you have not the last say in the matter. But I would like you to impress it upon the NAACP that the position regarding books is so very difficult at the moment that, unless some arrangements can be made, their petition will not reach the audience it should reach.

22-21-13

We realise that the arrangements already made with your American publishers may make it difficult to enter into any agreement with others. But in view of the facts which I have put before you - and if anything I have understated the gravity of the position - I would like to point out that in our journal, Pan-Africa we have an ideal medium for the publication of this petition, without currency or paper restrictions, and for the African market which is at present beyond your reach.

Whatever is the final decision of the NAACP, you can be sure that we shall give publicity to the petition since we regard it as a document of the utmost importance to Colonial peoples as well as Americans.

Yours sincerely,

Florence M. Nichol

Florence M. Nichol.

[Encl.]

When I sent an article to PAN-AFRICA I told them that negotiations were under way for the publication of the NAACP United Nations Petition. They wrote and said they would like to publish it as a special edition of the magazine.

I wrote them that we appreciated the offer and would let them know what resulted from the negotiations here in regard to its publication. Today, this letter came, so I would appreciate your looking it over and instructing me as to what reply to send.

Smythe

22-21-11

Ask print Petition being sent WEBD.

[Pan-Africa]

November 12, 1947

Miss Florence M. Nichol
Pan-Africa
58 Oxford Road
Manchester 1, England

Dear Miss Nichol:

I want to thank you for your letter of November 6, which has just arrived.

I have talked over the matter of publication of the petition with Dr. DuBois, and after he read the letter, he saw immediately how necessary it was to follow through your suggestions. Consequently, you have his permission to publish the document as a special issue of PAN-AFRICA.

For your convenience, I am sending under separate cover a copy of the revised edition of the petition, just as it was presented to the United Nations. In case it takes too long in reaching you, perhaps you would like to go ahead with the printing, but since this is being sent today via air mail it should arrive there in Manchester along with this letter.

Thanking you for your interest, and anticipating further cooperation with you, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

hhs:lm

Hugh Smythe
W.E.B. DuBois
Smythe

# PAN-AFRICA

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LIFE HISTORY AND THOUGHT

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*Published at* –
58 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 1
ENGLAND

Dr. Hugh Smythe,
Dept. of Special Research,
NAACP,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

6th December 1947

22-19-10

Dear Dr. Smythe:

We were indeed very happy to receive your letter informing us that Dr. DuBois had agreed to give permission for the publication of the NAACP document in Pan-Africa. Since receiving your letter the copy you sent has arrived, and is even now with the printers.

I have had to make a few alterations in spelling, to make it conform with English standards, but that you will understand. For our part, we feel it a great privilege to publish such a well-prepared account of the disabilities of our brothers in the United States.

A few English newspapers mentioned the presentation of the document to UNO, but with the single exception of the News Chronicle, none made a feature of it. We would be particularly interested, therefore, to hear what, if anything, has happened, and what reception the American press gave to the document. If the NAACP has gathered any material on this, we would be very pleased to have copies so that we may add a summary of the reactions and results to bring the story up-to-date.

Needless to say, copies of the issue will be mailed to you as soon as they are ready, which will be early in January.

Sincerely,

Florence Nichol

Florence M. Nichol.

[Pan-Africa]

December 10, 1947

Miss Florence M. Nichol
PAN-AFRICA
58 Oxford Road
Manchester 1, England

22-19-07

Dear Miss Nichol:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, which has just arrived. Of course Dr. DuBois will be delighted to know of the progress of the Petition and that he may look forward to copies of it in January, or as soon as it is ready. Here, the printers are about to release it to the public, and when it is ready we shall see that several copies are sent to your office. The Association, in order to give it as wide publicity as possible, had it printed to sell for fifty cents per copy, but is still negotiating for its release as a book.

It was perfectly all right to make the alterations you did, and we can well understand the necessity of this in order to make it suitable for your reading public.

In regard to press reaction in the United States, the papers of the nation carried material on the presentation, quoted from the document and the presentation speeches of Dr. DuBois and Walter White, executive secretary of the Association. The event was carried on the wires of the United Press and the Associated Press, and the largest American dailies featured it in their Sunday editions, both the New York Times and the New York Herald-Tribune did this. Although the Association has kept a clipping file on press reaction, it is still incomplete. However, I did a survey article on this angle, covering press attitudes in various parts of the country, which is being published in the MONTHLY SUMMARY OF RACE RELATIONS, published every two months by Fisk University. I have today written Professor Cedric Dover, whom I believe you know, to see that you receive a copy of this when it is published. Also, I am enclosing one release of press reaction brought out by the Association in its weekly news release. On second thought, I am enclosing a copy of the article, a short one, and you may use the data as you see fit, possibly building up a summary from it.

Currently, the Association is working on further publicity for the petition. It is the organization's plan to secure enough countries to join in requesting that the matter of denial of rights to Americans of Negro descent be placed on the agenda of the Assembly of the United Nations at its next meeting, 1948. In brief, here is the plan of the NAACP in regard to furthering the work on the petition:

1. Publication of the petition to give it wide distribution.

2. Presentation of copies of the petition to heads of each of the 57 member nations of the United Nations, with requests for personal interviews.

3. Similar efforts to keep the petition before the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-commission on Discrimination, and the UNESCO.

4. Interviews with the heads of delegations to the U.N., asking their cooperation in placing this matter on the agenda next year.

5. Consultation with publishers and organizations in the chief foreign nations, with a view to having the report translated and published in French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese, the Scandinavian languages, Dutch, Czech, Africaans, Japanese, and certain languages of West Africa.

6. Effort to get in touch by correspondence with sympathetic groups throughout the world, with a view to such legal and helpful cooperation as would forward the progress of Democracy everywhere.

7. Speaking on the petition before groups of all kinds, explaining and interpreting it, not only as a petition for American Negroes but a document striving for the rights of minorities of all races and creeds everywhere in the world.

Perhaps the above information will prove helpful in making up your summary of reactions and results. If we can be of further service, please feel free to call upon us.

Incidentally, I have been working on a survey article on the struggle for colonial freedom throughout the world. I don't know whether it is the sort of thing you could use, but I would appreciate hearing from you concerning its possible publication. It tends to draw together the current action by various groups in their fight for independence or self-determination. A part of it is going to run in an American publication but I thought you might find it useful too.

With thanks for the work on the petition, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
Research Specialist

HHS:lm

From H. H. Smythe
Addition to Pan-Africa Letter
To Miss Florence M. Nichol
December 10, 1946

22-19-82

I thought you might like to know that delegations requesting copies so far include: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and the United States.

The event of the presentation, with some short news reports on the contents of the document, was covered by papers in Greece, Italy, India, the Scandinavian countries, France, and China. Representatives from countries of these papers got data from the Association on the event and reported; some sent official representatives to the offices of the NAACP to do first-hand stories on DuBois and the document.

PANAFRICA

October 16, 1947 [Encl.]

# AFRO-AMERICANS PETITION THE UNITED NATIONS FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Hugh H. Smythe
of
The Department of Special Research, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, U. S. A.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who for more than half a century has led the fight for equality of opportunity for Afro-Americans and other minorities, has come forth again with a ringing plea to the United Nations in behalf of the black man in America. This petition, entitled, "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America, outlines in detail the denial of rights to American Negroes since the inception of the republic, their legal status since World War I, the American Negro's present legal and social position, patterns of social discrimination against Negroes, and concludes with a keen analysis of the right of Negroes to appeal for redress under the Charter of the United Nations.

The document, prepared for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been edited by Dr. DuBois, who also wrote the introductory chapter. The subsections have been done by attorneys Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz, William R. Ming, Jr., and Leslie S. Perry, all of whom are well known legal authorities in the United States and who have gained recognition fighting in the defense of equal rights for colored Americans and other minorities, and the noted historian, Rayford W. Logan of Howard University.

This action, headed and guided by Dr. DuBois, the founder of the Pan African congresses and the leading exponent in America of equal opportunity and independence for Africans, should be of great importance to Africans. Especially today, when Africans are rising up and demanding autonomy, and asking for equal treatment and justice from the colonial powers who have controlled their destinies and exploited them for centuries.

It bears relationship to the Pan-Nigerian movement. A delegation from Africa to England has been received by the Government in London, and the appeal made by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Nigerian leader and chief of the delegation, carries

320-19

many points similar to those made in the United Nations petition of the Afro-Americans. Again, the American Negro statement has significance for Africans, in that even in South Africa, where racial prejudice is probably more rampant and given more official sanction than anywhere in the world today, the instransigent Boers are beginning to give ground a little, and in October, after much outside pressure and adverse publicity, permitted the Reverend Michael Scott, a white minister, to carry a petition to the United Nations from the native people of South Africa. And the further value of this petition for Africans is noted in Kenya, where the Kenya African Union, meeting in conference in 1946, stated that until Africans share full responsibility in the government of Kenya and the Kipande system is discontinued, and there is full acceptance and practice of the principle of equality between the races, then Kenya opposes self-rule, since it would result in government by a handful of race-hating whites.

The DuBois petition has received wide attention in leading American newspapers and periodicals such as THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, THE NEW YORK POST, PM, THE NATION, and nearly all the leading Negro publications. Also, it has been requested for examination with a view to publication by some of the largest publishing firms in the country. It points out that the discrimination against which it complains and asks redress is that relating "to denial of the right to vote, to unequal chance to earn a living; of the right to enter many places of public entertainment supported by their taxes. In other words, our complaint is mainly against a discrimination based mainly on color of skin, and it is this that we denounce as not only indefensible but barbaric."

Stating further that the domestic problem of racial discrimination is now one of international magnitude, it goes on to say that because of the democratic ideals upon which the United States was founded and professes to advocate, "The United States is in honor bound not only to protect its people and its own interests, but to guard and respect the various peoples of the world who are

its guests and allies. Because of caste custom and legislation along the color line, the United States is today in danger of encroaching upon the rights and privileges of its fellow nations. Most people of the world are more or less colored in skin; their presence at the meetings of the United Nations as participants and as visitors, renders them always liable to insult and to discrimination; because they may be mistaken for Americans of Negro descent."

It continues, "This question then, which is without doubt primarily an internal and national question, becomes inevitably an international question, and will in the future become more and more international, as the nations draw together. In this great attempt to find common ground and to maintain peace, it, therefore, fitting and proper that the thirteen million American citizens of Negro descent should appeal to the United Nations and ask that organization in the proper way to take cognizance of a situation which deprives this group of their rights as men and citizens, and by so doing makes the functioning of the United Nations more difficult, if not in many cases impossible.

"The United Nations surely will not forget that the population of this group makes it in size one of the considerable nations of the world. We number as many as the inhabitants of the Argentine or Czechoslavakia, or the whole of Scandinavia including Sweden, Norway and Denmark. We are very nearly the size of Egypt, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. We are larger than Canada, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Hungary, or the Netherlands. We have twice as many persons as Australia or Switzerland, and more than the whole Union of South Africa. We have more people than Portugal or Peru; twice as many as Greece, and nearly as many as Turkey. We have more people by far than Belgium and half as many as Spain. In sheer numbers then, we are a group which has a right to be heard; and while we rejoice that other smaller nations can stand and make their wants known in the United Nations, we maintain equally that our voice should not be suppressed or ignored.

This is indeed an epochal event, one which is sure to have ramifications of universal breadth. It gives hope to oppressed Africans and colored people throughout the world. Without doubt the publicity it has commanded, the significant questions the petition raises, and the dynamic problem of racial discrimination with which it deals are sure to motivate some sort of alleviating action on the part of the United Nations and by its member governments. The eyes and ears of the chancelleries of the world will be focused and attuned to this petition. For depending on what stand the United Nations takes on this appeal, will be determined, in part, the policy to be followed and the measures to be adopted by the colonial powers in their future relations with their wards, and the procedures to be put into practice by countries who practice some form of racial discrimination. While on the part of the submerged and underprivileged groups, it is likely to inspire and stimulate them to carry their cases directly to the world body in the hope of redress.

On October 23, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sending a delegation headed by Dr. DuBois, made the formal presentation of the petition to the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations.

282-19

# PAN-AFRICA

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LIFE HISTORY AND THOUGHT

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*Published at* –
58 OXFORD ROAD
MANCHESTER 1
ENGLAND


22-19-23

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe,
Research Assistant,
Department of Special Research,
NAACP,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18, USA.

23rd December 1947

Dear Dr. Smythe:

Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter asking for some information on the reaction of the American Press to the presentation of the NAACP petition to the United Nations. It was very kind of you to send the summary and we appreciate the co-operation you are giving us.

For our purpose, however, it is necessary, to have all the adverse comments, such as the one you quoted from the Morgantown Post of October 15, and the Birmingham Post. Our aim is to show that while there is a minority which is willing to speak out for human rights, the reaction is still a strong force, and not to be underestimated. We have found it most effective in our own journal to state the position clearly and as factually as possible, and at the same time quote passages from supposedly responsible people or papers which reveal in its full the bitter prejudice which we have to face and the false values on which it is based. In this way, of course, the reactionaries help to defeat themselves.

In short, it is not the favourable reports we are so concerned about, except in so far as it is necessary to give credit where credit is due, but the unfavourable, which are much more valuable to the presentation of our case.

Time is running short, and I do not know whether you would be able to let me have cuttings from newspapers such as the Birmingham Post within the next three weeks at the latest. Armed with the cuttings we can have a summary and criticism done in a matter of two or three days, to fit in with our whole presentation.

You will be pleased to know that printing is proceeding, and we are expecting the first proofs of the

petition today or tomorrow.

Yours sincerely,

Florence M. Nichol

Florence M. Nichol,
Research Secretary.

22-19-24

[Pan-Africa]

December 31, 1947

Miss Florence Nichol
Research Secretary
Pan-Africa
58 Oxford Road
Manchester 1, England

Dear Miss Nichol:

Thank you for your letter of December 23, which has just arrived.

Unfortunately, we do not have such a widespread clipping bureau and we are, therefore, unable to furnish all the material you mentioned in your note. Actually, I had to dig the reaction material out of files of newspapers in the New York Public Library for the most part. Our clipping service is limited by a small staff and consequently we receive key papers from the respective regions in order to get national coverage, rather than receiving all papers.

However, I am writing today to Professor Cedric Dover, whom I believe you may know, of Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee. He is acting administrator for the editorial committee of its publication on race relations, and his office, the Department of Social Science, maintains a large clipping service. I am appraising him of your request and informing him that I am telling you to write him directly.

It is good to hear about the progress of the petition. We should be sending you copies of the printed document within a week or two.

Sorry to be unable to help more in your request, but looking forward to hearing from you further, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

[Pan-African Federation - George Padmore]

22, Cranleigh House,
Cranleigh Street,
London, N.W.1.

19th February, 1947

Geo Padmore

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Department of Special Research,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I find on referring back to your letter of December 30th last, that unfortunately the addresses of the organisations who were supporting your petition were not enclosed. I would appreciate it if you could send me these addresses by return airmail, as I don't want to hold the printers up any longer. They have the matter now well in hand, and I hope that before long the Report will be available.

22-7-26

When it is ready I shall approach Mr. White in any event, but I do hope that by that time your spade work will have been sufficiently deep to secure his financial support.

We are still maintaining our contacts with the African organisations and I hope that we shall be able to consolidate our relationship with them on the basis of the Congress resolutions when it is out.

You will be glad to know that we are now working cordially with the League of Coloured Peoples and are establishing a solid collaboration with it. I am very pleased that you have met the leaders of the Indian delegation to New York. You may probably know that, under the aegis of Nehru, the Indians are holding a Pan-Asian Congress in Delhi on March 24th next, and they have asked us to send delegates. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to do this on our side, and we would have deemed it an honour to have you represent the Federation there, but knowing how difficultly you are placed we have not pursued the point.

However, we would like you personally, on behalf of the Pan-African Federation to send by airmail a message of greetings to the Congress. You should address it to:

Prof. N.G. Ranga,
Andhra Provincial Congress Committee,
Bezwada, Nidobrolu, South India.

Mark it "Urgent - please forward" in case he has gone to New Delhi. Prof. Ranga is one of the organisers of the Congress, and is a leading figure in Indian National Congress circles.

Draft the document in broad terms, and say how we are following the struggles of the Indian people for national independence, and realise that they are in the vanguard of the fight for the emancipation of subject peoples from alien rule. Express the solidarity of Africans and peoples of African descent. If you will send me a copy, I will get it published in the Indian magazine here, of which I am sending you copies,

From our side, we shall send a message, too, and we are also trying to get Dr. Nnandi Azikewi of the Nigerian National Council either to go to India for the Congress, or else to send them greetings.

I have sent you a copy of "How Russia Transformed Her Colonial Empire", and I should be very grateful to have a copy of your new book which I see announced.

22-7-27

I do hope that Mrs. DuBois is getting along. Please give her my best personal regards. Your remembrances I has passed on to Peter Abrahams and your other friends here, and they have asked me to say they wish to be remembered to you kindly.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon,

Yours very sincerely,

I mailed the list today—

C Hercules

22, Cranleigh House,
Cranleigh Street,
London, N.W.1.

14th March, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I must thank you for the list of organisations which you sent me in reply to my letter of February 17th, and also for the copy of your new book, which came to hand yesterday. I am very much looking forward to reading it.

When I wrote you on February 17th, I raised the matter of your sending a message of greetings to the Inter-Asian Congress which is to open in Delhi on March 24th. I should appreciate it you would just drop me a line by return to let me know whether you have sent off this message. I do feel that a message should come from the Pan-African Congress, and if you find you are unable to send it, I will then see that one goes from here.

22-9-130

We are still enduring our harsh winter. Yesterday we thought spring had come, but today winter has returned.

Please remember me to Mrs. DuBois, and accept also my warmest greetings for yourself.

Sincerely yours,

George Padmore

P.S. Since writing the above, I have been in touch with my publishers about your new book. They say that if the Viking Press can send them sheets, they can publish the book here; otherwise, owing to the lack of paper, shortage of fuel, etc., etc., it will take some years before a publisher can be found. Will you therefore please let me know whether Viking Press can send sheets, when my publishers will immediately get into touch with them. Also will you please ask Viking Press to send me 12 copies of the book at their discount rate, as I can dispose of them here. I will arrange payment for them in the States.

A dozen copies of my book on Russia have been sent to the Crisis Bookshop, so if Viking Press would be interested in publishing, they could get a copy from the bookshop. Sheets can be sent from here.

Would you let me know as soon as possible about these two matters?

22, Cranleigh House,
Cranleigh Street,
London, N.W.1.
13th May, 1947

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed letter from the United Nations was, for some reason, addressed to me. As I have had no correspondence with this organisation, I imagine it must be a reply to an application lodged from your end. However, I cannot see among the resolutions adopted by the Congress anyone opposing the United Nations Trusteeship Committee, as the organisation itself was not in being at that time. Perhaps it may refer to some Resolution adopted at your end. But you will best know how to reply to these people.

22-9-134

I did write you some weeks ago asking whether you would be able to arrange with the Vanguard Press to supply sheets of your book "Africa and the World" to a British publisher whom I have interested in it. There is a great shortage of paper over here and publishers have full lists of American books which they would like to bring out on the basis of getting the paper from the United States. I do, therefore, hope that you will let me have some information on this point as soon as possible, as the publishers want to make a decision. I believe I also asked if I could get a dozen copies of the book, as I can readily dispose of them to people here who are anxious to read it.

I do hope that you are well and that Mrs. DuBois is getting along.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

George Padmore

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
Special Research Department,
N.A.A.C.P.,
20, West 40th Street,
N.Y.C.

[Pan-African Fed.] [1947]

# Anglo-Nigerian Co-operation

You are invited to a

# Public Meeting

## on TUESDAY 9th SEPTEMBER

## at 7-30 p.m.

in

## HOULDSWORTH HALL

**Deansgate**

32-34-13

# HOW CAN NIGERIA HELP BRITAIN?

**THE SPEAKERS**

Goodwill Mission of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons now visiting this country will include:

**Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, M.L.C.**
**Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, M.L.C.**
**Cheif Nyong-Essien, M.L.C.**
**Dr. Olorun-Nimbe, M.L.C.**
**Mrs. F. Ransome-Kuti**
**Mr. Paul M. Kale**
**Mallam Bukar Ditcharima**

**Auspices:**

**THE PAN-AFRICAN FEDERATION, 58 Oxford Road Manchester, 1.**

W. H. Gorman & Son, Richmond Street, M/c. 1

[Pan-African Fed.] [1947]

# Anglo-Nigerian Co-operation

*"I feel sure that Colonial peoples will want to understand the nature and the extent of the present economic difficulties facing us, and in particular how they affect Colonial territories and what the Colonies can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity"*

*These words, spoken by Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, on 21st August, 1947, have direct bearing on the* **VISIT OF THE GOODWILL MISSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS TO THIS COUNTRY**

32-34-17

You are invited to a

# Public Meeting

## on TUESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER

### at 7-30 p.m.

in

## HOULDSWORTH HALL

**Deansgate**

# HOW CAN NIGERIA HELP BRITAIN?

*SPEAKERS will include Members of the Goodwill Mission of the National Council of Nigeria & Cameroons who will visit Manchester*

**DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE,** President N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

**PRINCE ADELEKE ADEDOYIN,** Secretary N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria.

**DR. IBIYIWKA OLORUN-NIMBE,** Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria.

**MALLAM BUKAR DIPCHARIMA,** Former Member of Maiduguri Council, Nigeria

**CHIEF NYONG ESSIAN,** Former President Ibibio Union, Nominated Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

**MRS. F. RANSOME-KUTI,** Educationist, President Abeokuta Women's Union

**MR. P. M. KALE,** Educationist, President Cameroons Youth League

**Organised by the Pan-African Federation of Great Britain**

58, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER 1

Printed by PERCY BROTHERS, LTD., Whitworth St. West, MANCHESTER 1;

(PAN-AFRICAN FEDERATION)

# Anglo-Colonial Co-operation

*"I feel sure that Colonial peoples will want to understand the nature and the extent of the present economic difficulties facing us, and in particular how they affect Colonial territories and what the Colonies can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity"*

*These words, spoken by Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, on 21st August, 1947, have direct bearing on the* **VISIT OF THE GOODWILL MISSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS TO THIS COUNTRY**

32-34-14

# PUBLIC MEETING

## Cory Memorial Temperance Hall

(35, WINDSOR PLACE, CARDIFF)

at 7 p.m.

## Friday, 19th September, 1947

*SPEAKERS will include Members of the Goodwill Mission of the National Council of Nigeria & Cameroons who will visit Cardiff*

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE, President N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

PRINCE ADELEKE ADEDOYIN, Secretary N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

DR. IBIYIWKA OLORUN-NIMBE, Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MALLAM BUKAR DIPCHARIMA, Former Member of Maiduguri Council, Nigeria

CHIEF NYONG ESSIAN, Former President Ibibio Union, Nominated Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MRS. F. RANSOME-KUTI, Educationist, President Abeokuta Women's Union

MR. P. M. KALE, Educationist, President Cameroons Youth League

**Organised by the Pan-African Federation of Great Britain**

58, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER 1

The Classic Printing House Ltd., 24, Dover Place, Oxford Road, Manchester 13

# *Anglo-Colonial Co-operation*

*"I feel sure that Colonial peoples will want to understand the nature and the extent of the present economic difficulties facing us, and in particular how they affect Colonial territories and what the Colonies can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity"*

*These words, spoken by Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, on 21st August, 1947, have direct bearing on the* **VISIT OF THE GOODWILL MISSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS TO THIS COUNTRY**

32-34-15

# PUBLIC MEETING

## Birmingham & Midland Institute

(PARADISE STREET - ENTRANCE RATCLIFFE PLACE)

at **3** p.m.

## Saturday, 20th September, 1947

*SPEAKERS will include Members of the Goodwill Mission of the National Council of Nigeria & Cameroons who will visit Cardiff*

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE, President N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

PRINCE ADELEKE ADEDOYIN, Secretary N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

DR. IBIYIWKA OLORUN-NIMBE, Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MALLAM BUKAR DIPCHARIMA, Former Member of Maiduguri Council, Nigeria

CHIEF NYONG ESSIAN, Former President Ibibio Union, Nominated Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MRS. F. RANSOME-KUTI, Educationist, President Abeokuta Women's Union

MR. P. M. KALE, Educationist, President Cameroons Youth League

**Organised by the Pan-African Federation of Great Britain**

58, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER 1

The Classic Printing House Ltd., 24, Dover Place, Oxford Road, Manchester 13

# *Anglo-Colonial Co-operation*

*"I feel sure that Colonial peoples will want to understand the nature and the extent of the present economic difficulties facing us, and in particular how they affect Colonial territories and what the Colonies can do in collaboration with us to win through to conditions of greater stability and prosperity"*

*These words, spoken by Mr. Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary, on 21st August, 1947, have direct bearing on the* **VISIT OF THE GOODWILL MISSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS TO THIS COUNTRY**

32-34-16

# PUBLIC MEETING

## David Lewis Theatre

**ST. JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL 8**

at **2.30** p.m.

## Sunday, 21st September, 1947

*SPEAKERS will include Members of the Goodwill Mission of the National Council of Nigeria & Cameroons who will visit Cardiff*

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE, President N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

PRINCE ADELEKE ADEDOYIN, Secretary N.C.N.C., Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

DR. IBIYIWKA OLORUN-NIMBE, Elected Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MALLAM BUKAR DIPCHARIMA, Former Member of Maiduguri Council, Nigeria

CHIEF NYONG ESSIAN, Former President Ibibio Union, Nominated Member of Legislative Council, Nigeria

MRS. F. RANSOME-KUTI, Educationist, President Abeokuta Women's Union

MR. P. M. KALE, Educationist, President Cameroons Youth League

**Organised by the Pan-African Federation of Great Britain**

58, OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER 1

The Classic Printing House Ltd., 24, Dover Place, Oxford Road, Manchester 13

# COLORS AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

23 September 1947

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

22-9-142

My dear Mr. Padmore:

I have not written you for a long time because there was nothing important that I could say. I wish very much that you could have come to the Caribbean Conference and that you could visit the United States. But as you know, of course, we are in the midst of an anti-communist and war hysteria and almost everybody is afraid of his own thoughts. It is quite impossible to get this organization to take any step which would lay it open to any sort of sympathy with Russia, Socialism or Communism. Some of us are still talking but we cannot accomplish much until the financial crash comes, which is due and I am afraid approaching closely.

We have mimeographed a petition to the United Nations on the denial of rights to American citizens of Negro descent. I am sending you a copy of this under another cover, if you do not receive it, please notify me. The censor may hold it up. I think it is an important document, we are trying to get publicity for it, but of course this will be difficult.

Paper is so scarce with us that I doubt that the Viking Press could be induced to send sheets of my book to England. I will mention the matter to them but I do not hope for any particular success. Have I sent you my <u>The World and Africa</u>?

Mrs. Du Bois is quite ill with paralysis and is not getting better. This has handicapped my work to some extent, although we manage to keep her comfortable. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House, Cranleigh Street
London N. W. I. England

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM

DISTRICT OFFICE, 80 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

October 9, 1947

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of October 6th requesting information in connection with your contemplated trip to the West Indies and South America.

We take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of our current timetable and on page 4 table 10 you will note the schedule of our flights operating between Miami and Nassau in the Bahamas. On page 6 table 12 you will note the schedule of our flights operating from Miami to Kingston, Jamaica and San Juan Puerto Rico via Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic; page 4 table 9 will give you the schedule of our flights from San Juan to Port of Spain, Trinidad and Port of Spain to Georgetown, British Guiana, via St. Lucia, British West Indies. From New York to Miami connecting flights are operated by both Eastern Air Lines and National Airlines. We regret that we have no steamer sailings for services operating from the Bahamas to Jamaica. However, although we do not have flights operating to Fort de France, Martinique, there is a boat which operates between Beane Field, St. Lucia-Fort de France on Wednesdays departing at 8:30 p.m. Greenwich Time for Martinique. In the event the boat is missed at Beane Field, there is a service operating from Castries, St. Lucia to Fort de France on Thursdays which leaves Castries at 5:00 p.m. Greenwich Time returning that same day to Castries. From Castries to Beane Field there is a taxi service for your convenience in making this connection. British West Indian Airways Limited have flights operating between Bridgetown, Barbados and Port of Spain making convenient connections with our flights at Port of Spain.

22-4-11

The estimated cost of your trip as outlined below inaccordance with the stops mentioned in your inquiry would be approximately $535.41 including United States transportation tax:

New York/Newark Miami
Miami Nassau Miami

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, Director October 9, 1947

Miami Kingston
Kingston San Juan
San Juan Port of Spain Georgetown
Georgetown Port of Spain
Port of Spain Bridgetown Port of Spain
Port of Spain St. Lucia
St. Lucia Fort de France St. Lucia
St. Lucia San Juan
San Juan New York

22-4-12

Passengers are permitted to carry fifty five pounds of free baggage. United States citizens traveling in accordance with the above proposed itinerary will require valid passport, Smallpox Vaccination Certificate, Round trip transportation, and a French Visa for Martinique. If you plan to remain more than six months at Barbados, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, British West Indies, you will require British Visas, otherwise, proof of U. S. citizenship is sufficient, and you have complied with the above requirements.

We wish to advise that we have not included in our computation any taxi fares necessary for making plane or boat connections.

As soon as you are able to determine your travel plans or if you should need any additional information in connection with completing your travel arrangements, please do not hesitate to contact this office by mail at the above address or by telephone at MUrrayhill 6-7100. You may rest assured that our representative will be very pleased to offer you the desired assistance. We look forward to having you travel over our System in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

Ruth Burton

Ruth Burton
Sales Representative

April 13. 1947

Dear Mr. DuBois

I heard your speach of March 28 in Chicago at the Metropolitan Community church 4100 South Parkway . Should the Negro return to the Republican party. And it was truly a speach to be remembered. I would appreciated very much if you would kindly send me a copy of that speach.

I am saving all your written and spoken works

Hoping to here from you soon I remain

Sincerely yours.

Helen Parker

P.S. send it to

Miss Helen Parker

3852 Calumet Ave.

Chicago 15. Ill.

No Copy

22-11-14

Send
Mend

20 January 1947

22-17-30

My dear Trudel:

I have not had notice of your death or disability. Therefore I propose to have dinner with you next Friday night. I shall be down on the afternoon train. Let me hear from you so that you can plan for me to eat.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Adella Parks
1935 Fifteenth Street Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Nobel Annual

Chicago, January 15, 1947

W. E. B. Du Bois
Wendell Wilkie Memorial Bldg
20 W. 40th St
New York, New York

Dear Doctor DuBois:

22-9-120

Your closing remarks at the 6th annual dinner of the Nobel Anniversary Committee should cause millions of Americans seriously to think. All too often, the most progressive of Americans forget that great truth: "There can be no certain peace in this world" so long as the imperialist nations are ready to gamble the blodd of untold millions in their struggle for control and exploitation of the wealth of Africa. Forgetting this, thse speakers omit to touch upon the question of self-determination for Africa or touching upon if they deal with this question in such a manner as to obscure its basic international political significance.

The thought you advanced that black men "gave the modern world the foundation of its wealth and power" should be elaborated upon. The white masses must be helped to understand thae vastness of this contribution in relation to the primitive accumulation of capital. The whole industrial might of the West rests to an immeasurable degree upon the enslavement and labors of black men. Imperialist ideologists in school and church and through every other media of propaganda have twisted and distorted history. They hid our contributions to America and the world. Without this distortion the oppressors would be hard put to prevent the oppressed from uniting. Today few among the white masses have any idea or appreciation of the extent of black men's contributions to the economic wealth of this country or what it has meant for them. Such knowledge would be of tremendous aid to the realization of unity among the people. How splendid if you would deal with this point at greater length in some other column. I wonder how many who were present fully understood the essence of your few but profoundly true words.

Black America is the amalgam of Africa and Europe in America. As such it has a responsibility of monumental proportions in the battle to realize world democracy. This responsibility can be measured in geometrical proportion to what we perforce contributed to the development of this the most rapacious society man has ever built.

Your remarks were timely, profoundly true and of far-reaching importance particularly if the ideas they contained are conveyed to the masses whose interests and future are inseparable.

Sincerely yours,

William L. Patterson

[W. G. Pearson Elementary School]

W. FRANK WARREN, SUPERINTENDENT

J. L. WOODARD, BUSINESS MANAGER

Reg for photo

**Durham City Schools**
Durham, N. C.

W. G. Pearson Elementary School
N. A. CHEEK, PRINCIPAL

2213 Fayetteville St.
Jan. 9, 1947

22-26-81

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The fifth Grade children of the W. G. Pearson Elementary School, are collecting pictures of outstanding Negroes. Will you please send us one of you which we can hang on our wall? Thank you Dr. DuBois

Barbara Jean Little - President
Mrs. D. K. Cheek - Teacher

Photo sent

[W. G. Pearson Elementary School]

22-26-86

Faint Picture

805 Carrington Street
Durham, N. C.
February 19, 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

We received your picture. It is very handsome. We put it up in our "Hall of Fame". We went to the Library to look up some information about you and other Negroes. I learned that you write books. When I get in a higher grade I will be able to read some of your books. I enjoyed finding different things about Negroes. It makes us fell proud to know things about Negroes. Learning about Negroes helps me to be a good citizen.

We thank you for your picture.

Dorcas Carter - 5B4

Mrs. Cheek - Teacher

THE P.E.N. A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS
48 CENTERS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE AMERICAS
*EXECUTIVE SECRETARY* · JANE HUDSON · 123 E. 94TH ST., NEW YORK 28, N.Y. SACRAMENTO 2-6751

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★

December 8, 1947

Dear W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,

May I have a minute of your time? The many authors and editors already in the P.E.N. are hoping that you, too, will become a member. You may not know about this organization, especially about the work it has undertaken in this distressing present-day world.

The P.E.N., as the enclosed booklet will make clear, is an international association of writers, editors, and publishers. It was founded in 1921. Its first international president was John Galsworthy. H. G. Wells followed him, as did Jules Romain. From the beginning its purpose has been to create mutual understanding among the peoples of all nations. By tradition it does not support any political faction or endorse any national policy - with one exception: it has always fought, as a body, any attempt to impose peacetime censorships, or otherwise to interfere with free transmission of thought.

Although the P.E.N. holds several dinners in New York each year, it is not and refuses to be a purely social organization. The P.E.N. is continuing its efforts of the war years in the present emergency by sending clothes and food to sorely distressed writers in other lands and by raising such funds as it can to help them in their need

In addition to this, the International Congress of the P.E.N will meet in New York in 1948 (or 1949, if world conditions make it necessary to postpone it). This will be attended by distinguished writers from all over the world.

We need you and count upon you. I do hope that you will be interested in joining us. If so, will you kindly write the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Jane Hudson, 123 East 94th Street, New York 28, N. Y. The annual membership fee is $10.

Sincerely yours,

John Mason Brown

[P.E.N.]

December 18, 1947

Mrs. Jane Hudson
123 East 94th Street
New York 28, New York

22-11-3

My dear Mrs. Hudson:

I shall be glad to accept membership in the P. E. N. . I am enclosing a check for $10.00.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Pennsylvania Railroad]

lecture

October 29, 1947

City Ticket Office
Pennsylvania Railroad
4 West 33rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to secure transportation as follows:

New York to Chicago, November 22, on Broadway Limited, No. 29, leaving New York, 6 p. m., with roomette for one.

Chicago to Des Moines, via Rock Island, on No. 7, leaving 1:55 p.m., November 25, with reserved seat in coach or Pullman chair.

Des Moines to Chicago, via Rock Island, on No. 506, leaving at 7 a.m., November 27, with reserved seat in coach or Pullman chair.

Chicago to Pittsburgh, on Manhattan Limited, No. 22, leaving December 2, at 11:30 a.m., with Pullman chair.

Pittsburgh to New York, transportation entitling me to Pullman accommodation, but date and space to be secured later.

Can you make these reservations for me and secure the tickets? If so what will be the cost? I will remit as soon as I hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE ...]

PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION

# BOOK · · FORUM

S. J. MANOOKIAN, TREASURER
228 WEST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY • WATKINS 9-3698

lecture, 1947 (17)

## "THE WORLD and AFRICA"

*by*

## W. E. B. DuBOIS

*Reviewed by*

## DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK

CURATOR, SCHAUMBURG COLLECTION
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

*together with*

## S. MOOLMAN

OF

THE CONSULATE OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1947 AT 3:30 P.M.**

***Auditorium of the***

**ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON SCHOOL**

**246 West 80th Street • New York City**

22-22

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION
328 W. 10 St.
N.Y. 80

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
709 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N.Y.

10 January 1947

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

I think that I can begin a weekly contribution to the People's Voice, March 1st. The title would be "Pan Africa", or "News from Pan Africa"; it ought to be accompanied by a map which I can furnish you for reproduction. For taking care of the clerical work connected with this column, I shall have to have part-time of an extra stenographer who must be paid for at my own expense. I calculate that this will be about $5.00 a week. I feel, therefore, that I must ask for $30.00 a week as compensation for this column. Will you kindly take this matter up and see if my terms can be met?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

22-11-33

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE

210 WEST 125th ST., N. Y. C.
MOnument 2-5110

JANUARY
11th 1
9
4
7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Department of Special Research
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-26-01

Thanks for your letter of January 10th suggesting that arrangements for your column in The People's Voice should include the following:

1. Title: "Pan Africa" or "News from Pan Africa" (state your preference)

2. Beginning date: Issue of March 1st (which we print on February 24th and for which we should have copy by February 20th. If this is earlier than you intended, let us have copy by February 27th for an initial article in the issue dated March 8th).

3. Compensation: $30.00 per weekly column.

We are very happy to have you work with us under these arrangements, which we will consider final unless you instruct me to the contrary.

As soon as you let me know whether you will begin with the issue of March 1st or March 8th, and which of the proposed titles you prefer, we shall begin announcing your forthcoming articles.

Cordially,

Doxey A. Wilkerson
General Manager

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

January 31, 1947

22-14-25

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Enclosed are contributions for my column for the month of March, 1947. They are not done quite as well as I shall hope to do in the future, because I have been hurrying. I have omitted for instance the book references. When I return in April, I shall try a better job. Enclosed is an outline map of Africa, you will have to redraw it for reproduction.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Doxey A. Wilkerson
General Manager
The People's Voice
210 West 125th St.
New York, N. Y.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE

210 WEST 125th ST., N. Y. C.
MOnument 2-5110

FEBRUARY
26th 1
9
4
7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City

22-14-24

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We acknowledge receipt of copy for your "Pan-Africa" column for the issues dated March 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th. In accord with our previous agreement, you will be compensated for these and subsequent columns at the rate of $30.00 per week, beginning next week.

Thanks for the outline map of Africa. I hope our artist does a satisfactory job on it.

Very truly yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson
General Manager

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE

210 WEST 125th ST., N. Y. C.
MOnument 2-5110

March 7, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

22-14-21

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Enclose find your check in the amount of $29.70 for column "Pan-Africa" week ending March 8, 1947.

Please fill out the enclosed Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate and return it by return mail so we may have the necessary infomation for our records.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Muriel Jackson

Muriel Jackson
cashier

Enc.
mj/



"WE CANNOT BE BOUGHT — WE WILL NOT BE SOLD"

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE

210 WEST 125th ST., N. Y. C.
MOnument 2-5110

22-11-21

MARCH
12th 1
9
4
7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We invite you to send us by Friday of this week, or no later than Saturday morning, a brief statement commenting upon Secretary Schwellenbach's proposal to illegalize the Communist Party - about 100 or 150 words.

It is apparent that this proposal is right in the Hitler tradition - first ban the Communists, then destroy the unions, then oppress and annihilate minority groups. It is clear to us that an emerging American fascism would use the Negroes much as Hitler did the Jews.

We should be happy to publish whatever statement you care to make on this subject.

Very truly yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

Doxey A. Wilkerson
Editor

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

2 April 1947

22-11-20

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

I have not seen a single copy of PEOPLE'S VOICE since my articles began. Will you please send me, at this address, copies in which they appear?

My Social Security Number is 104-12-561-7. I wish instead of counting me as an employee of PEOPLE'S VOICE and withholding my wages that you would simply report at the end of the year to the government the total amount paid me. That is the arrangement that I have with the Chicago DEFENDER and I should prefer it to your present procedure.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson
The PEOPLE'S VOICE
210 West 125th Street
New York City

[People's Voice]

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Columnists for The People's Voice
FROM: Doxey A. Wilkerson, Editor
DATE: April 24th, 1947
RE: Deadlines

Our new composition schedule makes it imperative that we again revise our deadlines for columns.

Hereafter, without variation, please see that we receive your column by the time noted on the following schedule. Thanks.

Doxey A. Wilkerson

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DuBois (Pan Africa) | - | Tuesday noon |
| Campbell (The People Say) | - | Tuesday noon |
| Sharper (Shopping) | - | Tuesday noon |
| Washington (Fredi Says) | - | Wednesday noon |
| Gardner (Capital Comment) | - | Friday noon |
| Richardson (One God-One People | - | Tuesday noon |
| Bryant (The PeopleI Meet) | - | Tuesday noon |
| Pittman (Nat'l Question in Europe) | - | Tuesday noon |
| Magill (Brooklyn Whirl) | - | Wednesday noon |
| Whipper (Between Us) | - | Thursday and Friday A.M. |
| Hurt (Sports Train) | - | Thursday and Friday A.M. |
| Matthews (Time Out) | - | Thursday noon |
| Murray and Others (Nat'l Roundup) | - | Tuesday P.M. |
| Trotter (Man About Harlem) | - | Tuesday noon |

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

24 April 1947

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Your telegram reached me late as I was lecturing in the West. I regret to say that in May I am going to be delivering several commencement speeches in Arkansas. Therefore it would be impossible for me to be with you on the 23rd. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York City

30 April 1947

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

22-4-22

I have sent nine articles to Peoples' Voice of which there have been published to date eight articles amounting to $240. During this time according to my records, I have received from the Peoples' Voice only one check for $29.70. There is due me $210.30. I shall send no more articles until this balance is paid.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B.Du Bois

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
Peoples' Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York City

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.
Editor-in-Chief

PEOPLE'S
The VOICE

210 WEST 125th ST., N. Y. C.
MOnument 2-5110

M A Y
Fifth 1
9
4
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Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York City

22-14-18

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was quite unaware that you were not receiving your weekly column fee regularly, and immediately called the matter to the attention of our Business Manager. He tells me he has made a substantial payment and will clear up the balance shortly, in the light of which I hope we will continue to receive your copy.

Very truly yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

Doxey A. Wilkerson
Editor

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

5 May 1947

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

This morning I received from Mr. D. J. Brooks, Jr. a check for $120 purporting to cover payment for my contributions to the VOICE for "April 5, 12, 19, 26". This leaves unpaid the letters which you published March 8, 15, 22, 29, except for a payment of $29.70 which ought to have been $30. You, therefore, owe me the balance of 30¢ plus the columns published March 15, 22, 29 and May 3, which amounts to $120.30

22-14-23

Will you please correct this matter on your books and pay me this balance immediately? Hereafter I wish to be paid regularly. I do not care when in the month but the payment must be regularly or I will not furnish columns.

I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Brooks.

Very sincerely yours,

May 14, 1947 received payment for March 15, 22, 29; May 3, 10 totaling $150.30

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Doxey Wilkerson
PEOPLE'S VOICE
210 West 125th Street
New York City

P. S. Your office has been kind enough to send me copies of the VOICE in which my articles appeared except the one for March eighth; I would appreciate this number in order to complete our files. April twelfth and nineteenth.

[People's Voice]

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Columnists of The People's Voice
FROM: Doxey A. Wilkerson, Editor
DATE: March 10th, 1947
RE: Thursday Noon Deadline

We have just agreed to a new composition schedule which requires that copy from columnists be submitted by noon on Thursdays.

Beginning this week please adhere rigidly to this Thursday noon deadline. We will find it necessary to reject columns which don't arrive in time to fit into our agreed upon production schedule.

Please cooperate fully in this matter. Columnists on the regular staff who, on occasions, may require an exception to this rule, must first get clearance from Mrs. Cooke.

Doxey A. Wilkerson
Editor

D
A
WILKERSON
M
L

cc: Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Mr. Willie Bryant
Rev. Ben Richardson
Miss Virginia Gardner
Miss Fredi Washington
Miss Fritzie Magill
Miss Mercedes Reid
Miss Leighla Whipper
Mr. Richard Hurt
Mr. Leslie Matthews

MOnument 2-5110

The PEOPLE'S VOICE

210 WEST 125th STREET
New York 27, N. Y.

AUGUST 14th 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Research Division
N.A.A.C.P
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

22-14-16

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was a real pleasure to sit and talk with you, and have an opportunity to present some of the problems which plague Negro Editors in their attempt to get our people to understand the important issues of the day.

I hope that our suggestions to you were as valuable as yours were to us. I especially appreciate your willingness to vary your column along the lines we discussed.

I shall look forward to seeing you again in the very near future.

Respectfully yours,

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Deton J. Brooks, Jr.

Deton J. Brooks, Jr.
Editor

D
J
BROOKS
D
E
W

# *Memo . . .*

*To* The People's Voice

August 20, 1947

*from*

W. E. B. DU BOIS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 19 | $30.00 |
| July | 26 | 30.00 |
| August | 2 | 30.00 |
| August | 9 | 30.00 |
| August | 16 | 30.00 |
| August | 23 | 30.00 |
| Total | | $180.00 |

22-14-15

KINDLY REMIT!

SCHULTE PRESS, Inc. CHelsea 2-0326 0327 119 W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

[People's Voice]

21 August 1947

My dear Mr. Brooks:

Thank you for your letter of August 14th. But may I call to your attention the enclosed bill. I sent a bill a few days ago to The People's Voice. I have had no answer. The bill now amounts to $180.00 including the unpublished column for August 23rd. Of course I shall send no further contributions until the bill is paid in full.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr.
210 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York
Editor
The People's Voice

29 August 1947

7-14-22

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I am sending you early two columns on Pan Africa for September 6th and 13th. With these I am sending the outline of a map which can be used for both of these columns. It should of course be redrawn. If this map would replace my picture I think it would greatly enhance the value and uniqueness of my column.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Deton J. Brooks
PEOPLE'S VOICE
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

22 September 1947

22-14-13

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I wish you would let me know just when my compensation for the column is regularly to be paid. I have been paid through August 23rd. There are now due checks for August 30th, September 6th and 13th. I do not care so much when your checks come, but I want to have a regular time set as to when I can expect it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Deton J. Brooks
PEOPLE'S VOICE
210 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

MOnument 2-5110

PEOPLE'S The VOICE

210 WEST 125th STREET
New York 27, N. Y.

OCTOBER
13th 1
9
4
7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-14-12

I have read the document concerning the Negro minority which has been prepared for submission to the United Nations. Let me congratulate you and those with whom you were associated in this undertaking for the scholarly and thorough way in which this material was prepared.

When this document is submitted to the United Nations, it will mark an historic moment in our struggle for equality. It brings to maturity our fight here in America. For too long Negroes themselves have thought of their problem as a purely domestic one, not understanding the international implications of it. Finally we are beginning to see that America can be answerable to the family of nations for its injustices to the Negro minority.

It will be interesting to see how the United Nations reacts to this document, and whether it will accept jurisdiction on an issue which effects a state as powerful as the United States.

You may rest assured that you will have the heartiest cooperation of THE PEOPLE'S VOICE in making this presentation as effective as possible.

Very sincerely,

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE

Deton J. Brooks Jr.

DJBrooks:dew

Deton J. Brooks, Jr.
General Manager



"WE CANNOT BE BOUGHT — WE WILL NOT BE SOLD"

xxxxxxxxxxx

November 5, 1947

Mr. Doton Brooks
The People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brooks:

Dr. DuBois has asked me to inform you that he has failed to receive his check for the following columnar material:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October 11, 18, 25 | $ 90.00 | |
| November 1 | 30.00 | Total $120.00 |

Would you please give this matter your early attention and see that the remittance due is sent?

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

December 29, 1947

Mr. Deton J. Brooks
The People's Voice
210 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Brooks:

We have checked our records and find that we have not received your checks to cover payments for the following columnar material of PAN AFRICA:

December 6
" 13
" 20
" 27

Would you please be good enough to give your early attention to this matter. Otherwise, unless this indebtedness is cleared up we shall have to stop copy. ~~until the matter is cleared up.~~

Thanking you for your courtesy and attention, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lym

9 January 1947

Dear Mr. Perdue:

I hope I am not troubling you too much and you must eventually send me a bill for your time.

I have told Yolande that insurance on house and furniture covers the explosion damage and I have sent her the policies. I have told her to get in touch with Gregory Hawkins and if he was unable to attend to it, to get another lawyer. Will you please do what you can to see that she attends to this? I am afraid that Gregory is too busy with the restaurant to be much use and we ought not to lose that money.

I am enclosing a bill sent me by the Major Oil Company and my reply. I should like your advice also a letter to the American Radiator Company. I am deeply obliged for what you are doing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

23-24

SAUL M. PERDUE
2410 COLLEGE AVENUE
BALTIMORE 14, MD.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
HAMILTON 4868

January 13, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-34

The explosion at your house was a serious matter. The noise and the soot were shocking, and the lack of heat for several hours was most uncomfortable. Aside from blowing out the smoke-pipe and front section of the jacket, no material damage could be observed. All masonry and all framing remain in sound condition.

I was in the house on Saturday evening, talking with Mrs. Williams and checking over things again. It seems that the boiler and the burner are operating properly. Service men made temporary repairs on Saturday following the explosion (Jan. 4). Their, so-called, "permanent" repairs were made on Monday, Jan. 6.

Your idea to have the entire installation checked by American Radiator engineers is a good one. Steps are being taken to bring this about.

I have already talked with two officials of the Major Oil Company, and another conference is pending. I suggest that you refrain from paying them for all repairs at your house - until such time as agreement on responsibility and fair charge can be reached. I would limit my payments to charges for oil, pending the outcome of our complaints.

Let me suggest, also, that you not be too much alarmed over the accident. It was serious, to be sure; but the actual damage was of little consequence, giving us much to be thankful for.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

Saul M. Perdue

[Encl.]

January 13, 1947

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.
Merchants & Manufacturers Building
5 Hopkins Place
Baltimore 1, Maryland

22-24

Dear Sirs:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in New York, has sent me a copy of his letter to you on January 9. The communication concerns an ARCOFLAME oil burner, #CF7 - T1 (Motor serial #691826) installed in his Baltimore home, 2302 Montebello Terrace.

It was my pleasure to design and supervise construction of the DuBois home. The heating equipment was provided and installed by Mr. Albert Diem, a sub-contractor for Mr. Carl F. Haug, general contractor. The house was erected in 1939.

The oil burner exploded on Friday evening, January 3. It seems that delayed firing caused the difficulty, but the reason for delayed ignition is not clear. All fall, the Major Oil Company service crew, has worked on the nozzle, the pump and the carbon sticks. They have, even, installed a new relay and have made a complete overhaul of the circulator. The equipment appears to be operating properly today but we are not satisfied with its safety.

You and I are requested to make a thorough inspection and to make recommendations assuring the Owners that all hazzards have been removed. Can we expect such service from the American Radiator Company?

Mrs. Williams, who resides in the house, is away from home by day. This makes it necessary for us to make an appointment with her beforehand.

Your kindest consideration will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Saul M. Perdue

29 January 1947

Dear Mr. Perdue:

Here is Haug's bill. Please pay it if correct.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-24

Mr. Saul M. Perdue
2410 College Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

lecture

December 17, 1947

Perry and Cross
Publicity Offices
1 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen: At the request of Mrs. Anna Bobbit-Gardner, I am sending you some publicity material on Dr. W. E. B. DuBois who is to speak at Mrs. Gardner's school, February 15, 1948. I would appreciate your letting her know you have received the material.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

Enclosures:
1. Pictures - 2
2. Biographical data
3. Excerpts from letters of appreciation

Reply for information

6 January 1947

My dear Mr. Peterson:

Answering your letter of December 29th let me say that if I were writing today about "Talented Tenth" I should still believe in the main thesis but I should make rather different emphasis. When I wrote in 1903 I assumed that educated persons especially among American Negroes would do two things: first, devote their main energy and talent to the uplift of the mass of the people; and secondly, recognize that their talent was not exceptional but should be continually enforced and increased by the talent among the masses which is so often forgotten and frustrated.

Of course those two assumptions cannot be made at any time or among any people with complete assurance. Talented Negroes like other human beings are going to produce a large number of selfish and self-seeking persons, who will not work for the best interests of the masses of the people. Secondly, there is always the temptation to assume that the few people who have gotten education and opportunity are the only ones who are capable or worthy of reaching the heights. As a matter of fact there is at least ten times as much talent undeveloped as there is in process of development.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Cecil Peterson
150-51 Linden Blvd
Jamaica, Long Island

6-11-9-22

BROOK FARM
LENOX, MASS.
185

January 2, 1946
should be 1947

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am delighted to receive your letter of December 31st and to know that steps have been taken to see that your life is written and your correspondence preserved. This is all very important.

With best greetings of the Season, I am

Sincerely yours,

Susan Huntington Wilson

22-9-116

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Assn. for the Advancement
of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, 18, N.Y.

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

Phelp Stokes Fund

January 23, 1947

The Stokes Fund
101 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me if possible, a dozen copies of the new reproduced title page of the "Encyclppedia of the Negro".

I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

282-3

[Phelps-Stokes Fund]

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February 5, 1947

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Mr. Louis N. Feipel
312 Eleventh Street
Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Feipel:

Your letter of January 30th to Dr. Stokes has been received and he has asked me to reply. He is interested to learn of your work on "Negro Authors and Their Books", and also your current work. Unfortunately, no further work is being done on the Negro Encyclopedia at present, although The Negro Encyclopedia--Preparatory Volume was printed about 1945, and a revised edition has just come off the press.

I am sending your letter with copy of my reply to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whose address is N.A.A.C.P., 20 West 40th Street, New York 18. As you will note from the enclosed circular, he and Dr. Guy B. Johnson are the editors of the volume.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel L. Huntington

Secretary to Dr. Stokes

Copy for Dr. DuBois

[Enclosure]

312 11th Street
Brooklyn 15, N. Y.
January 30, 1947

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Chairman. Board of Directors
Encyclopedia of the Negro
Room 1410, 101 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

You may be interested in the work I have done during the years 1918 to 1930 on "Negro Authors and Their Books," the results of which were known at the time to the late Dr. A. A. Schomburg; also my current work on the study of American Negro personal names. I do not know how these labors may fit in with your proposed "Encyclopedia of the Negro," but I feel you should at least know about them.

At the same time, my extended experience as editor of publications, together with my background study of the Negro in the above-mentioned connections, may in the course of things be useful to you in your project.

Very truly yours,

Louis N. Feipel

Louis N. Feipel

28a-3

Please acknowledge, send circular explaining that no further work is to be done at present, and refer letter to Dr. DuBois

ATT

[Planned Parenthood]
Reg to become member

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

SAVES LIVES – SAVES HOMES

# PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

## First Nationwide Planned Parenthood Campaign·1947

501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. WIckersham 2-8600

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*National*

(In process of formation)

22-26

January 3, 1947

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The officers of the First Nationwide Planned Parenthood Campaign join me in expressing our hope that you will be one of our National Sponsors of the Planned Parenthood program. We want to assure you that lending your name involves no work or other obligation.

Bishop Oxnam wrote you recently giving his thinking on the importance of Planned Parenthood to the health and welfare of the country. Five hundred leaders have already agreed to allow their names to be used to sponsor this first nationwide campaign.

We would like your support and hope that you will lend the influence of your name for this work we are doing.

Please let us know on the return postcard.

Very sincerely yours,

Hannah Ferguson

Mrs. Robert M. Ferguson
Executive Chairman

8 July 1947

To the editor of P M:

Mr David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, said on the fourth of July, "Palestine is now the only place in the civilized world where racial discrimination still exists in law.

It is possible that Mr. Ben-Gurion has not heard of the racial and caste legislation of the United States? The authority of the United States Government and of its Supreme Court today stands back of legislation in at least twenty-three American States which makes Americans of Negro descent, a subordinate caste in their property rights, their rights of travel, their right to earn a living, their right to free marriage and family life; their right to protection of life and limb, their right to free speech, their right to medical care and their right to education.

This restrictive legislation is used not simply against Negroes but against other minority groups including Jews. Mr. Ben-Gurion can easily find on investigation that the American attitude toward Hitler in the past and toward Palestine today has been colored by its own caste legislation. Nevertheless this is the land which is today leading world democracy. Another land, the Union of South Africa, might also be mentioned, but Mr. Ben-Gurion is probably right in not including that country in the "civilized world."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

[Poland]

DELEGACJA POLSKA
DO
NARODOW ZJEDNOCZONYCH

POLISH DELEGATION
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS
151 EAST 67TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 7-5700

October 9, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

22-13-50

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Dr. Oscar Lange asked me to reply to your letter of September 29. He wishes to receive the petition and statement prepared by your Association and will give them full consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

H. Saccard

(Mrs.) H. Saccard
Secretary

# Prairie View University
## Prairie View, Texas

OFFICE OF THE
PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

January 11, 1947

Dr W E B DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-13-10

Dear Dr DuBois:

I am pleased to notify you that the Executive Cabinet of Prairie View University is inviting you to deliver a lecture in February or March on the subject of Russia. Any date you set will be entirely satisfactory to us. We are glad to know that you will be the guest of the institution this regular session.

I am

Yours truly,
W. R. Banks

W R Banks
Principal Emeritus

WRB:c

cc: Dr E B Evans

Lecture

22 January 1947

Dear Mr. Banks:

How Monday March 3 do for a lecture at Prairie View? Or would you rather have the previous Friday. Just which of the three subjects you wish me to take? They are "United Nations and the Negro", "Russia", and "Africa". Willyyou make the best arrangements for me to get from Prairie View to Langston, Oklahoma in time to speak March 8th. I would rather get there the day before, March 7. I shall be under obligation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. W. R. Banks
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas

# Prairie View University
## Prairie View, Texas

OFFICE OF THE
PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

January 29, 1947

Dr W E B DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr DuBois:

22-13-11

Since we have our audience on the campus at all times it would be an easy matter to set the date and hour for your lecture after you reach Prairie View. We are interested in the subject Russia. Also, you can leave Prairie View on the afternoon of March 6 for Houston and leave there over the Sante Fe at 8:30 P M, arriving in Guthrie, Oklahoma at 1:00 the next day. You can get either a bedroom or a lower berth.

With kind regards, I am

Yours truly,

W R Banks
Principal Emeritus

WRB:c

cc: Dr E B Evans

Mch 7 8 pm —— Bedroom
" 8 Galveston 1 pm
Return Mch 9, Lower

[Prairie View University]
Lectures

Janyary 29, 1947

DearDr. Du Bois:

Since we hae our audience on the campus at all times, it would be an easy matter to set the date and hour for your lecture after you reach Prairie View. We are interested in the subject Russia. Also you can leave Prairie View on the afternoon of March 6 for Houston and leave there over the Sante Fe at 8:30 p.m. arriving in Guthrie, Oklahoma at 1:00 the next day. You can get either a bedroom or a lower berth.

With best regards, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

22-11-138

HAROLD PREECE
PRESIDENT-MANAGING EDITOR

CELIA KRAFT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

# NEW SOUTH FEATURES

## *All The Big News From Dixie*

BOX 3035 — SOUTH AUSTIN STATION
PHONE 2-4959
AUSTIN, TEXAS

NEW ADDRESS,
P. O. BOX 5131,
BALTIMORE, 24, MD.,
AUGUST 3, 1947.

22-9-139

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I believe that you are familiar with my work as a pioneer Southern white contributor to the Negro press. I am presuming upon that slight acquaintance to send you some rather revealing copies of some recent correspondance between Mr. Carter Wesley, publisher of the Informer chains of papers, and myself. I feel that it is a matter of public interest when such a writer is fired from a Negro paper in his home state because he opposes the Rankin Committee.

For some time, there has been a growing rift between Mr. Wesley and myself over his present course which I believe to be inimical to the progress of both the great mass of Negroes and the great mass of poor whites in the South. I think that you will see the points of difference between myself and Mr. Wesley in the correspondence.

The suspension of the column from the main group of papers carrying it is, of course, a heavy blow. But I am polling the readers of the remaining papers asking them if I should continue it. I hate white supremacy so implacably -- as my people, Southern white fighters for the Union hated slavery-- that I'm ready to go to work as a common laborer to keep the column going if my readers say so. I feel that I have to carry on in the spirit of my grandfather, a sergeant in the Texas Union forces, and of my great- grandfather who was doorkeeper of the first Reconstruction legislature in Texas.

I would deeply appreciate anything that you might do in calling this controversy to the attention of the Negro people for whom I have tried to fight for the past sixteen years. And now the fight is even tougher because reactionary forces have used all kinds of pressure to drive my work out of one Negro paper after the other.

With warm good wishes,

J Harold Preece

Type only
Preece & DuBois

12 August 1947

22-9-13 &

My dear Mr. Preece:

Liberal and Radical white Southeners and liberal and radical Negroes are having a pretty tough time these days; especially the white southener who talks a liberal cre d with one side of his mouth and contradicts it with the other and does nothing with his hands; and also the colored man who, because he is liberal so far as his own shoe pinches, is quite willing to be reactionary in all other social matters.

It is good policy today for everybody to yell at Communists; it costs nothing and it puts them apparently on the side of a majority of Americans. This is, of course, pure nonsense and the preaching of a new and ruthless Americanism and racial nationalism is not the way out for the tortured people of the world.

The editor with whom you are having controversy is trying to sell his paper and not have it suppressed by the surrounding white group. He probably is figuring that he can make more money by dropping your column than gain prestige by printing it. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Harold Preece
P. O. Box 5131
Baltimore 24, Maryland

[Eric Goldman, Princeton Univ.]

ADDENDA FROM GOLDMAN LETTER OF OCTOBER 16, 1947

22-12-45

"I am teaching a course here to about two hundred advanced undergraduates and some graduate students, which covers the general development of the American liberal tradition from the Civil War to the present. As part of this course, I am naturally treating attitudes toward minorities and attitudes of minorities. One feature to which I should like to give special emphasis is the emergence of the type of thought to which you have led."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

Lecture, 1947

October 16, 1947

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am teaching a course here to about two hundred advanced undergraduates and some graduate students, which covers the general development of the American liberal tradition from the Civil War to the present. As part of this course, I am naturally treating attitudes toward minorities and attitudes of minorities. One feature to which I like to give special emphasis is the emergence of the type of thought which you have led, and I am therefore writing to inquire whether you could come down and lecture to my students either on Tuesday, November 18, Thursday, November 20, or Tuesday, November 25. The lecture runs from 10:40 to 11:30, and those of us who are teaching in the course would like very much to have you lunch with us after the lecture. No doubt the audience would be larger than two hundred, because many people not in the course would want to attend your lecture.

22-11-85

Personally, I am most interested in the transition from the Booker Washington type of thought to your own, the foundation of the NAACP, the variations in thought which have developed within the NAACP, and your own broad concept of the Negro as part of an African world. But I should certainly want you to feel entirely free to discuss any topics you choose within the broad range of the subject from about 1880 to the present, and to give emphasis where you think it belongs.

We should be glad to pay your travelling expenses, but unfortunately there is no departmental provision for honoraria for guest lecturers in courses. I can offer you, however, a very able group of boys who are sincerely interested in the subject of American minorities and quite eager to hear your treatment of it.

Sincerely yours,

Eric Goldman

Eric F. Goldman
Associate Professor
of History

EFG:ED

October 20, 1947

22-11-86

My dear Mr. Goldman:

I shall be glad to talk to your class but I regret to say that from November 18 through December 3 I am speaking upstate New York, in Deleware, Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania. I could not therefore serve you on the dates that you mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Eric F. Goldman
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

WEBD:LM

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

October 28, 1947

lecture

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-17-55

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your cooperative letter of October 20th. I can arrange things so that your lecture would be appropriate after December 3rd. Could you make it on December 9th, the 11th, or the 16th? I'd be very happy if you could.

Sincerely yours,

Eric Goldman

Eric F. Goldman

EFG:ED

lecture

November 6, 1947

Professor Eric F. Goldman
Department of History
Princeton University

22-11-99

My dear Mr. Goldman:

I will try to lecture for you December 11. The only uncertainity is that I am speaking at the University of Michigan December 8, and there might be some conflict in getting back, although I do not think so. Therefore unless I let you know within a week or so, you can count upon December 11.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

November 11, 1947

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22-11-84

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very glad to know that it is probable that you can make it on December 11. As you suggest, if you have not written me by November 20, I will assume that you can come and will write you then about specific arrangements for meeting you, etc.

Sincerely yours,

Eric F. Goldman

EFG:ED

lecture

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

December 2, 1947

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-12-61

Not having heard from you, I assume that the December 11 date is all right, and I am writing to suggest specific arrangements. The lecture, as you know, is at 10:40 a.m. If you are driving, of course, you can avoid the problem of train schedules. Unfortunately, the only train coming from New York which would get you here in time for that lecture leaves the Pennsylvania Station at 7:55 a.m. If you come by train, I will meet you at the Princeton station. If you come by automobile, please telephone Princeton 2300, Extension 512, when you arrive in Princeton and we can then arrange to meet.

Those of us who are teaching in the course, five other men and myself, would like very much to have you be our luncheon guest after the lecture. Please let me know whether you have any other plans that make this impossible.

All of us are looking forward very much to your lecture.

Sincerely yours,

Eric Goldman

Eric F. Goldman

EFG:ED

December 3, 1947

Mr. Eric F. Goldman
Department of History
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Goldman:

Thank you for your letter of December 2 to Dr. DuBois. Unfortunately, Dr. DuBois has been away from the office since November 15 on a lecture tour of the Middle West, and he will not return here until time for your lecture, December 11.

I am going to try and see that he gets a copy of your correspondence giving him instructions. He had inquired about word from you in previous correspondence since he has been away, but I had to report that as yet nothing had come from you.

I am sure, however, that everything will work out all right and you may expect him to appear on December 11.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

Please note: Dr. DuBois will be coming to Princeton by train. I am unable to answer in regard to the Luncheon, but will try to get some word to you prior to his coming.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

December 4, 1947

22-1-110

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of the Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Professor Goldman has told us that you will be in Princeton on December 11. The Graduate History Club, which includes faculty members and graduate students in the Department of History, would be most gratified if you could stay over after your lecture and luncheon for an informal afternoon meeting. Many members have expressed a keen interest in meeting you. We should like particularly to hear about your interpretation of Southern Reconstruction and your views on the place of Africa in world history.

Sincerely yours,

Fredrick Aandahl

Fredrick Aandahl

FA:ED

December 8, 1947

Professor Fredrick Aandahl
Department of History
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Aandahl: Thank you for your letter of December 4 to Dr. DuBois. Doctor has been away from his desk since November 15 on a lecture tour of the Middle West, consequently is unable to reply directly. However, I have today written your colleague, Professor Eric Goldman, that Dr. [redacted] accepts the invitation to have luncheon. Thanking you for writing, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:

Lecture

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

Dec. 7. 1947

22-11-111

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter confirming the fact that Dr. Du Bois can make the December 11th engagement. I will meet him at the Princeton Station, when the train leaving New York at 7:55 arrives.

Concerning the lunch, we hope very

much that Dr. Du Bois can make it. But ...
it is to be an informal lunch and if
something should go wrong at the last
moment, I could arrange things so that I
would not inconvenience anyone down here.

Sincerely,

Eric Goldman

Mr. Hugh Smythe
NAACP
New York City

lecture

December 8, 1947

Professor Eric Goldman
Department of History
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Goldman: I have just heard from Dr. DuBois, and he has instructed me to say that he will be pleased to have luncheon with you as suggested in your letter. Also, that he will take the 7:55 A.M. train from New York, so you may arrange to meet him upon his arrival in Princeton.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Delivered at
Princeton University
Princeton, N. J.

Speeches 1947

W. E. B. DUBOIS

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBERAL THOUGHT

December 11, 1947

35-1-141

1880--1915

My Task---1. Time
2. Personal Testimony

~~Segregation~~ Physical Economic
Mental

What White America Meant in 1880
What the Negro meant

How the Whites developed
1. In Faith
2. In Government
3. In Industry
4. Knowledge & Art

The South

What Negroes Strive for
White Ideals
Votes
Knowledge
Capitalism-Socialism

45-1-81

Integration

Grady--Baldwin-Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington--Hampton--1896

B

REACTION

South--Caste-1890-1910
North--Business in Philanthrophy
Literature--Industry as Education
Northern Negro--Forbes & Trotter

DU BOIS---Talented Tenth
Personal--1900 -1903-1906-1910
Booker T. Washington--Tuskegee--Machine

RESULT

Collapse of Industrial Schools
State Colleges
Courts
Organization---work

COST

3 men: Trotter, Pace, Turner

.... Socialism

lecture

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

*Department of History*

December 11, 1947

22-11-108

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of the Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have asked the Controller's Office to send you a check covering your expenses on your trip to Princeton. I regret again that it is impossible to offer you an honorarium.

Of one thing you may be sure; your lecture has certainly left a profound impression on the students who heard you. During the last several hours, one after another of them has been dropping in to tell me how thoroughly stimulating they found your remarks, and what a sense of history in the making it gave them to see and listen to you. Thank you very heartily for giving us your time, and my very sincere regrets that that unpleasant 7:55 train had to be a part of your trip.

I hope very much to be seeing you again either here or in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Eric F Goldman

EFG:ED

Eric F. Goldman

Reg to became member

# PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

205 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-5580

**Co-Chairmen**
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DR. FRANK KINGDON

**Treasurer**
MICHAEL M. NISSELSON

**Secretary**
HERMAN SHUMLIN

**Executive Vice-Chairmen**
C. B. BALDWIN
HANNAH DORNER

January 7, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

At the joint convention of National Citizens PAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, held on December 28th and 29th, a new organization was formed into which both groups have merged. More than 20 state-wide independent organizations have been asked to join us in this new organization.

22-26

This action was the result of the deep conviction on the part of both major groups that the country needs the strongest possible citizen-movement to articulate the needs of the American people. The independent progressives must close ranks if the principles of democracy are to be translated into constructive national policy. The consolidation of independent forces is especially important today to initiate the political machinery necessary for progressive victory in the 1948 elections.

We are sure you will be glad to learn that you were elected by the convention as a member of the National Board of Directors of Progressive Citizens of America. The Board will meet not less than once every three months. We expect these meetings to be held in various parts of the country so that there may be very real participation by all members of the board in the formation of the organization's policies.

Enclosed is a copy of the program adopted by the convention. Please let us hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Jo Davidson
Co-Chairman

Frank Kingdon
Frank Kingdon
Co-Chairman

uopwa #16-33

10

10 January 1947

Sir:

In answer to your circular of January 7th, I beg to say that I subscribe heartily to your platform and gladly accept membership on your Board of Directors.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Herman Schumlin
Secretary
Progressive Citizens of America
205 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

22-26-76

Illinois Chapter

# Progressive Citizens of America

112 ~~111~~ EAST CHESTNUT STREET · CHICAGO 11 ILLINOIS · SUPERIOR 7035

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
WILLIAM H. MILLER

DIRECTOR OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS DIVISION
ALICE P. BARROWS

22-26-52

March 28, 1947

Dr. William E.B. DuBois
c/o Mrs. Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago Illinois

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with your request, I am sending you this note to give you more details about the meeting here in Chicago on April 13th.

A group of Chicago citizens, including representatives from many organizations, has called a mass meeting at the Coliseum for the afternoon of Sunday, April 13th at 2 P.M.

The purpose of the meeting is to urge that the proposals for loans to Greece and Turkey should be handled by the United Nations. Such unilateral action as proposed by President Truman is a dangerous departure from American policy and is a real threat to the peace of the world.

We are asking Senator James Murray and Mr. LaGuardia to speak and we are most anxious to have you as one of the chief speakers. Your scholarship, your knowledge of the colonial situation and your unusual power as a speaker would add greatly to the effectiveness of the meeting.

Of course we shall be glad to pay expenses and we shall also be glad to pay and honorarium if you will let us know what would be satisfactory.

I cannot begin to tell you how deeply grateful we will be if you will consent to be with us on April 13th.

Sincerely yours,

Alice P. Barrows

Alice P. Barrows
Director ASP Division

**NATIONAL OFFICERS:** Co-Chairmen, Jo Davidson, Dr. Frank Kingdon; Secretary, Herman Shumlin; Treasurer, Michael M. Nisselson; Executive Vice-Chairmen, C. B. Baldwin, Hannah Dorner

1 April 1947

My dear Miss Barrows:

I wired you before leaving Chicago that I could speak for you April thirteenth. This is to confirm that wire and to say that my charge for travel by air, hotel expenses and honorarium would be three hundred dollars. I should arrive April twelfth.

May I hear from you in confirmation if this is satisfactory?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Alice P. Barrows
Progressive Citizens of America
112 East Chestnut Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(75)

1947 APR 3 PM 4 29

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

22-26-46

N228 DL PD=CHICAGO ILL 3 214P

DR W E B DUBOIS, NATIONAL ASSN FOR ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE=DELIVER 20 WEST 40 ST

=COMMITTEE DELIGHTED YOU WILL SPEAK AT RALLY APR 13TH 2 PM
EXPENSES AND HONORARIUM OF $300.00 IS SATISFACTORY TO
COMMITTEE PLEASE WRITE DATE OF ARRIVAL AND ADDRESS IN CHICAGO=
=ALICE P BARROWS.

13 2 PM $300.00.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

5 April 1947

22-26-87

My dear Miss Barrows:

I shall leave her by American Airlines, Saturday, April twelfth arriving in Chicago at 2:55 p. m. I hope by that time you will have written to me the details of the subject of my speech and its length.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Alice P. Barrows
Progressive Citizens of America
112 East Chestnut Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Honorary Chairman
JO DAVIDSON

Co-Chairmen
ROBERT W. KENNY
FRANK KINGDON

Secretary
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PCA | Progressive Citizens of America

205 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. * MU 3-5580

December 18, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

On Monday, December 15th, the Executive Committee of the National Board of PCA met to discuss the question, "Shall the PCA ask Henry Wallace to run as an independent for president in 1948".

Because of the extreme importance of this question it was felt advisable to invite as many Board members as could be reached quickly, to attend. As a result, not only the Executive Committee was present, but also eighteen additional members of the Board, and two representatives from the state of Washington. Among the additional states represented, were Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

The question was thoroughly discussed over a period of two and a half hours. All of the arguments for and against were presented and considered. A vote was taken of members of the Executive Committee and was returned, 18 in favor, 2 abstaining, and 1 against. Finding himself in disagreement with the position adopted by the Executive Committee, and casting the sole dissenting vote, Dr. Frank Kingdon resigned as Co-Chairman of PCA. The committee accepted Dr. Kingdon's resignation with regret. A further vote was taken of everyone present, and the vote was 38 in favor, 2 abstaining and 3 opposed. In addition, messages have been received from 10 state chapters indicating that the PCA state boards had already considered this question and adopted a position in favor of it.

I am enclosing a copy of the release which was issued following the meeting of the Executive Committee. I hope that you will read it carefully and that also, you will refer back to the political statements adopted by the National Board of PCA in Chicago in June and in Philadelphia in October. Additional copies of these statements are available here, if you no longer have them.

322-3

The question of PCA's position in this matter will be further considered by the National Board at its meeting in Chicago on January 16th and the Board's recommendations sent to the Convention the following day for final action.

It would be extremely helpful to us if we could hear from you concerning this matter in advance of the meeting of the Board. In view of the extremely critical situation which faces not only PCA but the progressive movement in America, the meeting of our Board and the National Convention takes on added importance. We will need the fullest possible participation of PCA's leadership and I hope you will make every effort to attend the meetings in Chicago.

I am enclosing a form which I hope you will fill out and return as promptly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Baldwin

C. B. Baldwin
Executive Vice Chairman

uopwa #16-33
Enclosures

[Progressive Citizens of America]

PROPOSED BY-LAWS

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA - NEW YORK CHAPTER

ARTICLE I

Section a. Name and Affiliation. The name of this organization shall be PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA - NEW YORK CHAPTER. It shall be affiliated with the PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA.

ARTICLE II

Section a. Objects. The objects of the organization shall be those stated in Article II of the by-laws of the national organization.

ARTICLE III

Structure

Section a. The organization shall be composed of a state office and affiliated chapters.

ARTICLE IV

Membership

Section a. Membership shall be open to all persons who support the objects of the organization as set forth in Article II of the national by-laws.

Section b. Members residing in localities where chapters exist shall hold membership in the organization through such chapters. Members residing in localities where no chapters exist shall be directly affiliated with the state organization and shall be considered members at large.

ARTICLE V

State Convention

Section a. The highest governing authority of this organization shall be the State Convention. The State Convention shall be held annually at a date and place designated by the Board of Directors. Each chapter shall be given not less than forty-five (45) days' written notice of the time and place of each annual convention.

Section b. Delegates to the State Convention shall be designated as follows:

1. Each chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Convention by one delegate for every fifty (50) members or major fraction thereof in good standing on a date sixty (60) days prior to the date of the Convention; provided that each chapter shall be entitled to be represented by at least one delegate. Chapter delegates shall be elected at a general membership meeting of the chapter held on not less than ten (10) days' written notice.

2. The divisions of the Arts, Sciences and Professions shall be entitled to be represented at the Convention by delegates, who shall be elected in such manner as the State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions may determine.

3. The state officers shall be delegates by virtue of their office.

Section c. Each delegate present at the Convention in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote. Delegates shall have the right to be represented by proxy. Proxies must be persons who are accredited delegates to the Convention.

Section d. In advance of each Convention, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following committees from among the delegates, subject to the approval of the Convention:

A Committee on Credentials
A Committee on Resolutions
A Committee on Revision of the By-Laws of the Organization

and such other committees as the Executive Committee may deem necessary or advisable. Such committees may meet and act both before and during the Convention. Each Convention shall elect an auditing committee of three which shall make a financial report to the next annual Convention.

Section e. Not less than forty-five (45) days prior to the Convention, the Executive Committee shall determine and advise each chapter of the number of delegates to which it is entitled, pursuant to Section b above.

Section f. The presence in person or by proxy of not less than 50% of the total number of delegates to which the chapters and the Arts, Sciences and Professions Divisions are entitled shall constitute a quorum for the Convention.

Section g. Special Conventions of the organization shall be called at the request of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of not less than a majority of the chapters, representing not less than a majority of the membership. A request by the chapters must be submitted at least sixty (60) days before the requested scheduled date. Notices of a special Convention shall be mailed to all chapters and members-at-large in good standing at least ten (10), but not more than forty (40) days before the scheduled date set for such special Convention. The notice shall state the business to be transacted at such Convention. No other business but that specified in the notice may be transacted at such special Convention without the consent of two-thirds of the delegates present in person or by proxy.

Section h. Prior to each annual Convention of the national organization, the Executive Committee shall apportion the number of delegates to which the state organization is entitled among the chapters, as nearly as may be in proportion to their membership, and shall advise each chapter of the number of national convention delegates to which it is entitled. The chapters shall than proceed to elect such delegates at general membership meetings.

22-22

## ARTICLE VI

## Governing Bodies

Section a. There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of the state officers and additional members. In the election of members of the Board of Directors, consideration shall be given to the principle of providing fair representation to the chapters on the basis of their membership and geographic distribution and to Divisions as they may be established. The delegates representing each chapter shall elect one member of the Board of Directors. The remaining members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by the Convention as a whole, except as prescribed in section d.

Section b. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once every three months. It shall be the highest governing body between Conventions.

Section c. Twenty-five per cent (25%) of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum. If no quorum is present at a regularly convened meeting, the members present may convene and adopt resolutions, but these shall not become effective until ratified by a sufficient number of absent directors, by mail ballot sent to all members of the Board, to constitute a majority vote. The attendance record of the Board of Directors shall be circulated to the Convention delegates prior to the election of the succeeding board.

Section d. Vacancies in the Board of Directors existing between annual conventions may be filled by a majority vote of the entire Board of Directors.

Section e. The Board of Directors may make such rules and regulations governing its meetings as it may in its discretion deem necessary.

Section f. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be convened by the chairman of the organization, and shall be convened by him at the request of a majority of its members or of the members of the Executive Committee. Regular and special meetings shall be held on not less than fifteen (15) days' written notice.

Section g. The Board of Directors shall elect from among its members an Executive Committee composed of thirty (30) members and the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer who shall be members of the Executive Committee by virtue of their office. Unless otherwise defined by the Board of Directors, the duties of the Executive Committee shall be to have and exercise the powers of the Board of Directors between the meetings of the Board.

Section h. The Executive Committee shall meet regularly once every month. Special meetings may be convened on the call of the chairman and shall be convened by him on the request of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. Regular and special meetings shall be held on not less than five (5) days' written notice.

Section i. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum. Minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall be transmitted to all members of the Board promptly after the adjournment of each meeting.

Section j. The Executive Committee shall have the power to designate an Administrative Committee of not more than ten of its members, who shall administer the policies of the Executive Committee between its meetings.

## ARTICLE VII

## State Officers

Section a. There shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section b. All officers shall be elected at the annual convention and shall serve until the adjournment of the next annual Convention. Vacancies in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors at any meeting of the Board after due notice.

22-27

Section c. The Chairman shall preside at all Conventions and meetings of the organization. He shall exercise all duties incident to the office of Chairman. He shall appoint all committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Section d. The Secretary shall keep the minutes and records of the organization. He shall cause to be served all notices required to be given by the organization. He shall exercise all duties incident to the office of Secretary.

Section e. The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all monies belonging to the organization. He shall render a written account of the finances of the organization to each meeting of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee. He shall be Chairman, ex officio, of the Audit Committee and shall submit a quarterly financial report to its members. He shall submit a proposed budget to each meeting of the Board of Directors for its approval and shall act as a controller in exercising budgetary controls. He shall exercise all other duties incident to the office of Treasurer.

Section f. The Board of Directors shall elect a full-time Executive Director and fix his salary.

## ARTICLE VIII

## Chapters

Section a. A charter may be granted to a chapter, in accordance with the provisions of this article, embracing a unit consisting of a county, a city or a local community group within a city as the Board of Directors may determine.

Section b. Fifty or more members residing in any unit may apply to the Board of Directors for a charter of affiliation as a chapter and such charter may be granted in the discretion of the Board if the applicants have adopted by-laws in conformity with these by-laws. The Executive Committee shall have power to grant charters subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section c. Where two or more chapters exist within the same county or city, they shall organize a county or city council for the purpose of coordinating their work and adopt by-laws for such council which shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section d. Chapters may formulate their own policies and action programs, provided that no chapter shall adopt a policy at variance with the policy of the state or national organization.

Section e. Chapters shall have the right to endorse all candidates for political office except Presidential, Vice-Presidential and candidates for state-wide office and except that where city or county councils have been established pursuant to Section c, endorsements of all candidates within such city or county shall be made by the city or county council. Chapter or council endorsements for office in the Federal Congress shall be subject to approval

Section f. Subject to the provisions of these by-laws and the by-laws of the national organization, and decisions of the State and National Conventions, each chapter shall have autonomy in the administration of its affairs with the understanding that chapter budgets and semi-annual financial statements shall be submitted to the Treasurer for his information.

Section g. The Board of Directors, at a meeting called for that purpose, shall have the right to suspend any chapter for a violation of these by-laws, the by-laws of the national organization, or decisions of a national or state convention, provided that reasonable written notice of such proposed action shall be given to the chapter concerned and an opportunity given to such chapter for a hearing before the Board of Directors. An appeal from such action may be taken to the next annual Convention, and the chapter affected may have the right to submit a written statement in its defense, copies to be given to all delegates prior to the vote on the question of upholding the action of the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE IX

## Divisions

Section a. The Board of Directors shall have the power to establish Divisions.

Section b. The Divisions of the various arts, sciences and professions shall establish a State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. This Council shall have a consultative relationship with the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, and shall be granted autonomy of operation with regard to the specialized activities among the members of the arts, sciences and professions, subject to the provisions of these by-laws.

Section c. There shall be a young people's division which shall advance the program of this organization among the youth and direct the attention of this organization to the special needs of the youth.

## ARTICLE X

## Voting

Section a. All questions upon which a vote is taken shall be decided by a majority of those voting.

## ARTICLE XI

## Dues

Section a. Annual dues shall be $3.00 for general members and $1.50 for members of the youth division. Members shall pay their dues directly to the chapters or divisions and shall thereupon become members in good standing for the calendar year in which payment is made. Dues shall be payable on January 1st of each year. Persons joining the organization after October 31st of any year shall, upon payment of dues, be considered members in good standing for the following calendar year.

Section b. The chapter shall retain for its own use the sum of fifty (50¢) cents out of each dues payment received by it and shall promptly transmit the balance to the state organization, provided that the Board of Directors in special cases may permit a chapter to retain not more than one ($1.00) dollar out of each dues payment, if it finds that the chapter requires such financial assistance. The state office shall promptly transmit one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) out of each dues payment or per capita fee received by it to the national organization in accordance with the by-laws of the national organization. Divisions shall transmit all dues received by them to the state organization. In the event that a member who resides in a locality where a chapter exists pays his annual dues directly to the state organization or to his division, the state organization shall transmit fifty (50¢) cents to such chapter, together with the name and address of the member.

Section c. Members-at-large shall pay annual dues directly to the state organization. Members-at-large who join the organization after October 31st of any year shall, upon payment of dues be considered members in good standing for the following calendar year.

Section d. The funds of the organization shall be deposited in its name in such banks as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine and checks against such accounts shall be signed by such persons as the Executive Committee may from time to time designate.



22-27

## ARTICLE XII

The Board of Directors may associate, affiliate or make any other working arrangement with other organizations having similar purposes, on such terms or conditions as the Board of Directors may deem advisable.

## ARTICLE XIII

### Amendments

Section a. These by-laws may be amended by an affirmative vote of a majority of the delegates voting at a Convention.

22-27

22-23-39-2

fed

September 15. 1947
99 Winter St.
Portland, Maine.
[Progressive Party of Maine]

W. E. B. du Bois.
23 West 26th St.
New York, N. Y.

dear dr. du Bois:

The Progressive Party of Maine is again planning its annual meeting: perhaps I should say, still planning; since it is the same meeting, - the one you could not speak at last June because of previous commitments. This meeting was postponed until October and is now planned for Saturday, October 16th. 23rd. or 30th.

Would it be possible for you to speak for us on any one of those dates? We can not promise you a large

audience. The group is small and will meet in a local hotel. But we are unanimous in thinking it would be wonderful to have you as speaker.

Sincerely Yours.

Mary L. Davis

Ps

The Progressive Party of Maine

# PROVIDENT HOSPITAL
## AND FREE DISPENSARY

1514 DIVISION STREET, BALTIMORE 17, MARYLAND

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

January 20, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

33a-8

My dear Dr. DuBois:

It occurred to me to drop you a note concerning the bill of Mrs. DuBois. As you will note, it has run up to a considerable amount. Although the Blue Cross is responsible for a considerable portion of this bill, there will be an added amount which we must bill you. We would appreciate a payment of some kind to reduce the amount now outstanding.

On my last daily visit to Mrs. DuBois, she seemed to be getting along very well.

With very best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Procope
Superintendent

JLP:o
Enc.

WE SHARE

# PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

1514 DIVISION STREET
BALTIMORE 17, MARYLAND

DATE January 20, 1947

NOTE:

ALL BILLS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. NO EXCEPTIONS MADE TO THIS RULE. A REFUND WILL BE MADE FOR UNEXPIRED TIME.

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

332-8

TO HOSPITAL CARE OF Mrs. Nina DuBois - 409 Edgecomb Avenue HOSPITAL NO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 79 Days of Care From 11-2-46 To 1-20-47 @ $8.50 per day | $671. | 50 |
| Use of Operating Room | | |
| Dressings | | |
| Laboratory Fee | 5. | 00 |
| Anaesthetic | | |
| X-Ray | | |
| Special Drugs and Medicines | 1. | 41 |
| First Aid | | |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| TOTAL | $677. | 91 |
| Paid on Account | 52. | 50 |
| BALANCE DUE | 625. | 41 |

[Provident Hospital]
Nina & Du Bois

29 January 1947

My dear Mr. Procope:

Enclosed is my check for $250 to be applied to Mrs. Du Bois hospital bill. I am leaving for the South and West Friday on a lecture tour and will not be in my office until April 1st. On that date kindly send me a bill for the balance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. J. L. Procope
Superintendent
Provident Hospital
1514 Division Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

# PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

1514 DIVISION STREET
BALTIMORE 17, MARYLAND

DATE March 26, 1947

NOTE:

ALL BILLS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE. NO EXCEPTIONS MADE TO THIS RULE. A REFUND WILL BE MADE FOR UNEXPIRED TIME.

M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o NAACP
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Paid # 613
Check
2 June 1947

222-8

TO HOSPITAL CARE OF Mrs. Nina DuBois HOSPITAL NO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140 Days of Care From 11-2-46 To 3-22-47 @ $8.50 per day | $1,190 | 00 | |
| Use of Operating Room | | | |
| Dressings | | | |
| Laboratory Fee | 5 | 00 | |
| Anaesthetic | | | |
| X-Ray | | | |
| Special Drugs and Medicines | 1 | 41 | |
| First Aid | | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | |
| TOTAL | $1,196 | 41 | |
| AHS Pays $508.00 Plus $302.50 Patient Paid---Paid on Account | 810 | 50 | |
| BALANCE DUE | $ 385 | 91 | |

PROVISIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
59 Park Avenue
New York,16,New York

January 8, 1948

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York, New York

22-15-6

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is essential that the Steering Committee meet Sunday, January 11th at 4:00 P. M., at the Parish House of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, 230 Lenox Avenue, New York City, to discuss important development of plans for the Provisional Coordinating Committee.

Very truly yours,

John H. Johnson (a)

John H. Johnson, Chairman
PROVISIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE

JHJ/bma

U.N. Petition (corresp.

NOrth 9063

Public Affairs Press

2153 FLORIDA AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 13, 1947

22-21-24

Dr. W. E. Burghhardt DuBois
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have been thinking of a book somewhat along the lines of the document you are submitting to the United Nations and shall be glad to see a copy of this document.

Sincerely yours

M. B. Schnapper
Executive Secretary

MBS/mcs/PAP

answer printed

October 28, 1947

Mr. M. B. Schnapper
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS
2153 Florida Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 13, I am enclosing a copy of our petition to the United Nations. I may say that this manuscript has been offered to a prominent publisher and that he now has it under consideration. Therefore, we would have to await his decision before entertaining propositions from any other publishing company.

We do, however, want to have this done as soon as possible and will be glad to get in touch with you in case the present negotations fail.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

November 14, 1947

Mr. M. B. Schnapper
Public Affairs Press
2153 Florida Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Schnapper:

Since writing you on October 28, the Association has decided to print the United Nations petition and it is now in press. However, I wanted you to know that Dr. DuBois appreciated your interest and courtesy and asked me to convey the same to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

PUBLIC RELATIONS PR PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSOCIATES, INC.

WASHINGTON 6, DC, 1737 H ST. NW. REPUBLIC 4311

January 16, 1947

22-13-22

Dear Doctor DuBois:

PR Associates is assisting the National Lawyers Guild in publicity arrangements for the conference on "Federal Power to Protect Civil Rights" to be held on January 25 in Washington.

We are seeking to obtain from participants, 5 days in advance of the conference, the text of their talks. We should appreciate receiving your talk, if possible, in advance. If you are to have no prepared text and are planning to talk from notes, we would appreciate about 500 words of quotations from your notes, so that we may use these in advance publicity.

Kindly send your text, or excerpts therefrom, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Flato

Charles Flato

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

PUBLIC RELATIONS PR PUBLIC RELATIONS
ASSOCIATES, INC.
WASHINGTON 6, DC, 1737 H ST. NW. REPUBLIC 4311

January 16, 1947

22-13-22

Dear Doctor DuBois:

PR Associates is assisting the National Lawyers Guild in publicity arrangements for the conference on "Federal Power to Protect Civil Rights" to be held on January 25 in Washington.

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Kindly send your text, or excerpts therefrom, to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Flato

Charles Flato

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of Special Research
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22 January 1947

22-13-23

My dear sir:

The National Lawyers Guild has a copy of the speech which I shall deliver January 25th.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Charles Flato
Public Relations Associates, Inc.
1737 H Street N.W.
Washinton 6, D. C.

[Race Relations]

# Fisk University

Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 24, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
Department of Special Research
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22a-19

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of October 16. We should be very happy indeed to have a concise abstract, with pointed quotations from the actual document, of the NAACP petition to the United Nations. Presumably a short introduction will indicate how the petition came to be written and present the personalities involved in its preparation.

We would like in this important matter not to tie you down to a definite length, but suggest 2 - 3,000 words as a working intention in preparing the article. Our next issue goes to press on November 10.

Would you cooperate further by giving us a supplementary article of about 500 - 1000 words on significant press reactions, especially international and ~~a bit~~ more especially Indian, to the petition? It would be most useful.

Please convey my warmest regards to Dr. Du Bois. I had hoped to see him on my way here, but was in New York for only a few hours. I shall be writing to him soon.

We look forward to the closest cooperation with your Department.

Sincerely yours,

Cedric Dover

Cedric Dover
for the Editorial Committee
RACE RELATIONS

cd/aw

[Race Relations]

November 3, 1947

Mr. Cedric Dover
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Dover:

Enclosed are the two articles on the NAACP petition to the United Nations on the denial of human rights to American Negroes. I have tried to adhere closely to the directions stated in your letter of October 24.

You will notice, however, that I was unable to include any precise information relative to Indian reaction to the action. However, I can say this, that the Indian delegation to the United Nations was the first group to reply to our request for aid in getting the petition presented, and Mrs. Pandit expressed her willingness openly to assist us in every possible way. Then too, a representative for a chain of sixteen Indian newspapers has obtained the petition with the promise of reporting it and the event in the local papers of his chain in India.

I hope you will find the material in convenient form and needing little editing. Feel free to change the titles of the articles, and to make necessary revisions, providing the meaning is not changed nor distorted.

I have conveyed your message to Dr. DuBois and he sends his greetings in return. He will be pleased to see you should you come to New York.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

Enclosures: articles

Hugh H. Smythe, Dept. of Special Research, NAACP [Encl.]

PRESS REACTION TO THE N. A. A. C. P. UNITED NATIONS PETITION

The presentation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People petition on discrimination to the United Nations has caused widespread publicity, the action being noted in the press throughout the nation. Most of the newspapers gave it more than the ordinary coverage for news about Negroes and treated the event as a straight news report. Generally, the action was noted, quotations given from the formal presentation speeches of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, under whose editorial supervision the document was prepared, and Walter White, the Executive Secretary of the Association, and pertinent excerpts inserted from the petition itself.

122a - 19

In the Midwest, The Des Moines Register (Iowa) of October 27, ventured the opinion, "It has accomplished its purpose of arousing interest in discrimination." The Louisville, Kentucky, Courier-Journal of October 24 handled the material as straight news, attempting no comment at all, and this was the procedure of the October 24 issue of the Detroit Free Press. The Negro journal, of course, supported it fully, with the New York City People's Voice devoting unusual space to coverage and editorializing.

Some of the large conservative papers, such as The New York Times, which was the first paper in the country to break the story, and The New York Herald-Tribune covered it fully with full column reports and featured it in their largest circulation issues, the Sunday edition. For these two papers, special reporters were assigned to cover the event at the United Nations presentation. The Associated Press and the United Press both carried notice of the occasion on their wire reports. The white liberal press played up the action and were objective in their support of it.

Most of the daily press was not remiss in noting the reaction of the Federal government to this petitioning by Negroes, as officially recognized by Attorney-General Tom Clark in his Boston speech to the National Association of Attorneys General on October 27. Mr. Clark's remarks, as reported in the New York City newspaper P M of October 28, that he was "humiliated" that there

should be the slightest foundation for such a petition, declared...his department shall move with as great vigor and force as is permitted under the law where States through negligence, or for whatever reason, fail...to protect the life and liberties of the individual."

Reaction from the foreign press was not obtainable at this writing. However, the petition and its presentation received world-wide notice. Reporters for Greek, Russian, French, Italian, Indian, Chinese, Danish, English and Norwegian papers requested copies of the petition to do news stories about it in their home papers. Some foreign news services sent reporters to get on-the-spot stories from Dr. DuBois and Mr. White.

Those papers which reacted through editorials were generally favorable, although some showed their displeasure at the action. Others took either a neutral position on the matter, or were plainly puzzled. The following excerpts from editorials in newspapers of three sections of the country---the East, the West Coast, and the border state region---and the Negro press are indicative of the attitudes found.

In California, the San Francisco Chronicle (October 28) was evidently puzzled by this move on the part of the NAACP:

> There occurs the question of how the NAACP hopes to get around the United Nations by-law which restricts its jurisdiction to disputes between nations. Conceivably, the NAACP might argue that the Negro is so generally disfranchised in the South that he is not an American citizen but a displaced person in the land of his birth, and the argument has moral logic, however, it might fare legally...It may be that the NAACP directorate takes rejection for granted, but regards the move as a good tactical stroke to publicize their cause, in which case they are well within their moral rights.

Displeasure was quite obvious in the Morgantown Post of West Virginia (October 15). Entitled, "Hurting Race Relations," it says:

> It is difficult to imagine how the cause of better racial relations in the United States could have been done a greater disservice than by the action of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in filing a complaint with the United Nations...it seems to us that, by going to the United Nations at a time when our international relations are at such a critical stage, the N.A.A.C.P. has followed a course, which, rightly or wrongly, is almost certain

KEEP PEOPLE INFORMED

to alienate public support and cause a large number of persons to cease their participation in its program. If the U. N. had some authority in the matter or could do anything to abate the conditions set forth in the complaint, more justification might be found for the course which has been followed. But under the circumstances it has been judgment of the poorest sort to seek "publicity" for N.A.A.C.P. objectives at the cost of embarrassing the country in its foreign relations of furnishing Soviet Russia with new ammunition to use against us.

For the Negro press, The Chicago Defender (November 1) showed the real spirit in which the petition was taken to the United Nations:

Perhaps none of us today can properly assess the true merits of this dramatic move to hasten the achievement of full citizenship for the colored millions in America...If this appeal to the United Nations does no more than awaken white America to a full realization of the menace of racism to our national well being and security, it will have achieved a noble purpose.

222-19

The New York City Daily Worker (October 19) had Benjamin J. Davis [redacted] in a congratulatory manner:

The NAACP is to be congratulated upon this action and it should get the widest support from all trends among the Negro people, from conservative left-wing, with a view to securing effective and successful action on the petition. Not all the lessons can be dranw here from the significance of this action. But surely the most important one is the tremendous possibility of building the Negro peoples fighting unity on the current issues of the day---particularly on the FEPC and jobs, anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation.

The Scripps-Howard New York World Telegram (October 20) had Southerner Tom Stokes speak out sanely:

This is perhaps not an appropriate time to have the world's attention directed to a miserable failure of democracy here in our own country...But maybe there is some sobering effect in the action of the NAACP...The U.N. has delved into threats against democracy in India, Indonesia and Greece and other areas with our support, and we have complained about the absence of democracy in eastern Europe and elsewhere. So there's no reason why this agency of the peoples of the world should not look into our own worst example here at home... (This action by) the NAACP...is a timely reminder for us to take a look inward at ourselves while we are declaiming about the shortcomings of people elsehwere. The People of the rest of the world have a stake in our democracy now, too, and in its institutions, including Congress which is shaping policy that will affect the whole world.

No Noted Liberal Frank Kingdon, writing frankly in The New York Post (October 29), gave the real democratic viewpoint:

The United States Negro has taken his case to the United Nations... There may be those who will resent the fact that our chief social

sore is thus exposed to the eyes of the world. I think if we are wise we shall welcome it. It provides us with a chance to face the situation frankly, to see how it looks in the bright light of world opinion, and to prove our declaration of democracy by boldly moving to correct a glaring injustice...Such a high moral act would establish our natural integrity. It would disarm our critics. It would strengthen our moral authority to speak with unassailable effectiveness for the oppressed everywhere.

22a-19

[Race Relations]

November 18, 1947

220-19

Professor Cedric Dover
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Professor Dover:

Thank you for your letter of November 17, which has just arrived. I am glad that you found the material suitable for your needs.

In regard to the petition, the Association is having it printed and it should be ready for public distribution within two or three weeks, and will retail for about fifty cents or seventy-five cents. However, I shall see that you receive a complimentary copy; but we shall appreciate your noting its publication and sale to others who may wish to secure it.

With thanks for your inquiry and hoping to see you whenever you are in New York, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

P.S. I conveyed your respects to Dr. DuBois and he asked me to send you his best regards in return.

[Race Relations]

December 10, 1947

Professor Cedric Dover
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Professor Dover:

I just had a letter from Miss Florence M. Nichol, Research Secretary of Pan-Africa. She would like to have a copy of The Monthly Summary of Race Relations containing the article on press reaction in the United States to the NAACP United Nations Petition. I am writing her today that I have asked you to send her a copy of your publication containing this material.

Dr. Du Bois will be returning to his office the first of the week, and he shall bring your letter, with its enclosed material, to his immediate attention.

With best wishes for continued success in your work.
I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. Du Bois

HHS:lm

[Race Relations]

# Fisk University

Nashville 8, Tennessee

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES

December 19, 1947

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

22a-19

Dear Dr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of December 10. We have put Miss Nichol's name on our complimentary list as requested.

Copies of the current issue containing your contributions will be available early next week, and a dozen (is that enough?) will go to you as soon as they come off the press.

I am eagerly looking forward to hearing from Dr. Du Bois.

With Best Wishes for Christmas and the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Cedric Dover

Cedric Dover
for the Editorial Committee
RACE RELATIONS

cd/aw

[Race Relations]

December 22, 1947

Professor Cedric Dover
Department of Social Sciences
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Professor Dover:

Thank you for your letter of December 19. We shall appreciate receiving copies of the issue containing the articles on the petition. At present, it seems that a dozen copies will suffice.

By now you have probably received Dr. Du Bois' letter, for it went off to you as soon as he returned last week.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and Mrs. Dover, and I am looking forward to seeing you when you come to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

December 31, 1947

Professor Cedric Dover
Department of Social Science
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Dear Professor Dover:

I am writing in behalf of Miss Florence Nichol, Research Secretary, PAN-AFRICA, 58 Oxford Road, Manchester 1, England. That publication is doing some work on the NAACP United Nations Petition to give it wide publicity in England and the British possessions. In this connection, we have just had a letter from Miss Nichol asking for some material.

23-27-1

She is interested in securing all the clippings or copies of clippings containing adverse reception of the petition by American newspapers. To help you understand what she wants I quote: "For our purpose, however, it is necessary to have all the adverse comments, such as the one you quoted from the MORGANTOWN POST of October 15, and the BIRMINGHAM POST. Our aim is to show that while there is a minority which is willing to speak out for human rights, the reaction is still a strong force, and not to be underestimated..."

If you can help her in any way, we shall be glad to pay any costs involved in getting the clippings or information to her. Copies of material, such as short passages from news reports in either newspapers or periodicals would seem to be of use.

I hope your work is coming along well, and, like Dr. DuBois, I am hoping to see you when you come to New York. With all this snow, however, you will do well to wait until better times! With best wishes and continued hope for success in your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

Campaign Ltr

# Oliver Randolph Testimonial Dinner

Chairman
PROSPER BREWER

Vice-Chairmen
JAMES A. CURTIS
THOMAS L. PURYEAR
OLIVER BROWN
GRACE FENDERSON

Secretary
BERTRAM C. BLAND
128 Market Street
Newark 2, N. J.

Treasurer
DR. WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON

Publicity Chairman
DR. WILLIAM H. MALLOY

October 11, 1947

Dear Friend:

As you will see a Testimonial Dinner is being arranged in honor of Oliver Randolph, Lawyer and Delegate, to the New Jersey Constitutional Convention. The dinner is to be held in the Graham Auditorium, 188 Belmont Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, on Thursday, October 30, 1947 at 8:00 p.m.

Kindly fill out and return to us with your check the enclosed card, and indicate the number of Testimonial Dinner Tickets you will take. Dinner Tickets will be forwarded you promptly.

Respectfully,

THE OLIVER RANDOLPH
TESTIMONIAL DINNER
COMMITTEE

22a-15

(REDDICK)

SENT FOR DR. DUBOIS' APPROVAL

October 15, 1947

Dear.....

We have read the script and seen OUR LAN', We believe that it is the best play of the Reconstruction period the American theater has produced. Not only is it artistically convincing, it is historically sound.

It would be a shame if this play is permitted to close before many persons who would want to see it, hear about it.

Accordingly, we have permission of the management to invite about two dozen leaders and experts, "with their wives, husbands, or sweethearts respectively," to see the play with us Thursday evening, October 23. The tickets are free.

Immediately after the show there will be a brief "get-together" with the stars of the show, producer, and playwright, do discuss frankly what we believe to be the merits and demerits of the play. The press will be present.

Two tickets will be at the box office in your name.

Won't you send a note, or telephone now that you will come?

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

L. D. Reddick
AUdubon 3-1250

(Letter dictated via phone to
Mrs. Lillian Murphy, Secretary
to Dr. DuBois, October 15, 1947)
(Letter dictated by L.D. Reddick)

Dear Congressman Powell etal:

We have read the script and seen "Our Land" We believe that it is the best play of the Reconstruction period the American theater has produced. Not only is it artistically convincing, it is historically sound.

It would be a shame if this play is permitted to close, before many persons who would want to see it, hear about it.

Accordingly, we have permission of the management to invite about two dozen leaders and experts, "with their wives, husbands, or sweethearts respectivly," to see the play with us Thursday evining October 23.

22-15-10

The tickets are free. Immediately after the show there will be a brief "get-together" with the stars of the show, producer and playwright, to discuss <u>frankly</u> what we believe to be the merits and demerits of the play. The press will be present.

Two tickets will be at the box office in your name.

Won't you send a note, or telephone <u>now</u> that you will come?

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
L. D. Reddick
Au. 3-1250

WA 6-9857

[Cleveland H. Reeves]

West Indies

Box 544,
Nassau N.P. Bahamas
Oct. 20. 47

Dr. Burghart Dubois
c/o "Crisis Office"
20 – West 40th St.
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In continuation of my conversation with you while in New York a few weeks ago, I am pleased to inform you that I have made enquiries in regard to the coming Tercentenary celebrations of the first settlers on the Island of Eleuthera, Bahamas. The Honourable Asa H. Pritchard Speaker of the Honourable House of Assembly of the Bahamas is in charge of the programme, assisted by Mr. A. R. Braynen Esq. M. H. A. You may therefore address your two letters to those gentlemen, whom I feel sure will be glad to give you all the desired

22-12-I

Dr. Burghart Dubois cntd
information. Their letters may be
addressed to Bay Street, Nassau
N.P. Bahamas.

P.S. Under separate cover, I'm
forwarding to you a copy of the
"Nassau Magazine". A file of
late local "Dailies" will also be
forwarded to keep you posted with
local happenings. Assuring you
how happy I was to have the
pleasure of renewing my acquaintance
with you, and with best
wishes, I am,

Faithfully Yours,

Cleveland H. Reeves

22-12-2

# RELIABLE EXTERMINATOR CO.

3340 CLIFTON AVENUE
BALTIMORE 16, MD.
MOHAWK 3646

Baltimore House

NOV. I9,I946

MRS. Y.D. WILLIAMS
2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE
BALTIMORE,MD.

DEAR MADAM:

After an inspection of the property at the above address our operator reports the following conditions;

I-A mouse infestation due to outside environment.

2-A pronounced mouse order,prevalent mostly in the club basement.

3-That the house is alaways subject to reinfestation due to construction and location of house.

Corrective measures suggested;

I-Elimination of present infestation by scientific baiting.

2-Pressure applied aromatic spraying of entire first floor and club basement including furniture.

3-An annual contract whereby routine service is provided besides being always subject to call.

Cost and spraying operation Twenty-Five Dollars. ($25.00)

Annual rodent control contract $40.00.Method of payment; Cost of spraying ($25.00) payable day contract is drawn plus cost ofthree months service advance $I0.00. Balance ($30.00) would be payable in three quartely installments in advance.

We wish to thank you for the courtesy shown us.In closing the service can be performed at a time convenient to you.We would suggest however that you give us a days notice.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

RELIABLE EXTERMINATOR CO.

Frederick R. Adkins Pres.

MAA/FRA

*"Your Fifth Freedom . . . Freedom From Insects"*

3947 - 48 Street
Long Island City 4,
New York

Jan. 18, 1947

22-16-07

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o New Masses
104 East 9th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois

I am not going to put off telling you, while you can enjoy knowing it, how much your clear voice for liberation all over the world means to many of us in these days.

You may not remember me as a confused and neurotic little teacher at Atlanta U. in 1909, and that is not important except that even then you were a big bright beacon to me. I have followed your work and writings all of these years, but especially lately when you have cut through so much fog to the simple essential truths. I was thrilled by your "Behold the Land" in New Masses and look eagerly to your forthcoming book on Africa which was reviewed by Dr. Reddick for the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion last Sunday.

In grateful appreciation and with a "more power to you" for the coming struggle - cordially, Bertha C. Reynolds.

22-16-08

January 23, 1947

My dear Miss Reynolds:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 18, 1947 which has just reached me. I appreciate your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Miss Bertha C. Reynolds
3947-48 Street
Long Island City 4, New York

9 January 1947

My dear sir:

I am sorry to say that I shall not be in New York when you land in this country. I shall be in Washington on my way to the South and West for a series of lectures. I do not expect to return until April 1st. I am very sorry not to be able to welcome you here and to render any service that I might; but these engagements were made a long time ago and I had to leave.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Edward T. Richards
The League of Coloured Peoples

[Paul Roberts Sept. 1947

208 N. 22nd St.
Columbus, Ohio.

22-22-05

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am reading and enjoying your Book "Dusk of Dawn". I think it is a very good Book, and it presents the great Colored Race as it should be presented. I feel that you are a great asset to the Race and that you have enjoyed a certain measure of success. I understand your difficulties with understanding persons and the likeness to a certain "debate" that you had.

[2]
I send more prayers to you and
may you realize your great hope
& success of seeing some your
greatest dreams come true

I feel in the new day
of Atomic age a new negro
and better youth who will take
the outstanding leaders such
as the "talented tenth" places
as the retire or die.

For the future must see
the problem solved so that
America can be a greater

democracy — and not
macracy. Lets up pray an
neverquiae up. We have only
been free for 8½ years. And yet
we still have a passion is —
peciar to that as the dormant
majority groups. Good
Smiles praised and appreci —
ately on people like D. & Bud,
Roosevelt, Carver, Roberson
& Joe Louis. Lets us march
On and bring a greater comm —
nity for our coming children
again thanking You
Yours Sincerely
Paul Robeson

22 September 1947

22-22-04

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter sent me in care of The Chicago Defender.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Paul Roberts
208 North 22nd Street
Columbus, Ohio

Copy to office.
Copyto home..

[Eslanda Robeson]

The Beeches, Enfield, Conn.
October I, I947..

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was good of you to talk with me the other day. The meeting is all set for Monday, October 6 th, at the Y.W.C.A., I75 West I37 th Street, in the Committee Room (97, first floor) at 3.30 pm. I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you then. Louis Wright, Hubert Delaney, Channing Tobias, Johnny Johnson, Mary Bethune, Dr. Shepard (Deeds, Wash. D.C.), Paul, and yourself are coming, and I have talked on the telephone with Benjamin Mays (Atlanta), Mordecai Johnson (Howard), and Roscoe Dungee (Oklahoma City) and all of them are interested and will help me, although they are unable to attend the meeting on Monday. I have tried, unsuccessfully, to reach Walter White, Elmer Carter, and Lester Granger by telephone, and have finally decided to write to them, inviting them to come.

I promise to make it very short and to the point.

And please, may I ask a personal favor? Paul said he heard you speak at Columbia, S.C. (???) to the Conference on Human Welfare (????) and that the speech was so clear, full of content, and moving, that if I could possibly get hold of a copy of it, I should sit down and read and learn from it!! Could be? If I could borrow a copy, I'd promise to return it within a couple of days, and would appreciate it enormously. Please-and-thank-you.

Greetings, and I'll be seeing you.

Mrs. Paul Robeson.

Respectfully, Essie Robeson

22-9-152

[Eslanda Robeson]

October 8, 1947

My dear Mrs. Robeson:

I very much regret that I was not able to get to your meeting October 6, on account of being held up by another meeting, connected with our petition and statement to the United Nations.

22-9-15-1

There is only one thing that I would like to bring to your attention and that of your colleagues. I have lived through a dozen or more attempts to unite various organizations among Negroes for specific purposes. The great difficulty about such attempts is agreement on what is meant by an organization; for instance, The Negro Council consists of Mr. Edgar Brown, without any recorded membership, without regular meetings, without an office, and without salaried officials. The NAACP consists of 500,000 members, regular meetings, a large staff of paid executives, and an annual budget of $200,000 or more. Other organizations vary between these extremes. Now when such organizations come together in an attempt to unite on a program, how is the voice of the various organizations to be weighted? Is Mr. Brown to have the same vote as Mr. White? It seems to me that it is on this stumbling block, which is seldom mentioned, that most efforts at unification fall down.

I am enclosing a copy of the speech to which your husband kindly referred.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Paul Robeson
555 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

WEBD:lm

[Eslanda Robeson]

Please note the address.
We've been away from
555 Edgecombe for six years!

Essie R

Paul Robeson

The Beeches; Enfield, Conn.

October 16, 1947.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 8 th. I cant imagine anything more important than a petition and statement to the United Nations! And thank you for your very pertinent suggestion about an organization. You are certainly right about that. And finally, I am very grateful for the copy of the speech which you sent. I have read and re-read it with great interest, respect and appreciation.

22-9-153

Now about last week. The enclosed letter of invitation will explain in general terms the project Paul and I wanted to discuss with you and others. We did discuss it informally with Louis Wright, Mary Bethune, Johnny Johnson, Marshall Shepard, Mordecai Johnson, Roscoe Dungee, Hubert Delaney, etc.

The big idea is to bring together a powerful group of Negro leaders to work out a program through which, without creating any new organization, we can coordinate the efforts of many national and local groups in a concerted drive on Congress, - for poll tax repeal, and/or other basic ~~rights~~ Negro rights measures.

Will you join us in sending out the enclosed invitation to between 80 and 100 national leaders ? If you will, please sign the enclosed permission to use your name, and return it to us as soon as possible. If you dont want to sign, will you come to the meeting? We'd love to have you. We need you, of course.

Cordially, Eslanda Goode Robeson

[Enclosure]

DRAFT COPY

Enfield Street
Enfield, Connecticut
October 15th, 1947

Mr. John Doe
1900 Blank Street
New York City

Dear Mr. Doe:

We invite you to meet with us and about eighty other national Negro leaders to work out a coordinated program designed to win a major victory for Negro democratic rights in the coming session of the 80th Congress.

Date: Saturday, November 8th, 1947 - 10:00 A.M.
Place: _____(New York City or Washington, D.C.)

22-9-154

Crucial election contests loom for 1948. Now is the time for us to mobilize our maximum combined strength to demand of Congress some major Negro-rights legislation - especially poll tax repeal, anti-lynch legislation and F.E.P.C.

Many of our Negro people's organizations are already doing an admirable job along this line. If we can join our forces in a coordinated campaign for the attainment of one or two major goals, it is entirely possible for us to win a real victory during the months ahead.

The big idea, then, is to bring together a broadly representative group of leaders whose combined influence can rally the wide range of Negro people's organizations in concerted action. It is certain that the masses of our people will respond to such united leadership. It is also clear that we can enlist major support from labor and other friendly organizations. By means of such a coordinated approach we can mobilize tremendous power -- enough, indeed, to break through with a notable victory in the next session of Congress.

Please fill out and return the enclosed reply card. Let us know promptly whether we can expect you at the November 8th meeting in _____.

This Conference can be an historic turning-point in the whole struggle for Negro democratic rights in America. We need your help in working out a coordinated approach to our problem. Please arrange to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Robeson

(Names of other sponsors
to be added)

[Eslanda Robeson]

The Beeches, Enfield, Conn.
Tuesday, October 21, 1947.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks so much for your promptness in returning the permission slip.

22-9-15-9

I'm very much interested and excited about the tiny P.S. you added: You've written a play for Paul!! Please, will you send it along to me here, and I'll read it immediately, then take it along to Paul, wherever he is at the moment, and see that he reads it too. But he always likes me to read them first, because that's been my job for years.

I'm leaving for Michigan this afternoon, and will be back here on Friday. I'll read the script as soon as I get it. And I know it sounds impertinent, but I'm awfully frank about these things

Greetings, cordially,

Essie Robeson

Mrs. Paul Robeson.

Social Mee

22-17-31

20 January 1947

My dear Audrey:

In accordance with your kind invitation I shall be ready to leave Raleigh, North Carolina, Sunday February 9th for your home. Perhaps you could tell me what train to take to what place in order that you can meet me without inconvenience. I am taking this trip and leaving considerable intervals between lectures because I am going to be writing a book; but I had planned to stop in Atlanta rather than Lancaster. But since you seem so hospitable, I shall be glad to stop. I must leave for Charleston February 14th. Can I get e through Pullman? If so make reservation. My regards to your parents.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Audrey Robinson
407 N. White Street
Lancaster, South Carolina

19 September 1947

My dear Madam:

Under separate cover we are taking the liberty of sending you the revised edition of our petition and statement concerning the denial of civil and political rights to Americans of Negro descent. I have written a letter to Mr. Trygve Lie, a copy of which I enclose. I hope you will be interested enough to bring this to the attention of Mr. Lie and to secure for us an opportunity to lay this statement before the Assembly, or the Social and Economic Council. Anything that you can do to help us advance this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter White
Secretary NAACP

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of the Statement

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
29 Washington Square
New York, New York

350-1-343

45-1-9

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25

Copy for Dr. Du Bois

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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22nd
September
1947

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We are taking the liberty of sending you, under separate cover, the revised edition of our petition and statement concerning the denial of civil and political rights to Americans of Negro descent.

We have written a letter to Mr. Trygve Lie, a copy of which is enclosed. We hope you will be interested enough to bring this to the attention of Mr. Lie and to secure for us an opportunity to lay this statement before the Assembly or the Social and Economic Council.

Anything that you can do to help us advance this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours

Walter White, Secretary
N.A.A.C.P.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of this statement

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
29 Washington Square
New York 11, New York

WW:emw

44-1-93

45-1-93

October 14, 1947

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

On September 19, Mr. White and I wrote you concerning arrangements for presentation of our petition and statement on the denial of rights to Americans of Negro descent. We asked your good offices with Mr. Trygve Lie. On September 11, I wrote Mr. Lie and I am enclosing a copy of the letter. I received an answer from Mr. Stoneman, a copy of which I also enclose. I immediately wrote to Mr. Humphreys. To date I have received no reply from him.

I am writing again to beg that you use your good offices to give us the simple and reasonable right to present this petition and statement before some representative of the Assembly of the United Nations, and to have the press and visitors present. I think you will agree with me that American Negroes have grievances and that they have a right to make those grievances known.

I shall be very glad to hear from you at your leisure and to have any suggestions as to steps which we might take.

I am, Madam

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square
New York, New York

WEBD:lm

Roosevelt College
OF CHICAGO
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT

TELEPHONE
WABASH 3580

October 6, 1947

22-26-87

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Director of the Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
New York, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The national convention of the American Education Fellowship will be held in Chicago November 27-29 on the subject "Education for Democratic Human Relations."

The committee in charge of arrangements is expecting that you among other distinguished educators will attend this conference. In the event that you are to be here it will be a great pleasure to have you attend a breakfast at Roosevelt College at 8 a. m. on Friday, November 28. This will be an informal breakfast with no agenda. Roosevelt College is now situated in the historic Auditorium Building, which is just two blocks north of the Stevens Hotel, on the corner of Congress and Michigan Avenue. It will be a very real pleasure to have you attend this breakfast as a guest of Roosevelt College.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Sparling

Edward J. Sparling
President

[Roosevelt College]

November 14, 1947

22-26-28

President Edward J. Sparling
Roosevelt College
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Sparling: I appreciate your kind invitation to breakfast with you Friday, November 28, but as I am to speak that morning, I think that it would be wiser for me not to go out before the meeting.

I thank you for your courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

Lecture

Roosevelt College
OF CHICAGO
430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN OF STUDENT SERVICES

TELEPHONE
WABASH 3580

December 3, 1947

12-12-47

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

To date I have been unable to learn what student organization sought your services as a speaker. I, too, doubt if any of our student organizations could pay the necessary fee. If I ascertain who it was who wrote you, I shall convey to them the contents of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Emery W. Balduf

Emery W. Balduf
Dean of Student Services
and Veterans Coordinator

s

American Youth for Democracy

GEORGE G. ROSS PUBLISHER

**THE DENVER STAR**

"THE WEST'S GREATEST JOURNAL"

PHONE TAbor 4331

910 20th Street

Denver, Colorado

Aug. 20th, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18 N.Y.

22-18-05

Dear Sir.

Enclosed herewith please find check for $3.00 for one book The World in Africa published by Viking.

Thanking you in advance.

I am.

Yours truly

George G. Ross.

22-18-04

27 August 1947

My dear Sir:

I am mailing herewith a copy of my book "The World and Africa", published by Viking. I thank you for the order.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George G. Ross
The Denver Star
910 20th Street
Denver, Colorado

. . . [Aug. 1947] Sunday Eve.

Mr. DuBois,

May I intrude on your peace and quiet this beautiful Sunday evening? I would like very much to talk with you about my work (writing in particular) at your convenience.

I am greatly disturbed over my present outlook. I must make very important

22-26-72

decision about my future course. I would appreciate counsel such as your broad and comprehensive references render possible.

Sincerely,

Gertrude D. Rose

Apt. 5 B.

(47-92-22)

27 August 1947

My dear Madam:

Editors of papers and periodicals are always prepared to read and critize literary work and even give advice. There are so many editors with so many points of view that competition is strong and there is little likelihood that deserving work will not get attention, if the writer persists in bringing it before different editorial officies.

I am not now in editorial work. I have great interest in persons who are essaying literary work but I am unable to take time for reading what they have done. I hope you will understand my situation and excuse my inability to be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Miss Gertrude D. Ross
409 Edgecombe Avenue
Apartment 5B
New York 32, New York

ROSTEN & CO.

Advertising

796 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK · REgent 7-8882

22-11-2

August 26, 1947

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS AND ROSTEN & CO.

1. Rosten & Co. shall be sole agents for commerdially sponsored radio appearances of Dr. DuBois. In consideration of their services, Rosten & Co. shall receive 15% of whatever remuneration Dr. DuBois may receive for such appearances.

2. Dr. DuBois empowers Rosten & Co. to sign contracts in his name with sponsors and/or radio stations provided that Dr. DuBois shall not be required to leave New York City for such programs and that Dr. DuBois shall reserve the right to refuse sponsorship by any product or service or appearance on any radio station to which he may object.

3. Dr. DuBois agrees to make audition recordings at the expense of Rosten & Co.

4. Rosten & Co. shall undertake to sell Dr.DuBois' program on recordings or transcriptions, to radio stations and sponsors. Expenses, including that of making recordings shall be borne by Rosten & Co. and they shall for their services receive 50% of of any income derived from this source.

5. Rosten & Co. will not enter into any contract on Dr. DuBois' behalf where more than three appearances of fifteen minute duration each per week are required or where the fee received shall be less than $50 for each 15 minute show or where sponsor or station shall seek to impose any censorship over opinions or comments expressed by Dr. DuBois.

6. This memorandum shall be formalized into a contract as soon as a radio program and/or a sponsor is provided.

ROSTEN & CO.
by Jack Steinberg

W.E.B. DUBOIS

22-11-7

September 24,1947

Mr. Jack Steinberg
Rosten & Company
796 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York

My dear Mr. Steinberg:

I have studied the contractual instrument sent to me by you on August 26 and have consulted with my lawyer concerning it. It is my legal [redacted]'s opinion that the enclosed memorandum of agreement between me and Rosten & Company covers adequately our relationship. I am asking you to consider it and let me have your reaction.

I realize that there may be some question arising concerning item four of the agreement, in particular.

Awaiting your reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

Enclosure

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W.E.B. DuBois and ROSTEN & COMPANY

1. Rosten & Company shall be sole agents for commercially sponsored radio appearances of Dr. DuBois. In consideration of their services, Rosten & Comapny shall receive 15% of whatever remuneration Dr. DuBois may receive for such appearances.

2. Dr. DuBois empowers Rosten & Company to sign contracts in his name,(with the understanding that all contracts for appearances are to be submitted to Dr. DuBois before execution by Rosten & Company) with sponsors and/or radio stations, provided that Dr. DuBois shall not be required to leave New York City for such programs and that Dr. DuBois shall reserve the right to refuse sponsorship by any product,or service,or appearance on any radio station to which he may object.

3. The notice of the time of a broadcast is to be given to Dr. DuBois two weeks prior to a broadcast.

4. Programs are to be broadcast on one of the major networks.

5. Dr. DuBois agrees to make audition recordings at the expense of Rosten & Company.

6. There are to be no rebroadcasts of Dr. DuBois' programs without the consent of Dr. DuBois.

7. Rosten & Company shall undertake to sell Dr. DuBois' program on recordings or transcriptions to radio stations and sponsors. Expenses, including that of making recordings,shall be borne by Rosten & Company, and they shall for their services receive 50% of any income derived from this source.

8. Rosten & Company will not enter any contract on Dr. DuBois' behalf where more than three appearances of fifteen minutes duration each per week are required, or where the fee received shall be less than $50 for each 15-minute show, or where sponsor or station shall seek to impose any censorship over opinions or comments expressed by Dr. DuBois.

9. Dr. DuBois is to be paid within one week after a broadcast.

10. Dr. DuBois is to have the right to appear on any other broadcast where he does not receive compensation.

11. Dr. DuBois is not to participate in any commercial announcements.

12. In case of illness or disability, this agreement is to be suspended during such period of time. The agreement is to be reinstated upon Dr. DuBois becoming available and able to perform.

13. There is to be no use of Dr. DuBois' name, picture, or portrait in any way for advertising and publicity of sponsors products without the written consent of Dr. DuBois. Dr. DuBois is to be the sole judge as to the type and manner in which his name, or picture, or portrait shall be used in the advertising of the program, or the products of a sponsor. All publicity releases, photographs, and advertising are to be submitted to Dr. DuBois for his approval. No advertising or publicity shall be in the form of a personal endorsement of any product of a sponsor.

[Enclosure]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W.E.B. DuBois and ROSTEN & COMPANY

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5. Dr. DuBois agrees to make audition recordings at the expense of Rosten & Company.

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8. Rosten & Company will not enter any contract on Dr. DuBois' behalf where more than three appearances of fifteen minutes duration each per week are required, or where the fee received shall be less than $50 for each 15-minute show, or where sponsor or station shall seek to impose any censorship over opinions or comments expressed by Dr. DuBois.

9. Dr. DuBois is to be paid within one week after a broadcast.

10. Dr. DuBois is to have the right to appear on any other broadcast where he does not receive compensation.

11. Dr. DuBois is not to participate in any commercial announcements.

12. In case of illness or disability, this agreement is to be suspended during such period of time. The agreement is to be reinstated upon Dr. DuBois becoming available and able to perform.

13. There is to be no use of Dr. DuBois' name, picture, or portrait in any way for advertising and publicity of sponsors products without the written consent of Dr. DuBois. Dr. DuBois is to be the sole judge as to the type and manner in which his name, or picture, or portrait shall be used in the advertising of the program, or the products of a sponsor. All publicity releases, photographs, and advertising are to be submitted to Dr. DuBois for his approval. No advertising or publicity shall be in the form of a personal endorsement of any product of a sponsor.

14. This memorandum shall be formalized into a contract as soon as a radio program and/or a sponsor is provided. Dr. DuBois retains the right of cancellation of this agreement if his services are not contracted for within three months.

16 ~~15~~ This agreement is not to be assigned.

15 ~~16~~ ~~The term of~~ This agreement is to be ~~for~~ in force for _____ after which it will be renewed or ~~Replaced~~ from the date of signing of this instrument.

22-11-3

ROSTEN & COMPANY
By

W. E. B. Du Bois

14. This memorandum shall be formalized into a contract as soon as a radic program and/or a sponsor is provided. Dr. DuBois retains the right of cancellation of this agreement if his services are not contracted for within three months from the date of signing of this instrument.

15. This agreement is to be in force for _____, after which it will be redrawn or lapse.

16. This agreement is not to be assigned.

222-11

ROSTEN & COMPANY
By

W. E. B. Du Bois

ROSTEN & CO.

Advertising

796 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK - REgent 7-8882

September 29, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

22-11-1

We are returning herewith the memorandum of agreement between us drawn by your lawyer. We find it satisfactory with the exception of Item Four. While we shall attempt to sell your program to the major networks we feel that we are unable to guarantee our success in such a restricted field.

If you will delete Item Four and return a signed copy to us we will make arrangements for audition recordings.

With regard to Item Fifteen, we suggest December 31, 1948 as date for reconsideration of this agreement.

Very truly yours,

ROSTEN & CO.

Jack Steinberg

JS/ir
Encl.

[Rosten & Co., Sept. 47]

R. DuBois Contract

For appearances are to

1. All contracts to be submitted to Dr W.E.B. before execution by Rosten & Co.

22-11-4

2. Term of agreement —

3. Notice of time of broadcast is to be given to Dr. W.E.B. 2 weeks prior to broadcast.

4. Programs are to be broadcast on one of the major networks.

5. There are to be no rebroadcasts without the consent of Dr. DuBois

6. The WEB to be paid within one week after broadcast.

7. In case of illness or disability, this agreement to be suspended during such period of time; the agreement to be reinstated upon WEB becoming available and able to perform.

(12)



8. WEB to have the right to appear on any the broadcast when he does not receive compensation.

22-11-5

9. WEB not to participate in any commercial announcements.

10. There is to be no use of WEB name, picture or portrait in any way for advertising and publicity of sponsors products without written consent of WEB. WEB is to be final as to the type & manner in which his name, or picture, or portrait shall be used in the advertising of the program or the products of the sponsor. All publicity releases, photographs, and advertising are to be submitted to WEB for his approval. No advertising or publicity shall be in the form of a personal endorsement of any product of a sponsor.

This agreement is not to be assigned.

(13) Either party to the R & T cancellation of this agreement by WEB if his services are not contracted for within 3 mos.

22-11-6

October 1, 1947

Mr. Jack Steinberg
Rosten & Company
796 Lexington Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Steinberg:

I am enclosing two copies of the MEMORANDUN OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS and ROSTEN & COMPANY. These have been signed by Dr. DuBois, in accordance with your request, and the changes have been made in the agreement as noted in your letter of September 29. Will you please sign them and return a signed copy to Dr. DuBois.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Enclosures

[Enclosure]

D 222 - 11

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS and ROSTEN & COMPANY

1. Rosten & Company shall be sole agents for commercially sponsored radio appearances of Dr. DuBois. In consideration of their services, Rosten & Company shall receive 15% of whatever remuneration Dr. DuBois may receive for such appearances.

2. Dr. DuBois empowers Rosten & Company to sign contracts in his name (with the understanding that all contracts for appearances are to be submitted to Dr. DuBois before execution by Rosten & Company) with the sponsors and/or radio stations, provided that Dr. DuBois shall not be required to leave New York City for such programs and that Dr. DuBois shall reserve the right to refuse sponsorship by any product, or service, or appearance on any radio station to which he may object.

3. The notice of the time of a broadcast is to be given to Dr. DuBois two weeks prior to a broadcast.

4. Dr. DuBois agrees to make audition recordings at the expense of Rosten & Company.

5. There are to be no rebroadcasts of Dr. DuBois' programs without the consent of Dr. DuBois.

6. Rosten & Company shall undertake to sell Dr. DuBois' program on recordings or transcriptions to radio stations and sponsors. Expenses, including that of making recordings, shall be borne by Rosten & Company, and they shall for their services receive 50% of any income derived from this source.

7. Rosten & Company will not enter any contract on Dr. DuBois' behalf where more than three appearances of fifteen minutes duration each per week are required, or where the fee received shall be less than $50 for each fifteen minutes show, or where the sponsor or station shall seek to impose any censorship over opinions or comments expressed by Dr. DuBois.

8. Dr. DuBois is to be paid within one week after a broadcast.

9. Dr. DuBois is to have the right to appear on any other broadcast where he does not receive compensation.

10. Dr. DuBois is not to participate in any commercial announcements.

11. In case of illness or disability, this agreement is to be suspended during such period of time. The agreement is to be reinstated upon Dr. DuBois becoming available and able to perform.

12. There is to be no use of Dr. DuBois' name, picture, or portrait in any way for advertising and publicity of sponsor's products without the written consent of Dr. DuBois. Dr. DuBois is to be the sole judge as to the type and manner in which his name, or picture, or portrait shall be used in the advertising of the program, or the products of a sponsor. All publicity releases, photographs, and advertising are to be submitted to Dr. DuBois for his approval. No advertising or publicity shall be in the form of a personal endorsement of any product of a sponsor.

13. This memorandum shall be formalised into a contract as soon as a radio program and/or a sponsor is provided. Dr. DuBois retains the right of cancellation of this agreement if his services are not contracted for within three months from the date of signing of this instrument.

14. This agreement is to be in force up to and including December 31, 1948, after which it will be redrawn or lapse.

15. This agreement is not to be assigned.

28a-11

ROSTEN & COMPANY
By

W. E. B. DuBois

Date: _____

ROSTEN & CO.

Advertising

796 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK - REgent 7-8882

22-11-2

October 4, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 West 40 Street
New York,18,N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Herewith your copy of our agreement. I shall make an appointment for an audition recording and call you during the next week to confirm.

Very truly yours,

Jack Steinberg

JS/ir
Encl.

[Enclosure]

22-11-9

## MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS and ROSTEN & COMPANY

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22-11-10

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14. This agreement is to be in force up to and including December 31, 1948, after which it will be redrawn or lapse.

15. This agreement is not to be assigned.

Jack Steinberg

ROSTEN & COMPANY
by JACK STEINBERG

W. E. B. DuBois

W. E. B. DuBois

Date: Oct 4, 1947

[I. H. Runnels]

Houston Tex
June 1-47

Mr W. E. B. Dubois
Hon. Sec.

In your article concerning Charles Thomas, his past and college life was interested article. As far down in your article, as what the organization should do for the poor child from poor family.

I don't feel like scholarships should be stacked up on professional families-children, and there are more talent children in poor family than in professional families.

I feel that all Greats & Sorority organization should aide poor students in scholarships. I mean all organizations — every effort to pick the student from every school and send the child to school with the aide of their family included. That would make our Race a Larger and more professional Race.

I also feel that Professional men should not Marry professional women.

22-22-11

It would help to enlighted and also develope a Better Culture. Side I am Ever in great always.

I am very interested in such a study because I am going to college and my whole family is professional and I feel like all scholarships should given to poor children. I have a boy man my class and extremely smart and I referred him to my dad and mother and they aided him in college and we are room mates now. and he really appreciated this. He has one more year just as I. so if I were had referred him to some one, he would have settled to Illinois. He is just like a brother I mine and I feel that many professional men & Women to day. should have such Organization as a national one. and that should be sound foundation.

Thanks and appreciate your idea in Return of Invitation.

Yours

Inst. - D. H. Kennels
1022 Lee

22-22-12

23 September 1947

22-22-10

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of June I

and want to thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. I. H. Runnels
3022 Lee Street
Houston, Texas

President
[redacted]
Secretary
WYLLIA MARIE ALLEN
Assistant Secretary
MILDRED SMITH
Treasurer
MOSES NEWSOME

TELEPHONE CEdar 3562

Lectures

Executive Director
JOSEPH GOMEZ

Ye shall know the truth and
the truth shall make you free

**St. James Literary Forum**
Organized April, 1927
8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

January 20, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Duboise
20 West 40th Street
New York City 18, N. Y.

22-11-126

My dear Sir:

Our Forum is still meeting every Sunday afternoon at four P.M. I am inviting you to be our guest speaker on Sunday, April 20th at four P.M.

Mr Davis said that he had written to you but never received any reply. Let me know whether or not you will be able to appear on the date mentioned above and if so, what the fee will be.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew J. Cunningham

Andrew J. Cunningham
President - St. James
Church Literary Forum

President
~~LAWRENCE O. DOOLEY~~
Secretary
WYLLIA MARIE ALLEN
Assistant Secretary
MILDRED SMITH
Treasurer
MOSES NEWSOME

TELEPHONE CEDAR 3562

Ye shall know the truth and
the truth shall make you free

# St. James Literary Forum

Organized April, 1927
8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Executive Director
JOSEPH GOMEZ

22-24-38

January 27, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

My Dear Sir:

We shall be exspecting you on Sunday, April 20th at four P.M. The charge is all right. Our Board decided on the subject, "United Nations And The Negro."

Sincerely youre,

Andrew J. Cunningham

Andrew J. Cunningham
President - St. James Church
Literary Forum

4 April 1947

22-26-39

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

I am coming to Cleveland on the Empire State Express, Saturday April nineteenth. As you know I have usually stayed with Mr. Harry Davis but since the death of his wife I do not know whether it would be convenient. At any rate I suggest that you find me a place to lodge and board over Sunday. Perhaps you might consult Mr. Davis about it and let me know in time. I shall return to New York, Monday the twenty-first.

I am enclosing a chart on the United Nations which I want made for the lecture and large enough for the whole audience to see.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Andrew J. Cunningham
St. James Forum
8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

22-11-166

30 April 1947

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

May I thank you very much for the audience which you gave me in Cleveland and the chance to talk to them. Considering the weather I think it was a very fine occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Andrew J. Cunningham
St. James Literary Forum
8401 Cedar Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Carl

18 June 1947

22-26

My dear Mrs Saunders;

I was sorry not to get to your reception Saturday afternoon, on account of absence from the city. May I offer you my congralations on the excellent job that you have done.

Very Sincerely Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

December 22, 1947

Mr. I. Schnayer
549 Aldine Street
Chicago 13, Illinois

Dear Mr. Schnayer:

Unfortunately your letter of December 11, has arrived during the absence of Dr. Du Bois from the city, and he will not return to New York until after the holidays. However, I am referring your letter to the proper authorities of this association and they should send you some material on race relations. Also write to the following for material on your subject: CORE 2929 Broadway, New York 25, New York Dr. Warren Banner; National Urban League 1133 Broadway, New York City, Professor Cedric Dover Department of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. The Director, Southern Regional Council, Standard Building, Atlanta Ga. Mr. Dombrowski, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 982 Perdido, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The NAACP United Nations Petition is now being printed and will sell for fifty cents per copy. It should be very valuable to you in your work, and if you like, we can send and bill you for a copy when it is ready.

We hope you may find these helpful and they will send you necessary literature on your subject. If we can be of further help let us know.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:lm

Science & Society

30 EAST 20TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 7-1021

Re Aptheker

7 November 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Research Director, N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th St.
New York, N.Y.

22-11-31

Dear Dr. DuBois;

Dr. Herbert Aptheker, who is one of the leading historians of the Negro people and their struggles, contributes to the Fall issue of SCIENCE AND SOCIETY the article "Mississippi Reconstruction and the Negro Leader, Charles Caldwell." In it is traced the work of one leader in the years immediately after the Civil War. Dr. Aptheker details the efforts of Caldwell and others to bring democracy to Mississippi, and his appraisal of their contribution is a stirring tribute to those who early fought in a cause which must yet be won.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of this issue of our journal. The editors feel that members of the N.A.A.C.P. will be interested in having it brought to their attention and hope you can refer to it in one of your publications.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia K. Herbert

Patricia K. Herbert
For the Editors

Digitized
POWERED BY
COTTON CONTENT
U.S.A.

20 Chapel Street
Brookline, Mass
February 18. 1947

Dear William Du Bois:

You may not remember me.
I have purchased and
read every word of your
latest book "The world and
Africa" It is superb—

Sincerely

Charles L. Scudder

22-18-03

World and Africa

23 September 1947

22-18-2

My dear Dr. Scudder:

I am always glad to have a note from you and to know that you are still interested in my work. I heard from you February 18th concerning my book The World and Africa and greatly appreciated the note.

I am in good health and trust that you are.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. Charles L. Scudder
20 Chapel Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

[Charles Scudder]

20 Chapel Street
Brookline Mass
September 27 1944

Dear W.E.B. DuB:-

Greetings! Glad to know where you now are.

I too, am in good health. I am on the "insulting" board of the hospital. Many younger ones are carrying on but I am much interested in their work. If you are ever here in Bston look me up and perhaps you would

22-26-169

. . . .

have luncheon here with me
about 1 o'clock -
Telephone, Longwood 3200.
I would like very much
to see you.

Very truly Yours
Charles Sedder

22-26-110

Longwood Towers.
Brookline Mass.
A taxi would bring you here
from Boston in ten minutes.

[J. E. Shepard]

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

(08)

1947 OCT 6 PM

| SYMBOLS |
|---|
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The time is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SM 47 Straight Wire Oct. 7, 1947

The IN478 PD=DURHAM NCAR 6 900P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMBE AVE

The Shepard Family
N. C. State College
Durham, N. C.

22-14-14

=PRESIDENT SHEPARD PASSED 615 TONIGHT FUNERAL THURSDAY 300 PM=

=THE SHEPARD FAMILY.

My deep condolence at the loss of a friend and public servant

W. E. B. DuBois

615 300 PM.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

To Mrs. John M. Gandy

J. Gandy

I am deeply grieved & learn of
the death of Dr. Gandy. He was a great
& good man

W. E. B. DuBois

VA. State College
Petersburg, Va.

James E. Sheppard

Charge to the account of _____ $_____

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | | CABLE | |
| TELEGRAM | | ORDINARY | |
| DAY LETTER | | URGENT RATE | |
| SERIAL | | DEFERRED | |
| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

| CHECK |
|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

*Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

22-16-15

JNS- Straight Wire--October 7, 1947

The Sheppard Family
North Carolina State College
Durham, North Carolina

My deep condolence at the loss of a friend and public servant.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Rs-1222p

7 January 1947

22-17-35

Dear Louie:

The sister of the elevator man in this building, who is a very nice fellow, is a graduate of the Washington High School at Atlanta, and very much wants a certificate stating that, so that she can enter school here. She has written the principal several times but has not yet obtained the certificate. I am venturing to write you to ask if you can attend to this for her.

Her name is Ruby Lavada Jones and her married name is Baker. Her present address is 140 West 116th Street, New York City, Apt. 3. She did most of her high school work in Dublin, Georgia; then came to Booker Washington High School and finished by attending night school. She took Algebra, English and history under Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Martin in class 12A. She was graduated in June, 1939. She sent one dollar to pay for the certificate, but has had no answer. If you can help her out, I shall be deeply obliged. Happy New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. L. D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street Southwest
Atlanta, Georgia

Saigon May 21

Midshipman

Dear Sir

I liked your speech so much that I am enspelled to write to you I have been impressed by the vulgarity of the word Democracy by most Asian speakers I came it became not what we have in America today or what we had 100 or more years ago.

22-23-13

(2)
Rather into create the
machinery by which the
people may change
any part of their environment
to suit their needs in
their ever changing way of
life
Your speech pointed out
that the failure of the
people to extend real
Democracy to your race
was a cause for stumbling
block to cultural world
progress
It was my aim to learn in
struggle

It seems likely that the
need for Progress will
assist the apparent
Justice of the colored
people's cause to gain
for your people a better
life. I get but little leadership
from Foreign speakers
But your speech and
Mrs Roosevelt's showed
Statesmanship entirely
lacking in others.
The present epoch is
dynamic
Let us hope that
in the progress of
the future you people

will receive a generous
share.
As you are ably state
To abolish chattel slavery
and leave a race in
subjection is a short
weight to justice
Now rested of criticism
which I accord to each
speaker let me acclaim
you a great leader of your
race and a Statesman
for the world.
Respectfully yours.

Leforest Shorey.

Leforest Shorey
789 Broadway
Saugus, Mass.

789 Broadway
Saugus
Mass.

2 June 1947

22-23-14

My dear Mr. Shorey:

I deeply appreciate your kind words of May 21st with regard to my talk at the Coleman dinner.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Leforest Shorey
789 Broadway
Saugus, Mass.

[SIGMA PI PHI]

12 June 1947

35-1-52

My dear Boutte:

I have thought over the matter we discussed last night and I do not think that you have a very strong case. There was, I remember well, an understanding that North Jersey was to have its own Boule; but no opposition arose to our taking Jersey members into Zeta and now the only thing to do is to see that hereafter Jersey members join a Jersey organization. I am therefore sending enclosed a statement which would accomplish that. I do not think it would be possible to get the Grand Boule to do anything further than this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. M.V. Boutte
2301 Seventh Avenue
New York City

[Enc.]

Memorandum to Grand Boule:

In the earlier days Zeta Boule of New York City took in members as far afield as Boston. Zeta was warned that she was going outside her logical geographical jurisdiction and that this must cease. However sometime later certain persons in North Jersey, outside of New York City, but within the greater metropolitan district, proposed to form a Boule. Steps were taken, but there were difficulties because of the proposed personnel and finally Zeta took in a number of persons from North Jersey, on the understood condition that eventually these members would form the nucleus of a separate North Jersey Boule. However nothing was ever done, with the result today that Zeta Boule includes a large North Jersey membership which makes its jurisdiction too wide for easy arrangement of meetings and leads to many absences.

35-1-53

The undersigned therefore suggest, for the best interest of Sigma Phi Bi, that hereafter all persons from Northern New Jersey who wish to become members of this organization should join a North Jersey Boule which should be set up immediately. Such members of Zeta Boule who live in North Jersey should have the right to join this new Boule if they so wish, but if they prefer to continue as members of Zeta Boule, they should have the right to do so. And hereafter the membership of Zeta Boule should be confined to the legal limits of New York City.

[Sigma Pi Phi]

# Zeta Boule

of the

SIGMA PI PHI FRATERNITY

HONORS THE ARCHOUSAE

AT THE ALUMNI HOUSE

604 HIGH STREET

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Sunday, June 15th, 1947

RECEPTION 5 - 6 O'CLOCK

DINNER 6 O'CLOCK

22-22

# Zeta Boule Roster

•

WALTER G. ALEXANDER
*JAMES C. ARNOLD
WALTER N. BEEKMAN
RICHARD BIRNIE
MATHIEU V. BOUTTE
JOHN S. BROWN
LAWRENCE G. BROWN
CHESTER W. CHINN
GEORGE E. COHRON
HENRY K. CRAFT
GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
A. MAURICE CURTIS
HUBERT T. DELANY
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
JAMES T. W. GRANADY
JOHN H. JOHNSON
THOMAS O. JOHNSON
J. LeROY JORDAN
HERBERT T. MILLER
PETER M. MURRAY
FLEMING H. NORRIS
J. SIDNEY PETERSON
OLIVER RANDOLPH
FRANCIS E. RIVERS
JULIUS A. THOMAS
LOUIS T. WRIGHT

*Deceased.

# *Program*

•

Archon George E. Cohron . . . . . Presiding

Selection—Vocal . . . . . Miss Bertha Savage

Zeta: 1946-47 . . . . . Sire Archon Cohron

Greetings from . . . . . The Grand Boule

Selection—Vocal . . . . . Miss Savage

Souvenir Selections . . . . . The Archousae

# *Invited Guest*

•

Archon Raymond Pace Alexander, Alpha Boule

Representing

Archon Megistos, Charles H. Carroll

## *Committee*

•

FLEMING H. NORRIS

A. MAURICE CURTIS

WALTER G. ALEXANDER

[Sigma Pi Phi]

JULIUS A. THOMAS
1133 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Ward Watson Keeper

October
Twentieth
1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

Dear Archon DuBois:

22-4-19

After you had left the Boule meeting last Friday night, it was reported that we neglected to send flowers to Archon Arnold's family at the time of his death. The situation was thoroughly discussed by the Archons, with the result that it was decided to send a scroll instead, expressing the sympathies, etc., of the Boule. The scroll is to be done on parchment and will bear the names of members of Zeta Boule. Sire Archon Cohron delegated me to ask you if you would prepare a brief statement of not more than one hundred words to be recorded on the scroll.

I am sure I need say no more than this about the suggestion, but if you care to chat with Cohron about it, he will be glad to give you any additional information you may desire.

Fraternally yours,

Julius A. Thomas

JAT:RAK

[Sigma Pi Phi]

Mail to Legion

October 23, 1947

Mr. Julius A. Thomas
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

22-5-20

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Answering your letter of October 20, may I say, that someone who is more closely acquainted with Mr. Arnold than I ought to write the statement to be recorded on the scroll. I am sorry that I do not feel capable of doing this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Sloane]

William Sloane Associates, Inc., Publishers
119 WEST 57th STREET NEW YORK 19, N.Y. Circle 5-4217 Cable: WILSLOANS

22-19-30

December 22, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of December 17 noting that the copy of LIBERIA sent to Mr. DuBois had not arrived. Since we are very anxious that both Mr. DuBois and your organization see the book, I am sending you another one today. It will go by book post and, considering the Christmas rush, it may not reach you for a few days.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Eric Swenson

Eric Swenson

ES/ab

WILLIAM SLOANE · HELEN K. TAYLOR · KEITH JENNISON · NORMAN HOOD · LEONARD BLIZARD

[Smith College]
Northrop House
Smith College
Northampton,
Massachusetts
November 7, 1927

22-12-27

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Research Director of N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Smith College Intercollegiate Group plans to sponsor a series of lectures on the Negro's cultural achievements this winter. We should like to have you deliver one of the lectures. Any inquiries, suggestions, or arrangements are to be addressed to Miss Ann Lukash,

Albright House, Smith College, North-
ampton, Massachusetts. We hope to
hear from you soon, regarding
your decision.

Very truly yours,

June Davis

22-12-28

Dr DuBois can lecture
for you on January. He is free on
#100, out of which he pays his
own travel

November 12, 1947

Miss Ann Lubesh
Albright House
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Lubesh: I am writing in reponse to Miss June Davis' letter to Dr. DuBois, in which she inquired of the possibility of his appearing as a speaker in your lecture series on the cultural achievements of the American Negro.

Dr. DuBois will be able to appear for you during January. The charge for this lecture will be $100, out of which he will pay his own travel expenses.

If there is any further information you would like to have, please feel free to write me. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

7 August 1947

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Could you drop in to see me next Tuesday or ednesday afternoon, about three o'clock? (3 p.m.)

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue-Apartment 2C
New York 35, New York

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

222-19

21 August 1947

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I hope you have recovered from your illness. I am waiting anxiously to have an interview with you. With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Hugh Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue
Apartment 2C
New York 35, New York

Mr. Smythe called.

[SNOWDEN]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CLASSICS

January 17, 1947

22-17-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, N.A.C.C.P.
20 W. Fortieth Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I finally have definite word as to the publication of my paper on"The Negro in Classical Italy." As I promised you, I am keeping you informed of its progress. It is scheduled for publication in the July issue of The American Journal of Philology.

My paper on"The Negro in Ancient Greece" was read before the Christmas meeting of the American Philological Association. I have no word as yet on when it will be published. As soon as I do, I shall let you know.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank M. Snowden, Jr.

FMS/vff

Frank M. Snowden, Jr.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

Solidarity House?

| SYMBOLS |
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| DL = Day Letter |
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Rcd. MAR 14 1947

Rfd. to

Ack.

WUA3 NL PD=NEWYORK NY MAR 14.

DR W E B DUBOIS,
CARE N A A C P=

Dr. Somerville
2104 S. Harvard Blvd.
Los Angeles, Cal. - D.O.

=ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23RD, SOLIDARITY HOUSE, AND INTERRACIAL FRATERNAL AND COMMUNITY CENTER IN HARLEM IS HOLDING DINNER COMMEMORATING ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AS VITAL FORCE IN DAY TO DAY STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY AND EQUALITY. SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT TWO YEARS AGO THE PEOPLE OF HARLEM ARE BEGINNING TO LOOK MORE AND MORE TO THE SOLIDARITY HOUSE FOR DIRECTION AND ENRICHMENT THROUGH THE CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IT OFFERS. PAUL ROBESON, ROCKWELL KENT, ALBERT E KAHN

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

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DR MAX YERGAN AND PAUL DRAPER ALL SPONSORS OF THIS AFFAIR CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO BE A GUEST OF HONOR. WILL YOU LEND YOUR SUPPORT TO THE CENTER WHICH EXPRESSES SO WELL DEMOCRATIC ASPIRATIONS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE. HOLDING OFF PUBLICITY. PLEASE REPLY BY COLLECT WIRE=

SAMUEL C PATTERSON, DIRECTOR
124 WEST 124TH STREET.

905A

22-11-164

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

[Somali..

*COPY OF LETTER*

8th *October*, 1947.

*To* THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS,

*From* SAMOLI YOUTH LEAGUE,

MOGADISCIO, SOMALIA.

Sir,

Last Friday the Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers opened the Conference to discuss the future of the former Italian Colonies in which our country, Somalia, is a part. The people of the world, specially those concerned, are watching with much attention the proceedings of the Conference whose decision depends the future of millions of human beings living in African Cortinent:---Tripolitania; Cirenaica: Eritrea and Somalia. Although the people of these countries were under European domination for over half a century none of them are ready for an immediate self-government.

We are seeing continuously newspapers from everywhere publishing articles concerning the future of these countries. They are publishing also statements and speeches by leaders or high personalities of certain Nations who are claiming for rights on these territories and asking to have back or at least to participate their future administration. Italy is among these Nations and she is insisting to have again her colonial possession forgetting that she had lost *ALL RIGHTS AND TITLES* by signing the Peace Treaty with the Allies. She is also forgetting the ill-treatment and all that she did during the very long period that she governed the territories in question where the population, at present day, rather prefer to die instead to return under the Italian Government.

Up till now our wishes and views have not been known, but now we are intending to let the public know through the biggest newspapers in the world specially those in London where the Conference is taking place. For that reason I beg your kindness to publish these few words together with the attached statement made by the Central Committee of "SOMALI YOUTH LEAGUE" and the Senior Somali Chiefs and the article by a member of us. Others will follow in a few days time.

Mr. Martin Moore's report on his first and last visit in Somalia appeared on number 29th of May, 1947 of Daily Telegraph and Morning Post was one of the rare articles interesting things in this part of the world which has been published on newspapers in Europe. I fully agree with the correspondent in some points of his report such as calling this land UNKNOWN, while many reactionary articles on every point of the report had already appeared on Italian newspapers in Somalia as well as in Italy.

Thanking you for your kind hospitality and hoping to see you again

"SOMALI HA-NOLATO" ! ! !

ABDULLAHI ISSA.

*Address:*
ABDULLAHI ISSA MOHAMUD, *Secretary General*,
"Somali Youth League,"
P.O. Box, 352 Mogadishu,
SOMALIA, (East Africa).

FEB. 1947

*To* THE COUNCIL OF THE BIG FOUR FOREIGN MINISTERS,
IN PARIS (France).
*Copy to* :—THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF U.N.O. NEW YORK.

---

Sirs,

We, the undersigned members of the Central Committee of "SOMALI YOUTH LEAGUE" on behalf of all enlisted members of our Association and in the name of all Somalis, specially those residing in the Territory known as ex-Italian Somaliland, have the honour to address you the following few lines for your kind perusal and consideration.

It is now six years since the Somalis have been allowed to follow the voices and events of the world. Through these voices we know now that the United Nations undertook the war in order to free all oppressed people from the Nazi—Fascist yoke; to secure independence to those people who could govern themselves, while those who could not be able to administer themselves would be educated for a short time after which period they would be given complete independence; and finally that they would not be imposed on by any Government not chosen by them.

These principles of freedom for which the United Nations had fought the most terrible war, have been repeatedly proclaimed by the late President Roosvelt, Mr. W. Churchill and Generalisimo J. Stalin. Concrete facts of the good faith of these principles have been realised in Europe, Asia, and other Countries, therefore, we are confident that the same principles will be applicated to us.

We further have the honour to inform you that the British Government had particularly promised—by manifestos thrown from airplanes during the war operations in 1940/41—that Somalia would never return under Italian domination.

22-26

Millions of human beings, who were under the Fascist heel, are tending their ears to rejoice or weep according to the results of your meeting and the consequence of your verdict for justice and progress or condemnation to perpetual survility and regress.

All Somalia have faith in you, Gentlemen, and in your Governments, they are sure that they will not be disillusioned by your decision and that—similarly to those people whom you have already rendered freedom—you will bestow them justice by granting their right aspirations which are: peace, progress and freedom. They are also sure that you will not give any consideration to any suggestion which might be proposed to you by any Nation whose intention is to subjugate the Somalis.

We, herebelow express to you, Gentlemen, our most sensible desires which are:—

1. We wish and request that Italy be NOT repeat NOT let return in our Territory for any reason whatsoever and even for trade purposes: that which we had suffered during 50 years of slavery under Italy was even too much for the limits of human supportableness and sufference.
2. We wish and request that the Administration of Somalia be trusted to the tutelage of U.N.C. with the guarantee that we shall be given complete independence within say TEN years time and with the right to choose any kind of Government which the Somalis will prefer to adopt. In case U.N.O. decide that Somalia would be administered by a single Government, we request that a PERMANENT COMMITTEE of U.N.O. be left in Somalia.
3. We wish and request that Somalia be not subdivided into many parts and under the domination of different Nations such as:—British Somaliland, ex-Italian Somaliland, French Somaliland etc., etc., but a united Somalia, a new Somalia which ought to follow, in future, the same fate and have the same history.
4. We wish and request that we be allowed to send our delegates to the meeting which will be undoubtedly held by you, Gentlemen, for the final decision of the ex-Italian Colonies so that we may express again our views and present our wishes to the meeting in question.
Thank you.

*SIGNED BY* —

HAJI MOHAMED HUSSEIN
*The President*

ALI SHIDO ABDI
*The Vice-President*

ABDULLAHI ISSA MOHAMUD
*The Secretary General*

SHEIK ISSA MOHAMED
*The General Treasurer.*

*The Members:*
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DAHIR HAJI OSMAN SHARMARKE.
YASSIN OSMAN YUSUF.
AHMED ADDAWE HUSSEIN.
OSMAN SHEIK MAHOW MALAK.
MOHAMED AHMED ELMI.
SHEIK MOHAMED OSMAN.
ALI MAALIM MOHAMED.
SHEIK MOHAMED MOHAMED.
ALI OSMAN.

[South Africa]

South African Delegation
to the United Nations,
Plaza Hotel,
New York.

18th October 1947.

Sir:

I have been asked by the Honourable Harry Lawrence, Leader of the South African Delegation to the United Nations Assembly, to thank you for your letter of the 29th September, 1947, and to say that the South African Delegation would be glad to have a copy of the petition and statement on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of negro descent in the United States.

22-13-52

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Hugh H. Smythe, Esq.,
National Assoc. for the Advancement
of Coloured People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

Zibel — for Human Welfare

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND

808 PERDIDO STREET

NEW ORLEANS 12, LOUISIANA

Ref. to Wallace-Dies Committee action

Nov. 21, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
NAACP, 10 West 40th St
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Will you kindly send to Henry Wallace, at the New Republic a copy of your column on Rillieux which I read in the Defender for Oct. 25th? I told Mr. Wallace about it when he was here this week, and he was very much interested.

I think you will be interested in the announcement of our special issue of the Southern Patriot on Segregation in Education.

22-11-55

Can you suggest to me how this can be used to the best advantage by the NAACP in its great fight on this issue? I hope you will use 1,000 or more for your key persons and encourage them to order it in quantity.

We hope to place 100,000 copies in the South where it should have an important effect on public opinion.

With best wishes to you and appreciation for the many years of heroic effort that you have given to the cause of freedom in the South and the world,

Sincerely,

James A. Dombrowski

James A. Dombrowski
Director

[Southern Conference Educational Fund]

November 24, 1947

Mr. James A. Dombrowski
Southern Conference Educational Fund
808 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

Thank you for your letter of November 21 to Dr. DuBois. It has come during Doctor's absence from the city on a lecture tour which will keep him away until the latter part of December. However, I have passed on the information concerning "Segregation in Education" to Mr. Madison Jones, Administrative Assistant to Mr. White, and asked him to follow the matter through.

I know that Doctor will be pleased to know of this material.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

# SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

526 MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING • BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA. • PHONE 3-2448

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DR. JAMES SHEPARD
ARTHUR D. SHORES
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON


22-27-3

May 8, 1947

Dear Dr. Dubois:

How are you? We follow with great interest your weekly writings and feel you are doing a swell job. The style of your writing still compares favorably with the quality of the tone with which you speak.

I can never forget the time I had the pleasure of hearing you address the Fisk student body during its 75th Anniversary. The dignity with which you delivered your address was impressive to everyone. Then too I have heard from the staff members of your speech at Columbus as well as read it. We all here regret we can't write you more often and keep really in contact with you but we are busy all the time.

I really am writing to ask if you can serve on the staff of our annual Leadership Training School? The school this summer will be held August 18 to September 1. The place is tentatively New York State. We would like very much to have you teach a course on International affairs, the details of which we can correspond further about.

This is an initial letter to get your reaction and tell you the general information about the school. The school is to be held on a farm where one can play and learn. Certain forms of recreation will be provided.

I close hoping for a speedy reply. The staff has asked that I convey their best regards to you.

Respectfully,

Arthur G. Price, Jr.

Arthur G. Price, Jr.

ebm

10 July 1947

22-27-4

My dear Mr. Price:

I am inexcusably late in answering your letter of May eighth, but have been busy and out of town. I am afraid I shall not be able to undertake teaching in a summer school. But if you get your plans started you might write to me again.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur G. Price Jr.
Southern Negro Youth Congress
526 Masonic Temple Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

# SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

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DR. JAMES SHEPARD
ARTHUR D. SHORES
FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON

22-26-50

July 23, 1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter addressed to Mr. Price regarding our Leadership Training School has come to my attention during his absence. I regret that we shall not have such a school this summer, but I hope that we will be able to call on you at some time in the future in connection with a similar project.

Under separate cover I am sending you one hundred copies of the pamphlet "Behold the Land". You should have received them some time ago, but for an oversight.

May I also take this occasion to thank you for saying a word in our behalf at your recent appearance before the Inter-Racial Association of the University of Michigan. They were good enough to send us a contribution, and I recently had the opportunity of appearing before the group to explain our purposes and program in some detail.

Please accept every best wish.

Sincerely yours,

Louis E. Burnham

Louis E. Burnham,
Executive Secretary

LEB:ejs

(South Negro Youth Congress, Dec. 31, 1947)

23-16

# SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

## Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

## January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947

### RECEIPTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Balance Brought Forward, Dec. 31, 1946 ----- | | $ 872.74 |
| Contributions | | |
| Individuals and organizations ---- | $7,690.41 | |
| Foundations ---------- | 6,500.00 | --- 14,190.41 |
| Memberships & Charter Fees ---------- | | 1,218.10 |
| Literature ---------- | | 140.93 |
| Miscellaneous (services, loans, etc.) ---------- | | 340.73 |
| TOTAL ---------- | | $ 16,762.91 |

### DISBURSEMENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries ---------- | | $ 7,779.30 |
| Travel ---------- | | 1,662.55 |
| Postage and Supplies ---------- | | 836.33 |
| Printing ---------- | | 693.25 |
| Literature ---------- | | 86.84 |
| Office Equipment ---------- | | 466.19 |
| Rent ---------- | | 453.75 |
| Utilities ---------- | | 993.47 |
| Loan Payments ---------- | | 1,264.84 |
| World Youth Festival ---------- | | 150.00 |
| Bonus ---------- | | 24.75 |
| Taxes ---------- | | 806.72 |
| Special Projects ---------- | | 788.65 |
| Miscellaneous ---------- | | 259.86 |
| Legal Aid ---------- | | 50.00 |
| Advertisement ---------- | | 30.30 |
| Exchange checks ---------- | | 169.00 |
| Auto repairs ---------- | | 215.00 |
| TOTAL ---------- | | $ 16,730.80 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS ---------- | | 16,762.91 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ---------- | | 16,730.80 |
| Excess of receipts over disbursements ---------- | | 32.11 |
| Bank Balance, December 31, 1947 ---------- | | $ 32.11 |

Southern Regional Council

File all under Discrimination

October 28, 1947

Director of Research
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir: We are working on a project in which we require material concerning specific instances of racial discrimination against Negroes in the following areas:

Recreational facilities--parks, museums, etc.
Municipal services--refuse collection, street lighting, street improvement
Housing--zoning to the disadvantage of Negroes,
Health--medical service, hospitalization
Welfare--public and private charity dispensation
Etiquette--involving the use of Mr.,Mrs.,Miss
Law--police brutality, treatment in courts, jobs
Public conveyances--busses, street cars, trains
Treatment in the news--papers, magazines, etc.
Business--insurances, issuance of licenses, stores
Comfort facilities--toilets, drinking fountains
Public officials--appointive, otherwise

Also, if you have any data pertaining to the accomplishment of Negroes relative to the reduction of illiteracy, improvement of health, accumulation of property, and the diversification of employment, we would like to have it. Since we are pushed for time, we would appreciate receiving this data as soon as you can send it.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

[Southern U-] Lectures

22 January 1947

My dear Mr. Harvey:

22-13-4

I shall come to Southern from Tallahassee arriving February 22 or 23. I do not think that you mentioned which of my three lectures you wish me to deliver; they are "United Nations and the Negro", "Russia", and "Africa". I am spacing my lectures so as to leave me time to do some writing and if it will not inconvenience you, I will stay in Southern until the 27th or 28th. Can you secure me Pullman accommodation or air trip to Houston on the 28th or March 1st?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Southern University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, President
SOUTHERN BRANCH P. O.
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

February 3, 1947

DEAN OF STUDENTS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

22-13-28

Thank you for your letter of January 22nd, concerning your visit to Southern University.

We should like you use the subject "The United Nations and the Negro" and we hope you will slant it the way you did in your address to the Southern Negro Youth Congress in Carolina last fall.

Of course we should be delighted to have you remain over until the 27th. I am seeking plane reservations to Houston on the 27th or 28th.

Will you send us a half dozen newspaper mats of yourself at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students

MLH/ed

Lecture 1947

7 February 1947

Dear Mr. Harvey:

I am forwarding your letter of February 3 to Dr. Du Bois, who has already started on his lecture tour. I am enclosing a photograph because we do not have any newspaper mats; and also a chart which is to be used with the lecture "The United Nations and the Negro". It should be large enough for the students to see.

Very sincerely yours,

Clementine Hercules

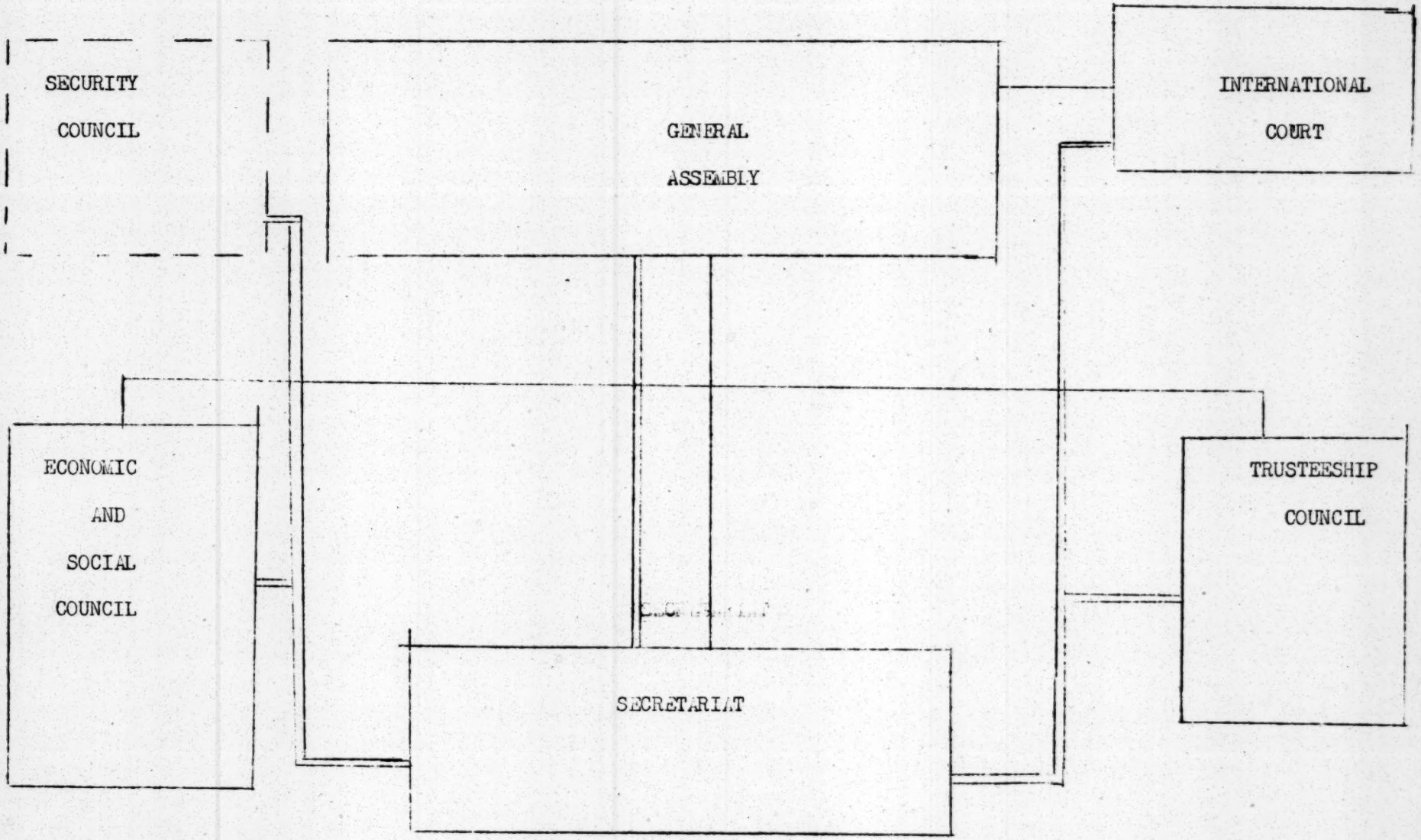
Mr. Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students
Southern University
Southern Branch P.O.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Southern

22a-11

[Enclosure 7]

DIAGRAM OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION



SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
F. G. CLARK, President
SOUTHERN BRANCH P. O.
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

February 11, 1947

DEAN OF STUDENTS

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
407 N. White Street
Lancaster, S.C.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

22-11-130

I have your letter of the 3rd. concerning Mardi Gras season.

, Mardi Gras occurs on Tuesday February 18th., and of course there are a number of affairs leading up to up to that date. Since we are eighty-five miles from New Orleans and transportation is not too regular, you may prefer staying in New Orleans during Carnival season.

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Harvey

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students

MLH/ed

Mail to Folder

# SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

F. G. CLARK, President
SOUTHERN BRANCH P. O.
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

March 7, 1947

DEAN OF STUDENTS

22-1706

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2104 S. Harvard Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Here is the data you requested concerning Southern University:

1. We have spent for buildings since 1935, $1,855,000.00
2. Our current appropiation for buildings $75,000.00
3. Our current annual appropiation for upkeep of the school is $677,352.36
4. Students do not pay here in labor. It cost each student $237.50 for basic expenses.

We greatly enjoyed your visit to our campus. It meant a great deal to both our faculty and students.

Sincerely yours,

Martin L. Harvey
Dean of Students

MLH:ed

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

114 EAST THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, 16

Telephone: MU. 3-3855-6

January 29, 1947

22-26-77

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very happy indeed to welcome you as a member of the Advisory Council of Soviet Russia Today.

We have delayed acknowledging your acceptance until we heard from the complete list invited to join, and so could at the same time announce our first meeting. We are enclosing herewith a list of Advisory Council members to date.

Mrs. Samuel Novick has generously offered us the hospitality of her home for the evening of February 11th, at 8:00 P.M. Mr. Marshall MacDuffie, former head of the UNRRA Mission to Byelo-Russia has consented to be present and will be ready, in an off-the-record and informal way, to answer any questions you may have about what he saw in the USSR in his close, direct contact with the people there during the first six months of 1946.

The remainder of the evening will be devoted to discussing the problems of Soviet Russia Today, and how we can make the magazine a more effective instrument for American-Soviet understanding. We have sent you the last few issues of the magazine and hope you will have a chance to look through them and will come prepared with frank criticism and suggestions.

We shall keep our promise not to burden you with regular meetings and any responsibilities you do not care to assume. We do however very much want you with us for this initial meeting at which you and the other Advisory Council members will yourselves decide how you wish to function in the future, and give us the benefit of your advice.

Will you be good enough to sign and return the enclosed card. Looking forward to having you with us.

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

JS/h

Jessica Smith
Editor

The address is 91 Central Park West; the date is Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th at 8:00

[Encl.]

# ADVISORY COUNCIL

Elmer Benson
Dr. Henry Lambert Bibby
Henrietta Buckmaster
Muriel Draper
Dr. W. E. DuBois
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild
Dashiel Hammett
Earl P. Hanson
Joseph Hirsch
Dr. John A. Kingsbury
Corliss Lamont
John Howard Lawson
Dr. Emily Lengyel
Ray Lev
Prof. William Malisoff
Rev. William Howard Melish
Michael M. Nisselson
Russell Nixon
Prof. Arthur Upham Pope
Col. Raymond Robins
Earl Robinson
Prof. Frederick L. Schumann
Donald Ogden Stewart
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Lynd Ward
Max Weber
Dr. Gene Weltfish
Ella Winter

22-26-78

[Soviet Russia Today]

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

114 EAST THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, 16

Telephone: MU. 3-3855-6

September 17, 1947

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

22-11-12

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This November will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State and the fourteenth anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. I am sure you will agree that these occasions offer an appropriate opportunity for the American people to speak out strongly in opposition to a foreign policy that can only result in splitting the world in half and in reaffirmation of the need for a return to the Roosevelt policy of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

We are marking these anniversaries by a special enlarged issue of our magazine, to be published in 100,000 copies. Among the articles we shall publish are one on the meaning of these two anniversaries to the world, by Corliss Lamont; on the development and prospects for American-Soviet trade relations, by Ernest C. Ropes, now with the United States Department of Commerce; a survey of thirty years of Soviet economic development, by the British economist, Dr. Maurice Dobb; developments in Soviet literature, by Joshua Kunitz; Soviet medical progress, by Dr. Henry E. Sigerist. Other phases of American-Soviet relations and developments in the USSR will be dealt with by authorities.

We believe it will contribute greatly to the strengthening of the movement for American-Soviet friendship and will serve to reassure the Soviet people as to where the American people stand, if we can also publish statements on this occasion by a large group of leading Americans. We shall forward these statements to the Soviet press.

We hope that we may count on you for a statement for this issue. We shall leave the length to you. We should appreciate having it as soon as possible, and not later than October first.

Very sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith
Editor

JS:dp
uopwa-18

[Soviet Russia Today]

Book Reviews

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

114 EAST THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, 16

Telephone: MU. 3-3855-6

November 25, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
% N. A. A. C. P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-11-46

We have just received Henry Pratt Fairchild's new book, "Race and Nationality as Factors In American Life."

Actually this book does not come entirely within our scope since, as you know, we deal particularly with problems within the Soviet Union and in the field of American-Soviet relations. However, it seems to me that this book might offer an opportunity to make some very pertinent contrasts between the situation in our country and that in the Soviet Union on the question of race and nationality.

I am wondering, therefore, whether you would like to review the book for us from this point of view.

The other reason we are interested is that this gives us a pretext for asking you for another contribution, as well as taking note of Dr. Fairchild's book for his own sake, since he has been very good about contributing to our magazine.

We are in no great hurry for this review as our book review section for the coming issue is already filled , but if it is convenient we should like to have the review sometime before the end of December. The review need not be a very long one; I should think around six or seven hundred words. I will be most grateful if you agree to do it.

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith, Editor

JS:A
ang-cio

(Over)

November 26, 1947

Miss Jessica Smithe, Editor
Soviet Russia Today
114 East 32nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Smith: Your letter of the 25th to Dr. DuBois has come during his absence from the city on a lecture tour. I know that if he had the time he would be glad to review Dr. Fairchild's book, but since he will not return to New York until mid-December time may be a factor precluding his doing so. However, if you wish you may send the volume along, and I will bring it to his attention immediately upon his return. This is being done, remember, with no guarantee of his doing the review.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

[Soviet]

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

114 EAST THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: MU 3-3855-6

Dr. DuBois
Please NOTE

December 5, 1947

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Smythe:

I thank you very much for your letter of November 26.

At your suggestion I have sent Dr. Fairchild's book to Dr. Du Bois and will appreciate your bringing it to his attention on his return from his speaking trip.

22-26

I hope he will find it possible to do the review and if not, that you will let me know so that we may make other arrangements for it.

Sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith
Editor

JS:A
uopwa-18

264

[Soviet Russia Today]

December 18, 1947

22-11-47

Miss Jessica Smith, Editor
Soviet Russia Today
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Miss Smith:

Answering your letter of November 25, I will be glad to review Fairchilds' book on, Race and Nationality. I will try to get it to you late in December.

The book has been received.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[1947]

*(Reprinted from "Soviet Russia Today")*

# The USA and USSR Can and MUST get along

*By* IRVING H. FLAMM

*Ex-president of the Chicago chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and author of "An Economic Program for a Living Democracy"*

IN VIEW of the inflammatory headlines in our press, it was only natural that the dinner table conversation should get around to Russia. One of the guests, a lawyer, whom we will call Jones, was especially articulate.

"Those Russians should be stopped. They are a menace to the world just like Hitler. Their communistic system is just another ruthless dictatorship like the Nazis'. And anybody who prefers that to democracy ought to be sent to Russia."

"But, Jones, the Russians too say they believe in democracy."

"How can they if they have Communism?"

"In the first place they don't have Communism. They call their system Socialist. But let's pass that for the moment. What is your understanding of the term 'Communism'?"

"No Communism in Russia? That's a new one. Well, Communism or Socialism. It means dictatorship, tyranny, slavery."

"Is that your definition?"

"Maybe it isn't a dictionary definition. But isn't that the effect? I suppose it means a system under which the state owns everything and tells everybody where to work, what to do and how to live."

Further questioning brought out that Jones' impressions were formed from newspaper reports. Like so many others he was passing final judgment on a new civilization about which hundreds of scholarly books have been written, without having read even one. If that is true of a lawyer trained to inquire, how much more must it be true of the rank and file citizen with less education, his reading limited almost entirely to newspapers, popular magazines and comic strips? Is it any wonder that there is a strong anti-Soviet bias in a land where the commercial press is so hostile and unfriendly? A Bernard Shaw may be universally admired for his delightful quips and each will be widely quoted in the press, *except* when it is a comment favorable to Russia. But give the press a renegade who "escaped the brutal Russian tyranny" and you will find his tales featured on millions of pages. Why accept tales of Russian traitors any more than those of our own? Traitors are usually vendors of spurious wares. In a strange land where the press is so generous to them, that becomes the easiest livelihood.

And why is the press hostile to Russia? Perhaps it is because, as the late William Allen White, himself a newspaperman, once said, the press is Big Business; and Big Business has been dreadfully afraid that the success of the Russian experiment would bring doom to their way of life. This may be an oversimplification, but it hits reasonably close.

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THE PITY OF IT ALL IS that the talents of many of our best journalists are employed by the anti-Soviet crusaders. In a commercial civilization, where literary output is sold in markets dominated by Big Business, it is only natural that journalists should somehow—consciously or otherwise—adjust themselves to the preferences of those who control the best-paying markets. Just as lawyers are somehow nearly always "sold" on their client's side of the case, so many professional journalists become special pleaders, catering to the best-paying clients. To them, the evils in the Soviet Union are a more saleable product than the virtues. And, of course, there are evils to be found there, as in every other land. There is a measure of truth in the "discoveries" about one-party dictatorship, secret police, purges, suppression of free speech, etc., etc. But what are the reasons for these things and to what extent are they magnified? And why stress them to the exclusion of other important facts? I recall that one of our best known anti-Soviet writers started a pamphlet (1939) as follows:

> "Unquestionably, a vast amount has been achieved (in Russia) within a comparatively short space of time. A primitive agricultural society is being transformed into a modern industrial nation. Greater production has been achieved and the basis laid for a higher living standard in the future. Unemployment has been eliminated and some measure of general economic security provided. A huge increase in literacy has been attained, higher education encouraged, science fostered and health service vastly improved. Scientists, musicians and artists enjoy economic security, free from the whims of wealthy patrons. The persecution of national or racial minorities has been stopped and the national minorities placed on a level of equality with the Russians. Race or color has been made no bar to high office; women have been raised legally to a level of equality with men. The worker is honored and a privileged class, based on ownership or birth, no longer exists. Above all, Soviet Russia has demonstrated that the private capitalist is not necessary to production, that government ownership does work, that national planning is of enormous value."

This sweeping summary was followed by sixty pages devoted entirely to a rehashing of evils and failures, each magnified, emphasized and drawn out to the point of boredom. The virtues were hurriedly glossed over in the opening paragraph although they deserved most of the pages; for what other nation in world history could boast of comparable advances in one generation?

Russia's shortcomings have been discussed objectively by many writers of high repute. I have been exposed to nearly all of the anti-Soviet journalists, have read their books and articles and I would not discourage anyone else from reading them, *provided,* however, that he read also, as an antidote, the works of men and women who seem more able to afford the luxury of intellectual independence—scholarly educators, students of Russia, honest journalists, scientists, philosophers, churchmen and business men and many others. Among them are such names as Samuel Harper, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Harold Laski, J. Alvarez Del Vayo, Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, Frederick L. Schuman, Ralph Barton Perry, Corliss Lamont, Wendell Willkie, Henry Wallace, Claude Pepper, Joseph E. Davies, Jerome Davis, Albert Rhys Williams, Eric Johnston, Donald Nelson, Richard Lauterbach, Edgar Snow, Leland Stowe, Alexander Werth, Harry F. Ward, Scott Nearing and many more.

I take pains to mention some of these because after reading their output, I feel that I have acquired an understanding which enables me to distinguish between the sincere and scholarly critic and the dreamy perfectionist, or worse yet, the clever huckster of shoddy wares, for whom Russia's "iron curtain" seems to conceal only its virtues.

---

THE ENEMIES OF RUSSIA seem to fall into two main groups: those who believe that political democracy can never emerge in that country and those who fear that it *will* emerge. In the first group you will find many people of goodwill—mostly liberals and socialists. Time will tell whether they were misled and formed final judgments too soon. But time may not repair the damage being done by them as cat's-paws of the second group, for in that group are the reactionaries and the fascist-minded. Though they sneer at the democratic aspirations of the liberals, they do not hesitate to capitalize on their prestige in order to promote their own selfish ends. At this crucial point in history it is dangerous to help the smear campaign which links Russian aims and ideals with those of a Hitler who was created to serve the ends of the reactionaries. The Russians at least have democratic aspirations, and given a peaceful world, they have a good chance to realize those aspirations. Unrealistic liberals who expend their energies guarding against "totalitarianism of the right or left" had better remember that it is the fascists who are the real threat to human freedom.

---

IT IS ONLY NATURAL that different peoples, residing in different lands, with different backgrounds, customs, habits, languages and resources, should have different cultures. We Americans, with our tradition of civil liberties and free speech, would find Russia a difficult place in which to live. But, as I read the evidence, her harsh disciplines are tied up with her fears of a hostile world. When those fears are allayed, the disciplines will very likely be relaxed. In the meanwhile, let us keep in mind that the rank and file in Russia do not share the pessimism of our intellectual libertarians. They feel that they have made considerable progress since tsarist days and will eventually enjoy all the civil rights we have. In any case, we cannot improve their lot by a war against their government.

We may disapprove of many Russian institutions. There is no harm in our discussing in a constructive way, the shortcomings in the Soviet system. But let's get the facts first. After all, in the early years of our nation, our people enjoyed few civil rights; and even today many of our citizens are denied rights granted under our Constitution. We can each stand a bit of good-natured ribbing about our respective shortcomings. But beyond that let's leave to each nation its own solutions.

If we Americans consider our social system superior, let's also keep in mind that the Russians regard theirs as superior, and indeed seem to have more confidence in their future than we in ours. Time will bring about many changes in both societies. The late Justice Brandeis attributed much of our progress to the fact that individual states were willing to serve as experimental laboratories for new and radical ideas. If the Russians choose to use their nation as such a laboratory, instead of sniping at them, let's watch her experiments closely to see if they yield any useful information.

That, to me, is the proper approach towards Russia, not only for the rank and file American, but even for the capitalist; for only in a peaceful world can he protect his position. War destroys his capital. War multiplies his tax load. War drives the masses leftward, and the next one may drive them all the way. As a minor capitalist, I can think of no greater threat to my investments than another war. The last one increased our national debt ten-fold, and the next one will increase the present one ten-fold, not to mention the destruction of homes, factories and skyscrapers that we have luckily so far escaped. It is we capitalists and Big Business who have most to lose by war and most to gain by peace. Let's not encourage our press

to inflame the citizenry against the nation that can best help us to maintain peace.

THE UNITED STATES and the Soviet Union are now the two most powerful nations in the world. Each has in its camp many followers, some by conviction, others because of economic or military advantages or pressures. In a world divided between two hostile camps, no one, be he rich or poor, can feel secure. In this twentieth century world, where oceans and distances are no barriers to atomic and bacteriological weapons carried in automatic rockets by remote control—in such a world, one's wealth affords little security for oneself or one's family. Only a peaceful, cooperative world affords security. And that kind of world can be assured by the two most powerful nations—U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. When those two nations cooperate to keep the peace, who will dare undertake a war of aggression?

The anti-Soviet crusaders have led us to believe that Russia is herself an aggressor bent on swallowing the world. Didn't she take over the little Baltic states, parts of Finland, Poland and Romania? Students of history point out that this was Russian territory taken away by force when she was weakened by revolution and war; that in this sense it is not aggression but a recovery of land stolen from her. There is the further contention that these recoveries are approved by the overwhelming majority of the people in each territory. That, if true, (and I believe it is) is the decisive factor. The will of the people at large, not merely the ruling or propertied elements, should govern.

BUT THERE IS still another consideration, namely, that Russia, by her sacrifices during the recent war and her background of experience, has earned the right to security for her borders. Surely Russia's claims in this respect have at least as much merit as our own. Two invasions of her land in one generation, the brutal murder of millions of her people, the devastation of her cities and destruction of hundreds of thousands of homes and factories—these are horrors that the Russians actually experienced. If this has produced fear and suspicion and a frantic quest for security, the behavior is quite understandable—especially when you recall that Hitler's gigantic military machine was built up by design and financed by reactionary interests who stupidly thought that the best way to head off Communism was by stirring up a war against Russia. Shall we let them try that again?

It is only in terms of security, not aggression, expansion or imperialism, that one can explain Russia's attempts to extend her influence in the nations on or near her borders and to insist that the government of those nations be friendly. No other explanation makes sense; for the Soviet Union, unlike those nations that were inclined toward imperialistic ventures, does not exploit other peoples. There is no evidence that she has ever tried to profit economically at the expense of her neighbor nations or "inferior races."

For a great power to insist upon security is nothing unusual in this predatory world of ours. All the great nations, our own included, have at one time or another used coercion—economic or military or both—to overthrow unfriendly governments near their borders; and often they have gone far beyond their borders. Witness our present race for strategic bases and island trusteeships. Our Monroe Doctrine, though we may pretend that its purpose was altruistic and paternal, was issued as a warning to Europe that we intend to maintain preferential rights and influence in our hemisphere. At present, though we are not threatened, as is Russia, our "spheres of influence" extend thousands of miles from our borders and we have authorized the largest peacetime military appropriation in our history to preserve that influence. Under the circumstances, Russia's insistence upon a sphere of influence near her own land is quite understandable. With powerful interests supporting reaction in many lands and urging an Anglo-American alliance against Russia, with men of influence calling for the immediate use of our atomic bombs on Russian cities, with newspaper headlines to condition the minds of the American people against her, with military bases all over the world, some near Russian cities, with an unprecedented peacetime military appropriation of 13 billion for "defense," all this coupled with the recollection of old intrigues and Russia's terrifying experiences in two invasions, explains Russia's "expansionism," not any real desire for more land. She already has plenty of land, rich in resources, and needs only peace to develop it. She needs no war to solve problems of unemployment or surpluses. To her, war is a calamity which calls for sacrifice by every citizen, rich or poor. None can profit by it. The nature of Russia's economy, her persistent campaigns for collective security, her willingness to join the United Nations and her present campaign for disarmament —all these add up to only one thing: security, not imperialist expansion.

SOME DAY we may have a world that is disarmed and peaceful, and social systems in which outside pressures are unnecessary. When that day comes, when there is no danger of another invasion of her land, I am confident that Russia will join with the peace-loving nations in some form of world government.

In the meanwhile, the United States and Russia are the two powerful nations that can hasten the coming of that day. Cooperation between them is, therefore, of paramount importance; and if we will try to understand the basis for Russia's fears and exercise mu-

tual tolerance and respect, I am sure that we will get much further than by trying to intimidate her. Let the reactionaries remember that the Russians have taken about as much punishment as can ever be administered to any people and they came through it with heads up and without any thought of abandoning their ideal of a socialist society within their land. The evidence indicates that they are behind their leaders, determined to preserve their system and to make it work for a greater abundance for all. They seem to feel that under their system they can live up to our Christian ethical code more easily than we do in our everyday life. Their ideas may seem utopian but it is unlikely that force will ever cause them to change. You can shoot or imprison people but not ideas. Those can be conquered only with better ideas. If we are to undermine Communism, it must be by making our own type of democracy work for abundance, freedom and peace. And we can do that more easily if we work together with Russia and Britain for a peaceful world.

IT MAY BE WELL to remember that friendly relations with Russia will also assure us a more stable economy at home. Russia can easily become our largest solvent customer. She is rich in resources that we will need. And she can use in exchange an unlimited quantity of our manufactured products. Before long our expanded industrial plant will have caught up with orders accumulated during the war—and we will need, and need badly, foreign customers who can use the surpluses that can't be sold at home. Trade with the Soviet Union is worth cultivating; especially so because she is not our competitor for world markets. Her interest is primarily in more imports, not exports. And because her need for goods is so great, it is to her advantage not to export her ideology. It is good business for both nations to promote trade relations.

These two considerations—international peace and expanded foreign trade for our industries are certainly attractive inducements for friendly relations with the Soviet Union. We can only hope that our press and the business community will reappraise the situation and put a halt to the business of needling Russia and misrepresenting her motives. Let's begin anew and work for a lasting friendship and cooperation between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. The dividends to the people of both nations and all others will be enormous. That is what Franklin Roosevelt must have foreseen when in 1933 he brought about a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and initiated a policy of trade and friendly relations. We cannot allow the forces of reaction to divide us again and thereby weaken both our domestic economy and the United Nations. This may be our last chance to save civilization from a suicidal war followed by fascist tyranny for those who survive it. It is, indeed, a crucial period of history, for, given a world of peace, with atomic energy developed for industrial use, we can look forward with confidence to a bright future for all mankind.

*Additional copies of this leaflet can be obtained free from Elsie S. Pratt, 125 Fifth St. N. E. Washington 2, D. C. (Kindly supply postage.)*


## SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

a monthly magazine published in America for Americans

is an excellent source of information concerning economic, social and cultural developments in the Soviet Union. Eminent American scholars and writers are among its literary contributors. Its "Your Questions Answered" department gives specific and reliable information on everyday life and conditions in the U.S.S.R.

You are urged to join in the crusade for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union by helping to spread the truth about that nation.

Address: "Soviet Russia Today," 114 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.

Subscription, $1.50 per year.

AT A TIME WHEN so many hostile forces are seeking to undermine the spirit of understanding and cooperation which are the basis of good-neighborliness, it is well to have such a publication as *Soviet Russia Today* to present the Good Neighbor viewpoint.

—SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER


Printed in U. S. A.

Reg to use material

Mrs.Gilbert Spieldoch
'Doris Marx'
7301 Kingsbury Blvd.
St.Louis 5,Missouri
May,17,1948

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

22-26-75

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

Thank you for your kind letter and also for the verse and music. I shall treasure both and hope that I can do justice to the charming verse.

I am glad that you like the magazine and hope that my verses, 'La Tejedora--The Weaver pleased you. A story with Spanish words and phrases has just been accepted by this magazine and will appear next autumn. It is written in poetic prose since I feel that children need rhythm in their lives,now more than ever.

You may be interested to know that Mr.Paul Robeson has a poem of mine entitled, 'Drums in the Night'. This poem is about Africa. Mr.Robeson said that he would find a composer to set it to music but, no doubt he is too busy since, he has failed to do so. Would you be interested in seeing this work?

In appreciation of your kindness,

Sincerely,

Doris Marx Spieldoch

Doris Marx Spieldoch
'Mrs.Gilbert'

9/13/14 [Amy Spingarn]

3 Sept 14

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

22-01-14

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Some time ago you were kind enough to promise to send me your reminiscences of Joel - I know you are a very busy man but I would appreciate it deeply if you could find time to do this in the not too distant future -

Sincerely yours

Amy Spingarn

[Amy Spingarn]

22 September 1947

22-10-13

My dear Mrs. Spingarn:

Answering your letter of September 3rd let me assure you that I will get at the matter of my correspondance with Joel and any other reminiscences that I can find. I hope to let you have this within a month.

I trust you have had a good summer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Amy Spingarn
Troutbeck
Amenia, New York

October 14, 1947

22-26-02

My dear Mrs. Spingarn:

According to promise I am sending you a batch of letters between myself and Joel. They are not by any means all of the letters that I have, but these are some I have been able to find within a reasonable time. When I find others I shall forward them to you. Might I ask that if you use these letters, or if you do not, that I might at some time have them back? I should like them to go into my archives.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mrs. Amy Spingarn
110 East 78th Street
New York, New York

WEBD:lm

[Amy Spingarn] 15 Nov. 47

MRS. J. E. SPINGARN 110 EAST 78th STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

22-24/08

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I was glad to see these letters which I am returning with many thanks but what I really wanted to see and write you about were some of your more personal recollections of Joel, something that is fresh in your heart and memory; you may remember that when you sometime ago about this Joel explained to you that I was doing the preliminary spade work for a future biography and that I would especially welcome something from your pen. Since I wrote you this I have re-read your discriminating Joel in Dunbar at Dawn and Lyrel

You have said there almost
nothing I asked for and I
wonder how it could be in
Paris. At the same time I
cannot help hoping that you
might succeed in better price
When and where did you
first meet and what was
your original impression of
him. In other words the time
spread of your relationship.
I need not tell you that whatever
you can about him will be
of major importance to an
authentic portrait of Modi.
I was extremely sorry
to learn of Mme de Bois's
illness. Please give her
my best wishes for a speedy
recovery.

Sincerely yours
Jay Sponsler

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March 26th, 1947.

22-D-6

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard

5170 South Parkway,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Lochard:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 20th with reference to the celebration for Dr. DuBois on March 25th.

I regret that this letter (by reason of the fact that it was addressed to 20 West 40th Street, and to my absence from my office), reached me too late for me to comply with your request on time. I regret this particularly because of my admiration and affection for Dr. DuBois I should have liked to have participated in the celebration which I trust was a great success.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Spingarn

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

30 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

July 17th, 1947

22-10-8

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York 32, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I was very sorry to learn from your letter that Mrs. DuBois is losing ground and I trust that you fears are not warranted.

As to your inquiry, I believe that Mrs. DuBois should draw a Will if she has any property, real or personal. I suggest you telephone to me about this.

Very sincerely,

Arthur B. Spingarn

Miss Labisky - Murray Hill 6-6860

30 July 1947

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I was asked by the American Committee for Indonesian Independence, 111 West 47th Street, to be one of the persons to whom checks might be sent. In the advertisement in the TIMES this morning, I find myself listed as treasurer. I have no objection to this but I am wondering if in this way I am incurring any unnecessary liability. What do you think?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

22-12-11

29 August 1947

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I have been approacjed by a commercial company concerning broadcasting. At first I did not pay very much attention to the proposal, but we talked over pos ible terms. The other day they came back with the encolsed contract. I do not know whether you know much about these matters but I will be glad to have your advice. In the first place I think any contract entered into with them ou ht to have a distinct time limit--say six months or a year.

I keep taking your time for advice and for other matters and feel rather ashamed that you never send me a bill. I am under great obligations to you and would be gland to pay the cost at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York

2 September 1947

22-10-7

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Still one more request: while Mrs. Du Bois seems failing physically, mentally she is quite alert and comfortable. I think, therefore, when I go down September eleventh, I would like to take a copy of a will which she might sign if she still seems capable. Will you kindly prepare a draft? Her name is Nina Gomer Du Bois and Yolande's is Yolande Du Bois Williams.

I should think it advisable to leave all her property to me with the proviso that it go to Yolande if I should pre-decease her.

Also, would it not be wise to have Yolande make a will leaving everything to her daughter, Du Bois Williams?

I thank you very much for this assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Arthur Spingarn
36 West 44th Street
New York City

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Sept. 8th, 1947.

22-10-7

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

20 West 40th Street

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Upon my return from my vacation, I found your letter of September 2nd.

In accordance therewith, I enclose herewith proposed Will for Mrs. DuBois. This should be executed in the following manner:- Mrs. DuBois should insert the date and sign her name at the place where her initials appear in pencil before three witnesses (neither you nor Yolande are to be present or act as witnesses). The three witnesses should sign in the presence of Mrs. DuBois and in the presence of each other at the three places where I have marked the numerals 1, 2 and 3. The witnesses should also write their residences at the appropriate places.

I suggest that after the Will is executed, you submit it to me so that I can see that it is properly done. As to Yolande drawing a Will, I certainly think that she should under the circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
Delivered.

Arthur B. Spingarn

[Mrs. E. C. Spotsville]

P.O. Box 365
Hope, Arkansas
Feb. 14, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
% Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed will find a cover from our little school paper. This sketch was copied from a magazine by our editor. He is Frank Noble, a 22 year old veteran.

Of course, he has never seen you, but don't you think this is good? Don't you think the boy has talent? I'm afraid, however, that he may never develop it because, like so many veterans, he seems unable to get his feet on the ground. A word of encouragement from you may help him.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. E.C. Spotsville, faculty advisor

22-22-22

[Encl.]

# The CAMPUS MIRROR

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

VOL. 1 FEB. 14, 1947 No. 9

22-22

# OUR COVER by FRANK NOBLE

" A Great Negro Thinker "

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois, an internationally famous leader of his people for the great majority of his 78 years, has well earned his title of Elder Statesman, Educator, author and scholar (he holds 8 degrees and has written 15 books) Dr. Du Bois has fought consistently not only for American Negroes but for exploited colonials throughtout the world-in the press, podium and even the picket line.

Did You Know ?

These are the men who come from an "inferior race lacking the intelligence of whites", as some so-called scientists would have us beleive;

Booker T. Washington, first Negro in Hall of fame.

George Washington Carver, whose genius in chemurgy freed the south from it's slavery to a cotton economy.

Daniel Hale Williams, the first doctor to close sucessfully a stab wound in the heart.

Alain Locke, a remarkable scholar and only American Negro to win a Rhodes scholarship

Percy Julian, the brilliant chemist who developed a formula for making synthetic male hormones from soybeans.

Ernest Just, one of America's great biologists and one time president of the American Zoological Society.

William A. Hinton, the crack Hayward medical school teacher who discovered the test for dianosing syphilis.

Paul Williams, one of the nation's finest architects who has designed Hollywood homes and vast federal housing projects.

Theodore Lawless, foremost skin specialist of the country, whose patients come from all parts of the world.

Charles Drew, the Howard medical school dean who was instrumental in developing the system for preserving blood plasma.

Joe Louis, World's Heavyweight Boxing Champion.

Robert S. Abbott, Founder, Chicago Defender.

William Hastie, Jurist - Educator.

Mary McLeod Bethune, founder, Bethune Cookman College.

Lena Horne, radio, stage and screen star.

Chester Byrd, Laboratory tecnician.

Irvin C. Mollison, U.S. Federal Judge.

J. Ernest Wilkins, who at the age of 19 became one of the youngest doctors of philosophy in the U.S.

King Cole Trio, one of the 5 winners of the "Crowns of Royalty" given by N.B.C.


The Staff

Editor - In - Chief ..... Frank Noble Jr.
Business Manager ..... Lee W. Stuart
Advertisement Manager ..... Thomas C Davis
Circulation Manager ..... Robert J. Savage
Sports Editor ..... Booker T. Murry
Illustrator ..... Earnest Haney
Stenographer ..... James H. Lloyd
Faculty Advisor ..... Mrs. B.C. Spottsville


The cover was designed by the Editor - In - Chief, Frank Noble Jr., from a drawing in "Our World" by E. Cecil Stoner.

22-26

15 July 1947

Gentlemen:

I have no record of this enclosed account. Will you please give me the items and details?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Stechert-Hafner Inc.
31-33 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT  ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT  OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER  ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Formerly G. E. Stechert & Co.
ESTABLISHED NEW YORK-1872

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

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1872 SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1947

22-17

July 30, 1947

SOLD TO
MR. W.E. Bughardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
NewYork 3, N.Y.

MB

TERMS: CASH  SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1945 | | | |
| Aug. 14 | Books as per bill rendered | $ -.86 | |
| Sept. 17 | " " | 1.36 | |
| 1946 | | | |
| May 7 | " " | 23.75 | |
| 24 | " " | 1.50 | |
| | | | $ 27.47 |

**STATEMENT**
**Bills Previously Rendered**

These bills have been paid
W.E.B Du Bois

[Stechert-Hafner Inc]

22-5-26

4 August 1947

Gentlemen:

There is something radically wrong with your bookkeeping department. I have not ordered books from you since early in 1946, as you began to pay no attention to my orders, even after repeated reminders. During 1945-46 I have sent you the following checks, in payment for books received.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1945 | January 4-- | $18.89 |
| | February 15 | 2.36 |
| | March 5-- | 1.96 |
| | March 26-- | 1.77 |
| | April 3---- | 2.73 |
| | April 17-- | 2.73 |
| | May 17---- | 8.35 |
| | May 8-- | 10.00 |
| | July 14--- | 3.89 |
| | August 23-- | 2.29 |
| 1946 | March 1---- | 1.72 |
| | May 10----- | 16.66 |
| | July 23---- | 2.07 |

The titles of the books received and payed for during 1946 are as follows: Armattoe, Golden Age, Ambler, Journey into Fear, Nehru, World History, Du Maurier, Kings General, Dashiel, Dain Curse, More, Ivory Scourge of Africa, Bentley, Trent's Last Case, Rinehart, Yellow Room.

If you have sent me any other books, they have not been received possibly because you insist on addressing me at 69 Fifth Avenue, an office which I have no occupied for nearly two years. I should be glad if you would correct your books and stop botherin me for sums already paid you.

Very Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DU Bois

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1945 | January--4---- | $18.89 |
| | February 15-- | 2.36 |
| | March 5----- | 1.96 |
| | March 26---- | 1.77 |
| | April 3----- | 2.73 |
| | April 17----- | 2.73 |
| | May 17------ | 8.35 |
| | May 8-------- | 10.00 |
| | July 14----- | 3.89 |
| | August 23---- | 2.29 |
| 1946 | March 1---- | 1.72 |
| | May 10---- | 16.66 |
| | July 23---- | 2.07 |

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT · ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT · OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER · ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

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31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

August 14, 1945

220-17

SOLD TO

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
Color and Democracy
69 Fifth Ave.
New York 3, N.Y.

TERMS: CASH

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

ELT(MB)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/31 | 1 | Barnes | Soviet Light on the Colonies | net | $ | -.25 |
| 214 | 1 | Wrong | Five Points for Africa. | " | | -.60 |
| | | | Sales Tax | | | -.01 |
| | | | | | $ | -.86 |

This bill has been paid
W.E.B. Du Bois

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

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GENOA
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CABLE ADDRESS
STECHERTCO NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
STUYVESANT
9-2174

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

October 2, 1947

222-17

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois
Color and Democracy
Dept. of Special Research
20 W. 40 Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We are sorry you have had cause to complain regarding our service, and we apologize for the delay in answering your letter of August 4.

We have reorganized our Bookkeeping Department and we hope that once we are over the transition period things will be taken care of promptly.

Upon checking your account we find that all payments listed in your letter of August 4 as having been made by you in 1945 and 1946 have all been credited to your account. As you request we are sending you duplicate bills of all unpaid items. If you find them to be correct, we should be pleased to receive your remittance.

Very truly yours,

Stechert-Hafner, Inc.

Albert Daub, General Manager

AD:EN

October 8, 1947

Gentlemen:

As I have written before, the enclosed bills have been paid. The other bills which you sent have been refered to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for whom the periodicals were ordered; also one bill for ORTIZ September 17, 1945, was ordered by my assistant Miss Diggs, I am sending it to her for settlement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Stechert-Hafner Inc.
31 East 10th Street,
New Yrok 3, New York

WEBD:lm

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

# STECHERT-HAFNER Inc.

Formerly G. E. Stechert & Co.
ESTABLISHED NEW YORK 1872

31-33 EAST 10th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

SOLD TO W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York 3, N.Y.

TERMS: CASH

| DATE | DESCRIPTION | CHARGES | CREDITS | BALANCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BALANCE FORWARD | | | 27.47 |
| OCT 13'47 | A15 | | 1 36 | 26 11 |
| OCT 20'47 | A26 | | 25 25 | 86 |
| NOV 14'47 | TRANS FR NTL ASSN ADV OF COLORED PEOPLE | | 24 85 | 23 99 |

22a-17

ACCOUNTS ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY

LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN IS YOUR BALANCE

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT  ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT  OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER  ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

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PARIS
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BERNE

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STECHERTCO NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
OREGON
4-6210

1872-1947
Diamond Jubilee

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

October 17, 1947

22a-17

Mr. W.E.Bughardt du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We are very sorry that we have to write to you again regarding the enclosed bills which you say have been paid. According to our records they are not paid and in order to check it we would be very much pleased if you would be so kind as to let us know just exactly when they were paid since, undoubtedly, the cancelled checks are in your possession.

We are most reluctant to bother you again with this matter, but we cannot close our books unless we have this informatinn.

Very sincerely yours,

Stechert-Hafner, Inc.

Albert Daub

Albert Daub, General Manager

AD:EN

STECHERT-HAFNER SERVICE
NEW — USED — OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS AND PERIODICALS IN ALL LANGUAGES AND SUBJECTS

# COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
# COLONIES AND PEACE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
[redacted] 20 W. 40TH ST.
[redacted] NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL RESEARCH
W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS
DIRECTOR
ELLEN IRENE DIGGS
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

220-17

October 23, 1947

Stechert-Hafner Inc.
31 East 10th Street
New York 3, New York

Gentlemen:

I have before sent you detailed lists of the payments which I have made and the books which I have received. You have never sent me an itemized account of the bills which you claim due.

Will you please do so.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Nov. 17, 1947

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find our statement showing a balance due us of $-.86.

WEBD:lm

Yours very truly,

STECHERT-HAFNER, INC.

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT · ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT · OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER · ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

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1872 SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1947

Nov. 17, 1947

SOLD TO
Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

TERMS: CASH

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Cm/

## STATEMENT

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1945 | | | | |
| Aug. | 14 | Books as per bill rendered | -.86 | |
| Sept. | 17 | Ortiz, Juyungo | 1.36 | |
| 1946 | | | | |
| May | 7 | Periodicals as per bill rendered | 23.75 | |
| | 24 | News Letter, 1945 | 1.50 | $ 27.47 |
| | | CREDITS | | |
| 1947 | | | | |
| Oct. | 13 | Your payment | 1.36 | |
| | 20 | " " | 25.25 | 26.61 |
| | | BALANCE DUE US..... | | $ -.86 |

Cancelled

222-17

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER

# STECHERT-HAFNER ~~INC.~~

Formerly G. E. Stechert & Co.
ESTABLISHED NEW YORK 1872

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 9-2174

BRANCHES
LONDON
PARIS
GENOA
BERNE

CABLE ADDRESS
STECHERTCO NEW YORK

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. November 18, 1947

Return Rodewin copy.

Mr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Sir :

We believe that we owe you an apology for having sent to you during recent months several statements requesting payment for material supplied,despite the fact that you had previously paid the bills.

In going thru our accounts we came across an account for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which showed a credit balance and upon investigation we found that apparently bills which were issued to you were paid by checks issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and therefore never credited on your own account.

We are now enclosing a statement of your account which shows a credit due you of $23.99.

We sincerely hope that you will accept our apologies for all the inconvenience we have caused you.

Very truly yours,

Stechert-Hafner, Inc.

Albert Daub

Albert Daub, General Manager

AD:EN

STECHERT-HAFNER SERVICE
NEW — USED — OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS AND PERIODICALS IN ALL LANGUAGES AND SUBJECTS

November 20, 1947

Mr. Albert Daub, General Manager
Stechert-Hafner, Inc.
31 East 10th Street
New York 3, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Daub:

I want to thank you for your letter of November 18 to Dr. DuBois, which has been turned over to me for reply. Dr. DuBois appreciates your attention to the matter of following through on his account and clearing it up. He understands that in the process of revamping your firm records often get confused and delays are sure to occur.

He has asked me to say that in regard to the credit of $23.99, stated in your letter and on the invoice, he would like for your office to send him a refund check for this amount.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

WALTER A. HAFNER, PRESIDENT  ALFRED HAFNER, VICE-PRESIDENT  OTTO H. HAFNER, SECRETARY-TREASURER  ALBERT DAUB, GENERAL MANAGER


# STECHERT-HAFNER INC.

TELEPHONE
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BOOKS AND
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BRANCHES
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PARIS
GENOA
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CABLE ADDRESS
STECHERTCO NEW YORK

31 EAST 10TH STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.


Dec.9, 1947

224-17

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a refund check to the amount of $23.99, which is in settlement of your account with us as per your request. 11/20/47

Trusting we may serve you in the future, we remain

Yours very truly,

STECHERT-HAFNER, INC.

R. E. Krieger/Cm

RE^A:CM
Enc.

R. E. Krieger

20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York
October 2, 1947

22-12-33

Stevens Hotel
Chicago
Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am a speaker on the program of American Education Fellowship which meets at your hotel, November 27-29. I would like to make reservations for a single room and bath for those dates. Please confirm this request.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

31 January 1947

Dear Mr. Streator:

Book-Find has taken Shirley Graham's book "Frederick Douglass". They asked her to name certain correspondents on all of the New York papers. She asked me if she should name you, having some doubt on her own part. I told her to name you by all means and she did.

22-3-2

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George Streator
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

"Things That Are Private In Life, Should Remain Private In Death"

MARIE A. STRICKLAND THOS. L. STRICKLAND T. GARLAND STRICKLAND

Strickland's Funeral Home

Funeral Directors - Licensed Embalmers

TWinbrook 1-3033

11371 Mitchell Avenue

HAMTRAMCK, MICHIGAN

July 14, 1947

22-26-89

Dear Sir;

Today I addressed an application for admission to the Law School at Harvard University. In sending in the necessary data I mentioned your name as one of my professors while at Morehouse College. I was one of your students during the years of 1940 and 1941, a search of my transcript should reveal the caliber of work I did while studying under you.

I would appreciate a letter of recommendation coming from you and addressed to the Dean of The Law School Harvard University.

I plan to enter this fall and an early consideration of this matter would be highly appreciated. Thanking you in advance for any consideration you may deem necessary.

Sincerely Yours,

George Strickland

23 July 1947

22-26-90

My dear Mr. Strickland:

Of the hundreds of students which I have had naturally I cannot remember individuals. In your case I do not recall what grade of work you did while in my classes. If you will write the registrar, Mr. Whittaker, and ask him to send to me the grades which I gave you in my classes, I shall be glad to write to the Dean at Harvard in accordance.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. George Strickland
11371 Mitchell Avenue
Hamtramck, Michigan

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

STUDENT'S NAME Strickland, George W. 11371 Kinnell Street, Hamtramck, Michigan DATE ENTERED THIS COLLEGE 9-20-37

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH 1-17-18 Detroit, Mich RELIGION Baptist HIGH SCHOOL Hamtramck; Hamtramck, Michigan DEGREE SOUGHT

SCHOOL CLASS OF

DATE LEFT THIS COLLEGE June 2, 1941 REASON [illegible] HIGH SCHOOL RATING MAJOR Economics MINOR

| ENTRANCE UNITS | LANGUAGE | | | | | HISTORY | | | | | MATHEMATICS | | | | SCIENCE | | | | | | GENERAL | | | | TOTAL CREDITS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ENG | LATIN | FR | SPAN | GER | ANC | MED | MOD | AMER | CIVICS | PL GEOM | SOLID | TRIG | ALG | ARITH | CHEM | BIOL | PHY SICS | GEN | BOT | PHY GEOG | AGRI | MAN TR | MECH DRAW | FREE DRAW | MISC | |
| BY CERT | 4 | 2 | | | | ½ | ½ | 1 | 1½ | | 1 | | | 1½ | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 16 |
| BY EXAM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DEPARTMENT AND NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | GRADES 1 | GRADES 2 | SUM. | SEM HRS | POINTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1937-1938** | | | | | |
| Biol 153-54 | Introductory Biology | C | C | 6 | 12 | |
| Eng 151 | English Composition | F | | 0 | 0 | |
| Fr 151-52 | Elementary French | C | C | 8 | 16 | |
| Hist 151-52 | European History | B | C | 6 | 12 | |
| Rel 151-52 | English Bible | A | A | 4 | 16 | |
| | Freshman Hygiene | | P | 0 | 0 | |
| | Freshman Lectures | P | P | 0 | 0 | |
| | Physical Education | P | P | 0 | 0 | |
| Eng 151 | English Composition | | D | 0 | 0 | |
| | **1938-1939** | | | | | |
| Fr 153-4 | Intermediate French | D | C | 6 | 9 | |
| Soc 251-2 | Introd Sociology | B | B | 6 | 18 | |
| Eng 151-2 | Freshman Composition | C | C | 6 | 12 | |
| Biol 251 | Comparative Anatomy | F | | 0 | 3 | |
| Psy 251 | General Psychology | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Psy 252 | Educational Psychology | A | | 3 | 12 | |
| Hist 252 | American History | C | | 3 | 6 | |
| Eng 253 | Public Speaking | B | | 2 | 6 | |

| DEPARTMENT AND NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | GRADES 1 | GRADES 2 | SUM. | SEM HRS | POINTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1939-1940** | | | | | |
| Eng 251-2 | English Literature | C | C | 6 | 12 | |
| Soc 353 | Urban Sociology | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Edu 351-2 | Tests & Measurements | B | A | 6 | 21 | |
| Chem 153-4 | Matter & Energy | B | B | 6 | 18 | |
| Soc 351 | Social Psychology | A | | 3 | 12 | |
| Soc 444 | Social Control | | B | 3 | 9 | |
| Soc 352 | Social Anthropology | | B | 3 | 9 | |
| PE 457 | Scouting | | A | 3 | 12 | |
| | Physical Education | P | P | 0 | 0 | |
| | **1940-1941** | | | | | |
| | English Composition | P | | | | |
| Phil 351 | Intro to Philosophy | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Soc 457 | Intro to Anthropology | | | | | |
| Bus 451 | Business Law | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Soc 471 | African Culture | A | | 3 | 12 | |
| Soc 467-8 | Intro to Social Sci | B | A | 6 | 21 | |
| Edu 355 | Orientation in Educa | C | | 3 | 6 | |
| Hist 251 | American History | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Phil 360 | Philosophy of Religion | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Soc 468 | Prin & Prac of Inser | B | | 3 | 9 | |
| Edu 366 | Rural Sch & Society | C | | 3 | 6 | |
| Soc 475 | Amer Sociological Theory | | A | 3 | 12 | |
| Soc 479 | Race Problems in the Modern World | | A | 3 | 12 | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | A | 1 | 4 | |

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT
This record should not be released to student
Registrar
AUG 7 1947

Deductions: 1-29-38 0.6 6-4-38 0.6; 1-28-39 .27; 1-25-40, 0.6;

CONDITIONS AND HOW REMOVED

SUMMARY

| YEAR | A | B | C | D | E | F | SEM HRS | PTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37-38 | 4 | 3 | 17 | | | | 24 | 59 |
| 38-39 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 3 | | | 29 | 72 |
| 39-40 | 9 | 18 | 6 | | | | 33 | 102 |
| 40-41 | 12 | 18 | 2 | | | | 32 | 110 |

GENERAL TEST SCORES

| DATE | NAME OF TEST | RAW SCORE | LOCAL | STAND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937 | Psychological | 121 | 84 | 23 |

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

April 7, 1947

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40 th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Some months ago I wrote MRss Hurley, Youth Organizer for N.A.A.C.P. whether she thought you might be approached to come to Syracuse some time to aid the cause not only of our student organization effort here but also the larger cause you represent. I believe she spoke to you at the time and you expressed your willingness to come if a convenient time could be arranged. The Christmas and semester-end were however nearly on us at the time and you were to spend February and March in the South I believe.

22-11-242

Since then our group has had a membership drive that resulted in some 250 members, I believe, with Chancellor and other prominent people in the administration encourageing them with their membership. The group is about to begin a radio- script series over one of our local stations and all told we are greatly encouraged with the interest in the work.

Now we wonder if it may still be possible for you to arrange a speaking date with us to climax the years activity. We are on spring vacation till April 10, but should do our best to meet any date you might suggest ( except a Saturday and Sunday) between next week and May 9 or possibly as late as May 13 when people are already in the final examination mood.

We should like to arrange one public address for a university and city-wide audience and one more informal gathering with the student branch and with our Sociology Honorary group , Alpha Kappa Delta, of which Dr. E.Franklin Frazier was incidentally made an honorary member when he was with us a few years ago. If you can arrange to come I should also try to get our campus United Nations group, who recently brought Mrs. Roosevelt here, and possibly the International Relations group to join us in backing your appearance.

$100
May $
5-6

Any honorarium above expenses would I am afraid have to be more in the way of a token of appreciation than in the way of adequate compensation. If, however, you find it desirable to ask a stated fee for such appearances, we would need to know this in advance so that arrangements could be made to cover the amount.

In the fond hope that it may still be possible for us to look forward to your visit here this spring, I am

Sincerely yours,

William C. Lehmann

William C. Lehmann
Faculty Sponsor

11 April 1947

22-11-143

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of May seventh, I beg to say that I could speak at Syracuse University May fifth and sixth. My charge would be one hundred dollars out of which I would pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William C. Lehmann
Department of Sociology
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, N. Y.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

April 18, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P

New York, N.Y.

22-11-144

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I was glad indeed to learn that you are able to be with us at Syracuse on May 6 and 7. Unless you hear from me otherwise within a very few days we shall count on your being here at that time. I hope to write you finally in a very few days, as soon as we have had opportunity to have arrangements approved by the sponsoring groups,

Sincerely yours,

William C. Lehmann

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT

April 21, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, 1947

22-11-145

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I'm afraid my note of temporary acceptance of a speaking date should have awaited today's conversation with the Calenday Committee and arrangements committee. I am informed that there is a University rule prohibiting or cutting down to the completely unavoidable any campus engagements of the kind we contemplated within the last few weeks before Fihal Examinations. Since we want the best possible audience for you when you do visit our campus, I'm afraid that is made impossible for this late date in the season. I hope very much that your willingness to appear on our campus will still hold for about the middle of October. I shall hope to write you again in September or perhaps even earlier to see if a date can be arranged at that time.

With my deep regrets that it cannot be at this time, I am

Very sincerely yours,

William C. Lehmann

Willoam C. Lehmann

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

September 25, 1947

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

You will recall that last spring we had arrangements under way for your coming to Syracuse for a public lecture and a visit with us on our campus, only to find that the earliest date that appeared feasible proved already too near the Final Examination period. I expressed the hope at the time that your offer to come would still stand this fall.

22-1-68

I hope it is possible now for you to arrange to pay us that deferred visit at a fairly early date-- say during the week of the 20-24 of October or some time during early November. We are counting very strongly on your coming as the guest of our campus NAACP and of o our sociology honorary.

We would count on one stated address for the campus and city public, a more informal visit with the organizations mentioned and if convenient also with Dr. Fisher s class in Race Relations. As I recall, the arrangement in spring was we pay you a fee of $100, out of which you pay your own expenses. Our calendar is fairly flexible, so I suggest you propose about two dates at which it would be possible for you to be here.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Lehmann

William C. Lehmann

Should you be addressing yourself to the problems you work for at San Francisco as the UN org. has a meeting we have a strong student UN organization here that might also be interested in your visit to Syracuse.

W.C.L.

RT #13,69

October 1, 1947

22-11-69

My dear Mr. Lehmann:

I can come on any day October 20-24. I can make one public address on "The Present Problem of Colonies." Also I could meet persons informally and for a limited time at a social function. I could not undertake any classes or any prolonged visits. I would plan to arrive one day on the Empire State and return the next day. I would be glad to hear from you immediately and to have you make hotel reservation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. William C. Lehmann
Syracuse University
Department of Sociology
Syracuse 10, New York

WEBD:lm

lecture

# SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

## MAXWELL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

October 17, 1947

My dear DR. DuBois,

This is merely an informal note to say that we received the publicity aids and are looking forward with pleasure to your visit. Your Hotel, in case you should come in at some other time than the time indicated (Empire 2:22 p.m.), is the Onondaga Hotel. Our "social gathering" or "tea" did not materialize. Instead, a few of us are arranging to dine with you at say 6 o'clock, at the Hotel or near by. Your lecture is here at the University at 8 o'clock, though unfortunately not without the usual conflicts with other programs, and we hope there will be opportunity for a few minutes of informal discussion after the address. There is a meeting of the graduate faculty of the Maxwell School at 4 o'clock on Tuesday. If it does not interfere with your needed rest I would be very happy to present you to that group for a minute or two, but that is entirely up to you.

Dr. Fisher, our department chairman will be disappointed, I'm afraid, if it is not possible for you appear before his class in Race Relations, some 125 people, for at least a few minutes on Wednesday morning. But that, too, according to our previous correspondence will have to be left up to you.

Very sincerely yours,

William C Lehmann

William C. Lehmann

22-11-100

Sociology

[Oct. 4, 1947]

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

10-4-47

My dear Dr. DuBois

Please accept this informal note to say we shall be very happy to have you with us during the week of October 20-24. Unless you hear from us otherwise Thursday Oct 23 appears to be the best date. We would expect your arrival on the Empire early that afternoon. We shall need to give the calendar a final check-over on Monday, but I don't think there will be any change.

I wonder if you would have any objection to including in your lecture title at least for publicity purposes a reference to the inter relationship of color and colonies as you do in your book, as that would tie your visit up a bit more closely with our sociology department interest in problems of race-relations. Dr. Fisher has a class of I believe about 125 in his race relations class which meets at 10 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Sincerely yours

William C. Lehmann

22-11-64

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

201

| SYMBOLS |
| --- |
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LC = Deferred Cable |
| NLT = Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram |

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SYA1093 NL PD=SYRACUSE NY 7 1947 OCT 7 PM 11 48

DR W E B DUBOIS=

DELIVER :NAACP 69 FIFTH AVE NYK=

STUDENTS FIND TUESDAY NIGHT OCTOBER 21ST MUCH BETTER DATE THAN 23RD FOR SYRACUSE ENGAGEMENT WE ARE PLANNING ACCORDINGLY IF TUESDAY IS IMPOSSIBLE PLEASE INFORM US=

WILLIAM C LEHMANN.

DU BOIS B OCT 7 52

22-11-66

21ST 23RD.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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| NIGHT LETTER | | NIGHT LETTER | |

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# WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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|---|
| ACCOUNTING INFORMATION |
| TIME FILED |

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

JNE 4 Straight Wire October 8, 1947

Dr. William C. Lehman
Syracuse University
Syracuse, New York

Will speak October 21st.

W. E. B. Du Bois

22-11-45

Pictures

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE 10, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 11, 1947

Dr. W. E. Burgardt DuBois
NAACP
20 West 40th St.
New York, N.Y.

22-11-72

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I was glad to receive your wire confirming arrangements for Tuesday October 21. We will have someone meet you at the station, arriving on the "Empire" from N.Y.C. unless otherwise informed, and will do what we can to give you a good hearing without taxing your energies or your time unduly.

2 photos sent Oct. 14 o/c

Since your arrival is too late for a picture in the press before your Tuesday evening appearance, our publicity would be considerably helped if your seceretary could send us a cut or photo (gloss if possible) for use in this coming Sundays papers. Also any portrait reproduction that could be included for a library exhibit to be set up early this week would be welcome if available.

I am assuming that we have your approval to announce your speaking on "The Problem of Colonies and the World of Color" or some such title.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Lehmann

William C. Lehmann

Program

Lachm W Va + Va
Pamelon

Thanksgiving - Chicago

Lachm
Wilmington
Chicago

October 14, 1947

Mr. William C. Lehmann
Department of Sociology
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

Dear Mr. Lehmann:

In accordance with the request in your letter of the 11th to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, I am sending you two photographs, one for publicity purposes and the other for the library exhibit. The title of Dr. DuBois' address is listed as THE PRESENT PROBLEM OF COLONIES.

If we can be of further service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Enclosures

23-11-70

lecture

October 23, 1947

2a-11-101

Mr. William C. Lehmann
Department of Sociology
Syracuse University
Syracuse 10, New York

My dear Mr. Lehmann:

May I thank you very much for the very pleasant visit which I had at Syracuse University. I enjoyed the gentlemen whom I met, the very pleasant dinner at your home, and especially the audience which yourfurnished me. I am under deep obligation to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Reg. to unite artists

# Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW - CIO - 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. - GRAMERCY 3-0470

Established 1916

*President:* Samuel Wallach; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Secretary-Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Recording Secretary:* Abraham Lederman

*Vice-Presidents*

Eugene Jackson, *High Sch.*; Ella Ratner, *Jr. H.S.*; Leona Abrams, *Elem. Sch.*; Joseph Bressler, *College*; Norman Studer, *Private School*; Lillie B. Pope, *Voc. H.S.*

November 12, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

22-3-3

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are turning to you for help in rallying teachers as an effective force in fighting the suppression of free speech and free thought which is spreading so rapidly in our country today.

You are, no doubt, aware that the Thomas-Rankin Committee has set education as one of the major fields for its destructive activities. Already local reactionaries have begun their attacks. Boards of Education and Higher Education are under pressure to intimidate students and teachers. Books are being banned. Laws to cut out "controversial" subjects are under consideration. Individual teachers have been picked for attack by the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press.

The Teachers Union is planning a mass meeting so that teachers may understand the attacks on education as part of the general attack on the free cultural life of our country, and so that they may be rallied to fight back.

We are very anxious to have you address our mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, December 14th. We know you can make a significant contribution to our understanding of the House Un-American Committee's attacks and their effects upon freedom of expression.

May we hear from you as soon as possible so that we may proceed with our plans.

Sincerely,

Cyril Graze

Cyril Graze
Chairman, Academic Freedom Committee

uopwa/16

*Affiliated with:* New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

November 14, 1947

Mr. Cyril Graze
Teachers Union
13 Astor Place
New York 3, New York

My dear Sir: Answering your letter of November 12,

I regret to say that until the middle of December I shall be lecturing in the Middle West. Therefore, I will be unable to serve you, as much as I would like to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

[Thomas]
Baltimore Home

29 January 1947

Gentlemen:

Will you please repair this clock and let me know what the bill is at the above address. When it is finished, I want it to be sent to Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams, 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore 14, Maryland.

Very sincerely Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Seth Thomas-Clocks
Thomaston, Connecticut

Nov. 23 1947
Answered - see
W213 D-B; Bibliography
for Letter
Req information
1947

3305 Holmes Street
Dallas, Texas
November 16, 1947.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
C/o N. A. A. C. P.
20 - West 40th. Street
New York 18, N. Y.

22-3-46

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am interested in making a collection of the books you have had published. Will you please forward me a list of the books you have written, naming the publishers ? Please indicate those that are not being currently published and furnish information, if possible, as to how and where I can purchase these.

Your consideration of these request will be gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Tolbert

Thomas ~~Tolbert~~
Chairman, Social Science Department
Lincoln High School
Dallas, Texas.

Ref fr INFO 1947



November 22, 1947

Mr. Thomas Tolbert, Chairman
Social Science Department
Lincoln High School
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Tolbert:

Your letter to Dr. DuBois, concerning his works, has just reached this office. Doctor is away on a lecture tour and will not return to his desk until the latter part of December. However, I believe that the following is the information you requested. Please note that an asterisk indicates the volumes not being currently published. For such works you might try Barnes & Noble, Book Publishers, or consult any of the book searching agencies or general book agencies listed weekly in the book section of the Sunday New York Times. Barnes and & Nobel is located on Fifth Avenue at 18th Street, New York, N. Y.

✓*THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1896
✓*THE PHILADELPHIA NEGRO, 1899
✓*ATLANTA UNIVERSITY STUDIES, Vols. I and II
✓*THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, 1903
✓*QUEST OF THE SILVER FLEECE, 1911
✓*NEGRO IN THE CITIES OF THE NORTH, 1905
✓*THE GIFT OF BLACK FOLK, 1924
✓BLACK FOLK: THEN AND NOW, 1939
✓DUSK OF DAWN, 1940
✓*DARK PRINCESS, 1928
✓THE NEGRO, 1915
✓*DARKWATER, 1920
✓*JOHN BROWN, 1909
✓*BLACK RECONSTRUCTION, 1935
✓COLOR AND DEMOCRACY, 1945
✓THE WORLD AND AFRICA, 1947
✓(ed.) ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE NEGRO, 1946

With others he has published as follows:

✓*THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH (with Booker T. Washington), 1907
✓WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS (with Rayford W. Logan et al), 1944
✓*FROM SERVITUDE TO SERVICE (et al), 1904
✓*THE NEGRO PROBLEM (with B. T. Washinton), 1903

Kelly Miller

Aside from these there have been other monographs he has edited and co-authored with others but our files are just being put in order and it will take some time to locate them all. Also, he has authored more than 1,000 articles and book reviews and letters.

You might find it advisable to contact the publishers of some of the out-of-print works to try and locate his books.

4 copies

W E B DuBois: Books & Publishers



The publishers are as follows:

Slave trade--Harvard University Historical Studies, Vol. I--Longman, Greene New York, N. Y.

Philadelphia Negro--University of Pennsylvania (Series in Political Economy and Public Law)

Atlanta University Studies--Atlanta University

Souls of Black Folk--McClurg Company, Chicago, Illinois

Quest of the silver fleece--McClurg Company, Chicago, Illinois

Negro in cities of the North--The Charity Organization Society, New York City

Gift of black folk--Stratford Company, Boston, Massachusetts

Black Folk then and now--Henry Holt, New York City

Dusk of Dawn--Harcourt, Brace, New York City

Dark princess--Harcourt, Brace, New York City

The Negro--Henry Holt, New York City

Darkwater--(Austin Jenkins Company) Write to Harcourt, Brace, New York City

The Negro Problem--James Pott & Company, New York City

John Brown--George W. Jacobs & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Black Reconstruction--Harcourt, Brace, New York City

Color and Democracy--Harcourt, Brace, New York City

The World and Africa--Viking Press, New York City

Negro in the South--George W. Jacobs & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
What the Negro Wants--University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C.
From Servitude to Service--American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass.
Encyclopedia of the Negro--Phelps-Stokes Fund, Inc., New York City
The Negro Problem--James Pott & Company, New York City

If we can be of further help, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:lm

# Tribute to Jewish Youth

JEWS [Tribute to Jewish Youth

13 South 21st Street • Philadelphia 3, Pa. • RIttenhouse 6-5739

DR. DANIEL LONGAKER, Treasurer

**DUE TO STRIKE**
**NOTE CHANGE**
**TUESDAY NOV. 18**
**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOTEL**

**Dinner at**
**Hotel Bellevue - Stratford**
***Monday, November 17, 1947, 6:30 P. M.***

November 4, 1947

Dear Sponsor;

In preparation for the Tribute to Jewish Youth banquet, the Committee is preparing a program book which will be given to all guests.

The Committee is anxious to receive messages of greetings from its sponsors and other prominent Americans which could be read at the dinner, and which could be printed in full or "in excerpt" in the program book.

We would deeply appreciate a prompt reply from you since the book must go to press within a week.

Sincerely yours,
Marcella Sloane
Marcella Sloane
Secretary

uopwa 2
MS:bl

[Mark Twain Society]

*From the desk of . . .*

CYRIL CLEMENS, PRESIDENT
MARK TWAIN SOCIETY
WEBSTER GROVES, MISSOURI

22-26-44

26th. April 47

Dear Dr DuBois:—

It gives us great pleasure to inform you that you have been elected this day a Knight of Mark Twain

Yours truly,

Cyril Clemens

A symposium is being arranged for our late fellow member Franklin D. Roosevelt. You may care to send some impressions. He more than once spoke to me of the very high esteem in which he held you and your work.

[Mark Twain Society]

318. August 1947

CYRIL CLEMENS, Pres.
International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, [illegible] Mo.

22-26-48

Dear Dr. DuBois: —

I take great pleasure to inform you that you have been elected a

Mark Twain Knight

With all good wishes

C. Clemens

We are anxious to preserve your fine tribute to Negro Humor

in the Society Library, and would be grateful if you would inscribe the last page.

A symposium is being arranged by our late fellow member Franklin D. Roosevelt. You may care to send a statement.

*International*

# MARK TWAIN SOCIETY

Saint Louis, Missouri

AN ORGANIZATION INSPIRED BY THE
WRITINGS OF SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS
TO HONOR THE WORLD'S LITERATURE

## HISTORICAL

THE International Mark Twain Society has been called the League of Nations of Literature, and its membership the world's "Who's Who." It was originally founded for the purpose of "knitting the whole world in bonds of cultured peace," to use the words of A. E. Coppard, which were adopted as the motto of the organization. In spite of the recent war, it has continued to pursue this course, believing as it does, that all races, creeds, colors, and even warring nations, may clasp hands through the medium of the Arts.

Virtually all countries are represented in the Society's fellowship, and members are entitled to letters of introduction to other members in any part of the world.

A source of much interest both to members and the general public, is a fine Mark Twain collection which includes the letters of acceptance of the Society's members, and is kept at the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, the same building that houses the famous Lindbergh trophies. Another feature of interest is the Mark Twain Library composed of the work of members, and maintained by the Society at the Li-

brary of Congress in Washington. The work of all members is eligible for this collection.

Activities of the Society are largely educational and include: establishing memorials; publishing the Mark Twain Quarterly, as well as biographical and other works; organizing chapters; conducting literary contests, and awarding the Society's Membership and Medals. All funds are used solely for memorial and educational purposes and for the maintenance of the Society, a benevolent, non-commercial institution. There are many solitary writers and other artists who feel greatly encouraged when they can keep in touch with such an organization.

———-———

On November 30th of each year, Twain's birthday, the Mark Twain Memorial Dinner is held in St. Louis. Speakers at this dinner have included many distinguished members of the Society and other figures of national importance.

## MEMBERSHIPS

THE Honorary Membership, which includes the International Life Membership of the Society, is not available to the general public. Unlike Regular Membership which, with the Society's approval, is open to all, the Honorary Membership is conferred upon those entitled to recognition in the various fields of endeavor. Thus when it is awarded an author, it is conferred in public recognition of his contribution to literature. With the exception of the Mark Twain Medal to which only Honorary Members are eligible, it represents the most valued and important award which the Society has to bestow. Upon acceptance of the invitation, the Certificate suitably designed for framing and the Honorary Membership Card, both officially signed by Mr. Clemens, will be issued. There are no dues or other obligations of membership connected with the Honorary (life) Membership of the Society.

## THE HONORARY MEMBERSHIP CARD

ALL Honorary Members receive with the Certificate of Membership, the Honorary Membership Card. The purpose of this card is to introduce the bearer, whose name is inscribed thereon, to the Society's distinguished membership at home and abroad.

## THE MARK TWAIN MEDAL

THE Mark Twain Medal is given for outstanding achievement in the Arts and Sciences. The following members have been recipients of the Society's Medal: William Marconi, John J. Pershing, Charles Evans Hughes, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rudyard Kipling, Booth Tarkington, W. W. Jacobs, Hilaire Belloc, Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Lloyd George, George Bernard Shaw, Robert Frost, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Masefield, Stanley Baldwin, and Winston Churchill.

---

Warm Springs, Georgia
December 3, 1932

My dear Mr. Clemens:

Thank you very much for your letter. I shall feel greatly honored to be presented with the Medal of your Society. I feel especially honored because as a boy I had the great privilege of meeting Mark Twain.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

---

10 Downing Street, Whitehall
25 October, 1943

Dear Mr. Clemens:

I am writing to express my thanks to the International Mark Twain Society for their Gold Medal, which has been presented to me by Mr. Philip Guedalla.

It will serve to keep fresh my memory of a great American, who showed me much kindness when I visited New York as a young man by taking the Chair at my first public lecture and by autographing copies of his works, which still form a valued part of my library.

Yours very truly,
Winston S. Churchill

## FORMER HONORARY MEMBERS

SOME celebrated deceased persons holding honorary membership in the Society were: Rudyard Kipling, James M. Barrie, Sir Hugh Walpole, A. E. Housman, Thomas Hardy, John Galsworthy, Ramsay MacDonald, G. K. Chesterton, John Drinkwater, Sir Oliver Lodge, William Howard Taft, Roald Amundsen, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, William Marconi, E. A. Robinson, John Philip Sousa, Sir Gilbert Parker, William Lyon Phelps, David Lloyd George, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

## THE MARK TWAIN QUARTERLY

THE Mark Twain Quarterly, the Society's official publication edited by Cyril Clemens, was founded as a living memorial to Mark Twain to serve as a medium for uniting the Society's international membership.

Probably no other magazine in the world today, is supported by such an array of celebrated authors. Among present and past contributors to the Quarterly are numbered: Edgar Lee Masters, Witter Bynner, Joseph Auslander, Padriac Colum, Walter de la Mare, Lord Dunsany, Edwin Markham, John Masefield, Hilaire Belloc, John Gould Fletcher, August Derleth, Mark Van Doren, Booth Tarkington, John Drinkwater, Lord Charnwood, Arthur Guiterman, G. K. Chesterton, Gelett Burgess, Stephen Vincent Benet, E. F. Benson, Bernard Shaw, etc.

"One of the most unusual publications among American quarterlies is the 'Mark Twain Quarterly.' It is unusual because it has its own odd timeliness, its own curious format, an outstanding list of contributors, a peculiar tone, a defined policy, and even its distinctive trivia ..."—Arthur DuBois, in Sewanee Review.

"A most interesting journal." says John Masefield.

Subscription to the Mark Twain Quarterly is reserved for members only.

All members are encouraged to contribute to its pages. Special consideration to poetry.

[Mark Twain Society]

22-26-47

23 September 1947

My dear Mr. Clemens:

I am returning the last page of my tribute to Negro Humor for your library. I am sorry to be so late.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Cyril Clemens, President
International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, Missouri

*Founded 1894 to "Promote a Finer Public Spirit and a Better Social Order"*

THE · TWENTIETH · CENTURY · ASSOCIATION
3 and 4 · JOY · STREET · BEACON · HILL
(CAPITOL 7-1630)
BOSTON · 8 · MASSACHUSETTS

Lecture re: W. E. DuBois

December 26, 1947

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Gentlemen: Att: Mr.H. H. Smythe

Thanks for your suggestion but a $10
Honorarium is the most we ever give
to our speakers.

22-27

Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT

[U.S.S.R. Consul General]

22-26

*The Consul General*

*of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

*and*

*Mme. Yakov M. Lomakin*

*request the pleasure of the company of*

Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois

*at a Reception on the Occasion of*

*the Thirtieth Anniversary of the*

*Great October Socialist Revolution*

*to be given on*

*November 6th, 1947*

*from six to eight o'clock*

*at*

*680 Park Avenue, New York City*

*R S V P*

Please present this invitation card at the door.

[-U.S.S.R. delegation]

ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ
СОЮЗА СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ
РЕСПУБЛИК
ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБ'ЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
100 WEST 88th STREET
NEW YORK 24, N.Y.

October 10, 1947

Mr.Hugh H.Smythe
Assistant to Dr.DuBois
National Assosiation for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

22-13-46

Dear Mr.Smythe,

I have been asked to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of September 29th, and inform you that we would be glad to receive a copy of the document mentioned in your letter.

Yours very truly,

T.Tokina
Secretary

[U.S.S.R
Consul General]

Russia

2-26

409 Edgecombe Avenue

New York City

November 5, 1947

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS REGRETS EXCEEDINGLY THAT A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT WILL NOT LET HIM ATTEND THE RECEPTION ON THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

[redacted] APPRECIATES THE INVITATION

[U.K. delegation]

UK 1-5M-3-47-W

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

TELEPHONE:
LONGACRE 5-2070

REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
P. O. BOX 304
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Not wanted

2nd October, 1947.

Dear Sir,

22-13-57

Mr. Hector McNeil asks me to acknowledge your letter to him of September 29th. He regrets that owing to the pressure of work he is unable personally to be of assistance to you in bringing to the attention of the General Assembly the petition of which you write and suggests that this document should be brought to the attention of the Human Rights Commission.

Yours faithfully,

Asst. Private Secretary
to the Minister of State.

Mr. Hugh H. Smythe.

[E/N.G.]

386

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

REFERENCE: 605-5-3-6

24 January 1947

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20 January 1947, concerning a statement which you wish to present to the Commission on Human Rights.

22-21-17

Item 9 on the provisional agenda of the Commission is a consideration of communications received by the United Nations relating to the subject of human rights. If your statement has reached the United Nations by that time, it will be drawn to the attention of the members of the Commission. Copies of your statement may be directed to the Secretary-General. They may be sent by messenger or mail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. Stanczyk

Jan Stanczyk
in charge of Social Affairs Department.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Received NAACP office March 11, 1947

Copy to be filed U.N.

UNITED NATIONS
Lake Success - New York
Fieldstone 7-1100

Reference: 605-5-3-3

February 19, 1947

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
President
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People dated January 27, 1947, enclosing a statement concerning the Negroes in the U.S.A.

I regret that the Human Rights Commission has at present no power to take action regarding any complaints concerning human rights.

I will, however, bring your communication to the attention of the Commission at its next session.

Yours sincerely

(signed) John P. Humphrey, Director
Human Rights Division

MK/mg

22-21

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

REFERENCE: 453-584

14 April 1947

22-21-20

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

The Economic and Social Council, having considered the application of the Pan-African Congress, decided, on 28 March 1947, that consultative status should not be granted. It is understood that your organization adopted a Resolution in opposition to the Trusteeship System and that therefore you are opposing the aims of the Charter of the United Nations. However, if you wish to present a statement concerning the decision of the Council, I shall be happy to bring it to the attention of the Council NGO Committee.

Sincerely yours

Lyman C. White

Lyman C. White
Non-Governmental Organizations Section

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois, President
Pan-African Congress
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh street
LONDON, N.W.1.

21 May 1947

22-21-21

My dear sir:

Your letter of April/4, 1947 states that the Pan African Congress adopted "a resolution in opposition to the Trusteeship System and that therefore you are opposing the aims of the Charter of the United Nations." This is untrue. You have a perfect right of course to decide not to recognize the Pan African Congress but you have no right to use a lie as reasons therefore.

I am, sir,

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois, President
Pan African Congress

Mr. Lyman C. White
Non-Governmental Organization Section
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

[United Nations]
(appl 9 mss)

17 July 1947

22-7-4

My dear Mr. Bunche:

This will be handed to you by Mr. Neal Burroughs concerning whom I wrote you today. I shall appreciate any advice which you may give him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche
Department of Trusteeship
Lake Success, New York
U. S. Staff 97

[United Nations]
dept
of trust

17 July 1947

My dear Mr. Bunche:

I am going to send you with a letter of introduction a rather interesting young man. He is the son of Charles Burroughs and Willianna Burroughs. They are both dead. Charles Burroughs was a dramatic reader of striking ability, who if he had been born later, would have made a high mark on the stage. Willianna Burroughs, a teacher in New York public schools, went to Russia several years ago, taking her four children: a girl and three boys. She stayed there a long ti e and was during the war one of the English radio broadcasters of the Moscow radio. She died on return to the United States a year ago after the death of her husband. Her daughter is working here on a daily paper. Her son, Charles, has been in the United States Army and is an engineer. He is beginning to find his way.

The younger boy, whom I am sending to you, is Neal Burroughs. He went to Russia as an infant, although an American citizen, and returned to the United States speaking only Russian. He has studied in the University of Moscow, history, economics and literature; and plans to return to Russia. But he wants to study two or three years in the United States and the problem is, how can he earn a living? His Russian is excellent but his English a little weak. I am wondering if there would be any chance to place him among the employees of the United Nations as a translator?

I am taking the liberty of sending him to you so that you can look him over and if possible advise him. I shall be under great obligation for anything that you can do as his parents were close friends of mine, whom I regarded very highly.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche
Department of Trusteeship
Lake Success

Make 4 copies

11 September 1947

Sir:

22-13-16

You will perhaps remember that I approached you last year with a letter of introduction from Gunner Myrdal. I spoke to you concerning a proposed petition and statement to be put before the Assembly of the United Nations, concerning the civil and political rights of American citizens of Negro descent.

Since then a copy of this petition has been presented to the Commission on Human Rights, where it was received but given no publicity and so far as we know, no consideration.

Since that time the petition has been enlarged and perfected and we wish now, during the sitting of the Assembly of the United Nations, to present the final draft of this petition to the Assembly. We are aware that this cannot be done officially but we are asking that you receive a delegation from this organization and accept the statement from their hands.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded in 1910 and has today over 500,000 dues-paying members. It represents several million sympathizers and fellow workers. Perhaps more than any other organization in America it has, by reason of its long life and accomplishments, the right to speak authoritatively for thirteen million American Negroes.

May we then Sir, ask your good offices to arrange a date and place for the reception of this committee and its petition and for listening to a few words of explanation from members of the committee; and to allow us to have at that time representatives of the press? I wish especially that you could be there in person and I trust that we may have your sympathy and cooperation.

Will you kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Honorable Trygve Lie
Secretary General United Nations
United Nations, Box 1000
New York 1, New York

W.E.B. DuBois

**United Nations** | **Nations Unies**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY** | **ASSEMBLEE GENERALE**

UNRESTRICTED

A/INF/11

15 September 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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# PROVISIONAL LIST OF DELEGATIONS TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

22-21

All additions, corrections and changes to this list should be sent to the Protocol and Liaison Section, Room 6214, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue. Telephone: LOngacre 3-7200.

A booklet containing the official list of Delegations to the Second Session of the General Assembly will be published as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

AFGHANISTAN

Representatives:

Mr. Abdol Hosayn Aziz
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America

Mr. Abdol Hamid Aziz
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Abdol Kayoum
First Secretary, Legation to the United States of America

X Mr. Sultan Ahmed
Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations

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| Representatives: | H.E. Dr. Jose Arce<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary<br>Permanent Representative to the United Nations |
| | H.E. Dr. Enrique Corominas<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary |
| | Colonel Franklin Lucero |
| | Dr. Luis Arean<br>Counselor |
| Alternate Representatives: | Colonel Eduardo Lonardi |
| | Sr. Carlos Quiros<br>Counselor |
| | Sr. Jose Moneta<br>Counselor |
| | Sr. Ruben Dussaut<br>Counselor |
| Secretary-General: | Sr. Jorge Gaston Blanco Villalta<br>First Secretary |
| Secretaries-Advisers: | Sr. Carlos Quesada Zapiola<br>First Secretary |
| | Sr. Diego H. Molinari<br>First Secretary |
| | Sr. Salvador Graziadio<br>Third Secretary |
| | Sr. Oscar Pezet<br>Attache |
| Secretaries: | Sr. Manuel Gustavo Green |
| | Sr. Oscar Eduardo Vera Ortiz |
| | Sr. Carlos Dominguez Abreu |

AUSTRALIA

Representatives:

The Right Honorable H. V. Evatt
Attorney General
Minister for External Affairs
Chairman of Delegation

The Honorable N. J. O. Makin
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America

Colonel W. R. Hodgson, C.B.E.
Minister to France
Minister in charge of the Mission to the United Nations

Mr. A. S. Watt
Minister to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. J. D. L. Hood
Counselor

Alternate Representatives:

Mr. W. D. Forsyth
Counselor, Embassy to the United States of America

Mr. C. V. Kellway
Consul General, New York

Mr. J. E. Oldham
Counselor, Department of External Affairs

Major J. Plimsoll

Mr. A. H. Tange
First Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Advisers:

Mr. S. L. Atyeo

Mr. A. H. Body
Second Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Major General J. A. Charman
Head of the Military Mission, Washington

Mr. N. St. C. Deschamps
Counselor, Department of External Affairs

Mr. R. L. Harry
First Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Mr. E. J. R. Heyward
First Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Mr. J. F. Hill
Second Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Advisers: Mr. G. A. Jockel
Third Secretary, Mission to the United Nations

Mr. J. Kerr

Mr. A. H. Loomes
First Secretary, Department of External Affairs

Mr. Ridgeway

22-21

# BELGIUM

Representatives:

H.E. M. Paul-Henri Spaak
Prime Minister
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chairman of Delegation

H.E. M. Fernand van Langenhove
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

M. Herman Vos
Senator

M. Pierre de Smet
Senator
Professor at the Louvain University

M. Pierre Ryckmans
Honorary Governor General of Congo

Alternate Representatives:

M. R. Scheyven
Member of the House of Representatives

M. Victor Larock
Political Editor of "Le Peuple"

M. Georges Kaeckenbeeck
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Chief of the Division of Peace Conferences and International Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

M. Fernand Dehousse
Professor at the Liege University

M. Joseph Nisot
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Advisers:

M. Walter Loridan
Chief of Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

M. Roland Lebeau
Counselor of Embassy

M. F. van Bladel
Member of the Comite Central de la Confederation des Syndicats Chretiens de Belgique

M. Smets
Member of the Federation Generale du Travail de Belgique

Secretary-General:

M. Roland Lebeau (see above)

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| Assistant Secretary-General: | M. Andre Wendelen<br>Secretary of Legation |
| Attaches: | M. J. Naaykens |
| | M. J. Woulbroun |
| Chief of Press Division: | M. Jan Albert Goris<br>Belgian Information Office, New York |

BOLIVIA

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| Representatives: | H.E. Dr. Adolfo Costa du Rels<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary<br>Chairman of Delegation |
| | H.E. Sr. Eduardo Anze Matienzo<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary<br>Permanent Representative to the United Nations<br>Vice-Chairman of Delegation |
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| Adviser: | Dr. Antonio Mogro Moreno<br>Minister Counseler<br>Adviser of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
| Secretary: | Sr. Pablo Demisaki<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Attache: | Senorita Nora del Carpio<br>Attache of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |

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Chairman of Delegation

Mr. Alvaro Adolfo da Silveira
Senator

Mr. Souza Costa
Member of Congress

H.E. Mr. Joao Carlos Muniz
Acting Representative to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Gilberto Amado
Ambassador

Alternate Representatives:

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Minister Counselor
Alternate Representative on the Security Council

Mr. A. Mello Franco
Minister

Mr. Eurico Penteado
Observer on the Trusteeship Council

Mr. Clyntho Machado
Assistant Director, Export-Import Department,
Bank of Brazil

Mr. L. Bulhoes
Ministry of Finance

Advisers:

Mr. Roberto de Oliveira Campos
Secord Secretary, Delegation to the Security Council

Mr. Henrique Rodrigues Valle
Second Secretary, Delegation to the Security Council

Mr. Ramiro Guerreiro
Third Secretary, Delegation to the Security Council

Mr. Egberto da Silva Mafra
Third Secretary, Delegation to the Security Council

Mr. Alfredo Pessoa
Press Secretary, Delegation to the Security Council

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

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| Representatives: | Mr. Kuzma V. Kiselev<br>Chairman of Delegation |
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| | Mr. Frol P. Shmigov<br>Secretary-General of Delegation |
| | Mr. Leonid I. Kamincky |
| | Mr. Vasili P. Smoliar |
| Adviser: | Mr. Mikhail F. Dechko |
| Secretary: | Miss Maria I. Petrova |

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| Representatives: | The Rt. Honourable Louis S. St.Laurent, M.P.<br>Secretary of State for External Affairs<br>Chairman of Delegation |
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| | Mr. Solon Low, M.P. |
| | Mr. Angus MacInnis, M.P. |
| Principal Adviser to the Delegation: | Mr. R.G. Riddell<br>Department of External Affairs |

CANADA (continued) -2-

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| | Mr. G.E. Cox |
| | Mr. G. Ignatieff |
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| | Mr. S.F. Rae |
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| | Mr. L.J.H. Hebert |
| | Mr. B.M. Williams |

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| Alternate Representative: | Sr. Joaquin Larrain<br>Minister Plenipotentiary<br>Alternate Representative to the United Nations |
| Advisers: | Sr. Higinio Gonzalez<br>Counselor of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
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| Secretaries: | Sr. Fernando Maquieira<br>Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
| | Sr. Roberto Marchant |

22-21

CHINA

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| Representatives: | H.E. Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh<br>Minister of Foreign Affairs<br>Chairman of Delegation |
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| | H.E. Dr. T. F. Tsiang<br>Acting Representative on the Security Council |
| | H.E. Dr. P. C. Chang<br>Ambassador<br>Representative on the Economic and Social Council |
| | H.E. Mr. Liu Chieh<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary<br>to Canada |
| Alternate Representatives: | Dr. C. L. Hsia<br>Alternate Representative on the Security Council |
| | Dr. Shuhsi Hsu<br>Adviser, Delegation to the United Nations |
| | Dr. Chang Chung-fu<br>Adviser, Delegation to the United Nations<br>Director, Office of the Delegation to the<br>United Nations |
| | General Shih-Ming Chu<br>Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| Secretary-General: | Mr. T. L. Tsui<br>Counselor, Embassy to the United States of America |

Representative: H.E. Dr. Alfonso Lopez
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Chairman of Delegation

IC-22

COSTA RICA

Representatives:

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Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs
Chairman of Delegation

H.E. Sr. Francisco de Paula Gutierrez
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to
the United States of America
Vice-Chairman of Delegation

Dr. Arturo Morales

Alternate
Representative:

Sr. Fernando Flores B.

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| | Dr. Jose Perez Cubillas<br>Representative on the Fiscal Commission |
| | Dr. Joaquin E. Meyer<br>Minister Counselor of the Embassy to the United States of America |
| | Sr. Jose Ensenat |
| Secretary General: | Dr. Carlos Blanco<br>Minister Counselor of the Embassy to the United States of America<br>Secretary General of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
| Secretary Adjoint: | Senorita Uldarica Manas |
| Secretary: | Dr. Valentin Riva<br>Private Secretary to the Chairman of Delegation |

22-21

# CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Minister of Foreign Affairs
Chairman of Delegation

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America

Mr. Jan Papanek
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representativ e to the United Nations

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Mrs. Gertruda Sekaninova
Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Alternate Representatives:

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Dr. Ladislav Radimsky
Deputy to the Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Jan Hyka
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr. Karel Lisicky
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Mr. Vaclav Benes
Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Advisers:

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Mr. Zdenek Smetacek
Information Officer

Mr. Milos Ruppeldt

Dr. Ivan Taborsky

Mr. Quido Miller

Mr. Mikulas Mara

Secretaries:

Miss Rose Kovalikova

Mrs. Alice Bacherova

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| Representatives: | H.E. Mr. Gustav Rasmussen<br>Minister of Foreign Affairs<br>Chairman of Delegation |
| | Professor Ph.D. Hartvig Frisch<br>Member of Parliament |
| | H.E. Mr. Per Federspiel<br>Minister for Special Affairs |
| | Mr. Einar P. Foss<br>Member of the Upper Chamber |
| | Editor Ib Norlund<br>Member of Parliament |
| Alternate Representatives: | H.E. Mr. Henrik Kauffmann<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America<br>Vice-Chairman of Delegation |
| | Mr. H. Lannung<br>Counsellor-at-Law |
| | Mr. William Borberg<br>Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary<br>Permanent Representative to the United Nations |
| | Mrs. Bodil Begtrup<br>Chairman of the National Council of Danish Women |
| Technical Advisers: | Professor Ph.D. Carl Iversen |
| | Mr. Ejnar Nielsen<br>Vice-Chairman of the Association of Danish Trade Unions |
| | Section Chief Finn T. B. Friis |
| Secretaries: | Mrs. Nonny Major Wright<br>Secretary of the Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
| | Mr. H. Harth<br>Secretary, Foreign Office |
| | Count C. A. Moltke<br>Attache, Permanent Delegation to the United Nations |
| Press Officer: | Mr. C. H. W. Hasselriis<br>Chief of Danish Information |

| | |
|---|---|
| Representatives: | H.E. Dr. Arturo Despradel<br>Minister of Foreign Affairs<br>Chairman of Delegation |
| | H.E. Mr. Julio Ortega Frier<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America<br>Vice Chairman of Delegation |
| | H.E. Dr. Max Henriquez-Urena<br>Ambassador<br>Permanent Representative to the United Nations |
| | H.E. Mr. Elias Brache<br>Ambassador |
| | H.E. Mr. Enrique Marchena<br>Ambassador |
| Alternate Representatives: | Dr. Joaquin Balaguer |
| | Mr. Tulio Franco |
| | H.E. Dr. Ricardo Perez Alfonseca<br>Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil |
| Secretary of Delegation: | Dr. Horacio Vicioso<br>Minister Counselor<br>Alternate Representative to the United Nations |

Representatives: H.E. Dr. L. Neftali Ponce
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the United States of America
Chairman of Delegation

Sr. Clemente Duran-Ballen
Consul-General, New York

Alternate Representatives: X Dr. Jose A. Correa
Secretary-General of the Permanent Delegation
to the United Nations

Sr. Arturo Meneses
First Secretary of the Permanent Delegation
to the United Nations

Attache: Senorita Mercedes Tous
Attache of the Permanent Delegation
to the United Nations

22-2-

# EGYPT

Representatives:

H.E. Dr. Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha
President of the Senate
Chairman of Delegation

H.E. Mahmoud Hassan Pasha
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the United States of America

Mahmoud Bey Fawzi
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
to the United States of America
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Taha El-Sayed Bey Nasr
Counselor of State

Dr. Wahid Raafat
Counselor of State

Alternate Representatives:

Mohamed Amin Bey Rostem
Head of the Permanent Office for the United Nations

Mr. Abdel Monem Mostapha
Charge d'Affaire, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Saad Kamel
Substitut au Conseil d'Etat

Dr. Hamed Sultan
Assistant Professor at the Fouad I University

Advisers:

Mr. Georges Habib
Member of the Senate Secretariat

Mr. Mahmoud Moharram Hammad
Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Secretary:

Mr. Maher T. Doss
Secretary of Legation
Attache, Permanent Office for the United Nations

Representatives: H.E. Dr. Hector David Castro
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
to the United States of America

Sr. Joaquin Leiva
Chief of Protocol

Sr. Roberto Aguilar Trigueros

# ETHIOPIA

Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Aklilou Abte Wold
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(Pending the arrival of Mr. C. J. Hambro in New York, around 25 October, Mr. Finn Moe will act as Representative.)

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New York 20, N.Y.
CIrcle 6-5889

NEW ZEALAND
Essex House, Room 415
160 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.
CIrcle 7-0300

NICARAGUA
RKO Building
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, N.Y.
CIrcle 6-1292

NORWAY
c/o Permanent Delegation of Norway
to the United Nations
Empire State Building, Room 6228
New York 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-7640

PANAMA
Hotel St. Moritz, Room 521
50 Central Park South
New York, N.Y.
WIckersham 2-5800

PARAGUAY
Hotel St. Regis
Fifth Avenue and 55th St.
New York, N.Y.
PLaza 3-4500

PERU
c/o Permanent Delegation of Peru
to the United Nations
Empire State Building, Room 6207
New York 1, N.Y.
CHickering 4-6021

PHILIPPINES
c/o Office of the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to
the United Nations
Empire State Building, Room 6231
New York 1, N.Y.
LOngacre 5-2085

POLAND
c/o Delegation of Poland to the
United Nations
151 East 67th Street
New York 21, N.Y.
REgent 7-5700

SAUDI ARABIA
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Park Avenue and 50th Street
New York, N.Y.
ELdorado 5-3000

SIAM
Hotel Drake
Park Avenue and 56th Street
New York, N.Y.
WIckersham 2-0600

SWEDEN
c/o Permanent Delegation of Sweden
to the United Nations
~~60h Park Avenue~~
~~New York 21, N.Y.~~
~~BUtterfield 8-5875~~
(after October 1st)
63 East 64th Street
New York, N.Y.
REgent 7-7304

SYRIA
c/o Permanent Delegation of Syria
to the United Nations
Empire State Building, Room 4512
New York 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-3237

TURKEY
c/o Permanent Delegation of Turkey
to the United Nations
Hotel Sherry Netherlands
Rooms 1704-1705
New York 22, N.Y.
VOlunteer 5-2800

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.
Mills Estate
Woodbury, Long Island
Syosset 1668

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Hotel Plaza, Room 1162
Fifth Avenue and 59th St.
New York, N.Y.
PLaza 3-1740

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
c/o Permanent Delegation of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
Mills Estate
Glen Cove, Long Island
Glen Cove 3710, Extension 25, 26

100 W. 58th St. N.Y.24

UNITED KINGDOM
c/o United Kingdom Delegation to
the United Nations
Empire State Building, 61st Floor
New York 1, N.Y.
LOngacre 5-2070

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
c/o United States Mission to the
United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.
MUrryhill 3-6810

URUGUAY
Sulgrave Hotel, Room 708
60 East 67th Street
New York City, N.Y.
RHinelander 4-3600

VENEZUELA
c/o Permanent Delegation of Venezuela
to the United Nations
Empire State Building, Room 6232
New York 1, N.Y.
LOngacre 5-0226

YUGOSLAVIA
c/o Permanent Delegation of the
Federal People's Republic of
Yugoslavia to the United Nations
854 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.
REgent 7-2902

Pakistan
Hotel Barclay
111 E. 48th, NYC

M. Ayub, Secy-General

Yemen
Sherry-Netherland Hotel
5th Ave, at 59th St

[U.N.]

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

REFERENCE: 605-5-3-3

September 29, 1947

22-9-147

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

The Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for your letter of September 11 regarding the proposed petition to be submitted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the General Assembly.

An earlier answer has been prevented by our desire to look into the question and by the great volume of work which has occupied the Secretary-General in connection with the General Assembly.

Mr. Lie now suggests that you communicate with Mr. John Humphrey, Director of our Division of Human Rights, and consult him as to the method which should be adopted in furthering your plan. Mr. Lie, himself, is not in a position to receive such a delegation as you suggest.

Yours sincerely,

William H. Stoneman

William H. Stoneman,
Special Adviser to the
Secretary-General.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Nat'l Ass'n for the Advancement
of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

October 6, 1947

My dear Mr. Humphrey:

Enclosed is correspondance which I have had with Mr. Trygve Lie and Mr. Stoneman. In accordance with their suggestion, I am writing you to ask what arrangement can be made for the formal presentation of our petition and statement to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council. You will remember of course that we presented an early edition of this statement to the Division of Human Rights. It has been revised and enlarged and we now wish to have it before the Assembly. I am well aware of the difficulties of getting this matter on the actual agenda. I think, nevertheless, formal presentation and publicity would have its value.

I shall be glad for any suggestions that you may make either by letter or if you wish I could have a conference with you at your office.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

WEBD:lm

CABLE ADDRESS: UNATIONS NEW YORK

TELEGRAMME: UNATIONS NEW-YORK

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK • FIELDSTONE 7-1100

REFERENCE:

9 October 1947

Dear Mr. Du Bois:-

I thank you for your letter of 6 October. I am afraid that unless a Member Government takes up the matter and proposes the circulation of the petition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there does not exist at present any machinery which would enable the Secretariat to place the petition before either the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

22-21-8

You probably know that the Economic and Social Council, in a resolution which was passed on 5 August 1947 (75 (v) ) has laid down the rules governing the handling of communications on Human Rights. The Secretary-General has been requested inter alia to compile a confidential list of such communications received before each Session of the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of each; to furnish this confidential list to the Commission in private meeting without divulging the identity of the authors; to enable the members of the Commission, upon request, to consult the originals of communications dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights; to furnish each member State not represented on the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of any communication concerning Human Rights which refers explicitly to that State or a Territory under its jurisdiction without divulging the identity of the author.

The Division of Human Rights will, of course, apply this procedure to the petition which you presented some time ago and which is in our possession. The Division will, if you so wish, replace the reference to the first version and the brief indication of its substance by a reference and a summary of the enlarged and perfected text which you intend to submit.

I should like to add that I would be delighted to see you and to discuss the matter with you further.

Yours sincerely,

John P. Humphrey

John P. Humphrey
Director
Division of Human Rights

Mr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois
Director, Department of Special Research
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

October 14, 1947

2.2.13-67

My dear Mr. Humphrey:

On October 6, I wrote, in accordance with a letter from the office of Mr. Trygve Lie, asking that arrangements be made for the NAACP to present to the Assembly of the United Nations, or to someone representing them, a statement concerning the denial of rights to Americans of Negro descent. To date I have had no reply. I have written again to Mr. Lie and I am writing a second time to you.

It does not seem to me that this is an unreasonable request or that there need be any long delay in answering; what we would want would be some official or officials from the United Nations to receive the petition; a chance for visitors, either connected with the United Nations or from outside, to be present; and a formal presentation to take place.

I write again, to ask that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mr. John Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

WEBD:lm

[U.N.]

October 14, 1947

Sir:

22-13-68

On September 11, I wrote you asking for a chance for this Association to present formally to you or to the Assembly of the United Nations a petition and statement concerning the denial of right to thirteen million American citizens of Negro descent. You replied by the hand of Mr. Stoneman on September 29, referring me to Mr. Humphreys. I wrote to Mr. Humphreys on October 6. I have as yet received no reply.

It seemssto me that it is most unfortunate that a simple appeal of this sort should not have a chance to be brought formally to the attention of the United Nations. We have been a long-suffering and law-abiding people and no harm can come either to you or to the United Nations by permitting this petition and statement to be presented. May I ask again, that either you or Mr. Humphreys make some definite arrangement so that we can know ehen and where this statement can be given reasonable publicity.

I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Honorable Trygve Lie
Secretary General, United Nations
United Nations, Box 1000
New York 1, New York

WEBD:lm

October 14, 1947

Sir:

I wrote

[U.N.]

October 16, 1947

35-1-346

Mr. William H. Stoneman,
Special Advisor to the Secretary-General
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 29, and have in accordance with it written to Mr. John P. Humphrey. He has replied, that the Economic and Social Council apparently limits the Commission on Human Rights in the reception of petitions to filing them confidentially. I have written him again today, to ask if there is any way to make it possible for us to have our petition officially received by someone representing the United Nations.

I think you will agree with me that this document is not hastily prepared nor carelessly conceived. It is written by scholars who speak with authority, and it is in reasonable language. Its preparation has taken over a year. Already, some twelve delegations to the United Nations have asked to read it, and it is receiving publicity from the press.

45-1-29

Is it not the bounden duty of the Secretariat of the United Nations openly and publicly to let the delegations and the world know that such a document exists; that it has been publicly received, and that all are free to examine it?

The case of American Negroes is not going to be kept from knowledge by denial of the right to petition, no more than in the past slavery could bolster itself b silence. We are going to give world-wide publicity to our compla nt; but first, we would like to proceed by regular process and lay this petition before the United Nations publicly and in such a manner as their Secretariat suggests.

Therefore, I am venturing to write you again, and to ask if such a presentation cannot in some way be arranged?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:HHS

[United Nations]

DO NOT TYPE THIS

October 16, 1947

Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of October 9. If it is the unalterable policy of the Human Rights Commission to dispose of petitions and statements by filing them confidently, then, of course, I should not be ~~taking~~ waiting. Doubtless, many of the petitions which you receive could hardly be treated otherwise; but I have assumed that the Commission is interested in the rights of human beings, that it is willing and eager not simply to draft theoretically a bill of rights, but also to document this by actual study of concrete cases of human treatment today, particularly in civilized and democratic countries. Granted the Commission could scarcely undertake to examine and evaluate complaints and alleged facts, could it not undertake, at least to make the allegations public in the case of petitions like ours?

22-9-150

The petition which we have prepared is neither a hastily conceived nor carelessly prepared document. It is written by scholars who speak with authority, and is couched in reasonable language. Its preparation has taken over a year of work. Already, some twelve delegations of the United Nations have asked to read it. Is it not the bounden duty of the Secretariat of the United Nations openly and publicly to let delegations and the world know that such a document is available; that it has been publicly received and all are free to examine it?

I think you will agree with me that the case of the American Negroes is not going to be kept from knowledge by denial of the right of petition, no more than in the past slavery could bolster itself by silence. We are going to give world-wide publicity to our complaint; but first, we would like to proceed by regular process and to lay this petition before the United Nations publicly, and in a manner as the Secretary-General will suggest.

I am, therefore, venturing to write again and to ask specifically:

1. Would it be in contravention to your policy for you and other members of the Secretariat to receive officially from a delegation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a copy of this petition on a public occasion?

2. If so, could you arrange such a meeting on October 23, 24, or 25, or October 27, 28, or 29; and could the Secretariat be represented by the Secretary-General, or one of his assistants?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

October 16, 1947

[U.N. -

Mr. John P. Humphrey, Director
Division of Human Rights
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

My dear Sir:

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2. If so, could you arrange such a meeting on October 23, 24, or 25, or October 27, 28, or 29; and could the Secretariat be represented by the Secretary-General, or one of his assistants?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:hhs

SURVEY OF OPINION

Department of Public Information, Reference and Research Services, Opinion Survey Section

LAKE SUCCESS, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK ROOM V-323, TELEPHONE EXT. 2943-2948

No.29 24 October 1947

DAILY REVIEW OF COMMENT
ON THE SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(listed in the order in which it is received)
Unless otherwise indicated, today's press and radio comment is used exclusively.

22-21

This document is for background information only. It can be used as source material but must not be republished or quoted.

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Brazil: Miguel Chaloub, writing in CORREIO DA MANHA, asserts that the Palestinian problem is the most difficult ever submitted to the United Nations as there is historical basis for the respective claims of both Jews and Arabs. He views the issue not merely as an Arab-Jewish "dispute" but as a world problem and he expresses confidence in the ability of the General Assembly to devolve a wise solution. The writer exhorts both parties to respect all decisions of the U.N. and to refuse to be intimidated, influenced or deluded by "bluffing tactics." To the General Assembly, he assigns the duty of "serenely finding the logic for a forumula creating a kingdom of justice within the two communities." Chaloub concludes with the observation that Brazil, as a member state, should contribute toward arriving at a final decision to "help preserve humanity from another war."

Canada: Editorial comment is devoted largely to different phases of the Palestinian issue. The MONTREAL STAR (22), the VICTORIA TIMES, the CALGARY HERALD and the QUEBEC CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH (21), all express concern as to means available to U.N. for the implementation of its recommendations. The HERALD is sceptical of any Arab attempt to force the problem to "an armed decision," but points out that British troops, even if retained, are hardly strong enough to put down a "full-scale civil war." It believes Washington will have to make a decision with regard to direct military aid in spite of U.S. reluctance to assume such responsibility. The TIMES visualizes the possibility of a stalemate which will "leave the British where they have been all along." The CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH views the Soviet endorsement of the partition plan as a decision which has permitted the U.N. to solve the first part of a "potentially dangerous problem" but adds that the decision probably does not indicate any basic "change of heart or purpose" in the Kremlin. The BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR (21) attacks the "debating manners" of the Soviet delegates and the ST. CATHARINES STANDARD accuses Russia of "civil warmongering."

France: Comment in the French press is almost entirely concentrated on domestic issues. Interest in the United Nations discussions is coupled with a review of foreign policies only insofar as they have a bearing on French national life. Cachin in L'HUMANITE is involved in a series of polemics with LE MONDE in relation to the work of the General Assembly and American policies. L'EPOQUE is alone in touching upon the Palestinian issue and it foresees a "new setback for U.N." The writer states that U.N., with a continuity of effort which deserves a better fate, persists in seeking a solution to the problem of the Holy Land without any certainty that it will be successful in its undertaking. An anonymous article in the same newspaper contends that, of all nations, the USSR would "benefit most" from any partition of Palestine.

USSR: MOSCOW radio broadcasts the text of Vishinsky's speech in Committee 1. Special mention is made of numerous letters and telegrams received by the Soviet delegation from people in the United States, Canada, Australia, Costa Rica and other countries, in which the Soviet proposals, exposing a "criminal campaign for a new war, are hailed with satisfaction." The communications are said to

testify to the noble anxiety among working men and women for the cause of peace and to their burning hatred of war and military ventures of any kind. It is urged that a concerted and mighty effort on the part of the United Nations is necessary to end war propaganda and thus remove the greatest danger to all peace-loving countries. MOSCOW radio's home press review states that the Committee discussion on the Soviet "warmongering" resolution was the "biggest day" for the General Assembly as the unprecedented scope of the resolution makes it the Assembly's most important central problem, inconveniencing countries where "warmongers" are active. The commentator observes that few countries "dared object openly" but that Evatt, "backing the U.S. as usual," proposed an amendment on his own account, not mentioning the responsibility of "warmongers" or disarmament and atomic control. It is remarked that even this "crippled" resolution was unacceptable to the U.S. and that Vishinsky "brilliantly confused and embarrassed" all adversaries of the resolution to the extent that several delegates were unable to reply and cancelled their speeches. The broadcast adds that the Turkish delegate "mumbled something incomprehensible" to the effect that he was unwilling to speak until he had studied Vishinsky's speech, whereas the U.S. delegate, "unable to make a logical reply," presented a statement to the press. The statement contained "nothing comprehensible."

Poland and Czechoslovakia: Both the WARSAW and PRAGUE radio give extensive coverage of the proceedings, fully endorsing the Soviet proposals.

Britain: Coverage in the British press continues to be negligible and only the TIMES and the TELEGRAPH carry U.N. reports. Comment in the weekly press is also very restricted. In a letter to the TELEGRAPH, Cunningham terms the Palestine partition plan "a long-term danger to peace" and adds that the sheer ignorance reflected in U.N. proposals is a reflection on world education. The SPECTATOR describes the Greek decision as "one flicker of light" in an otherwise dismal session. Crossman, in the STATESMAN, refers to "politics at Lake Success" and writes that the U.N. has taken on the American characteristics of informality and the reality of power politics is less obscured than was the case with the League of Nations.

USA: Editorially, the TIMES takes up Vishinsky's challenge of "warmongering" and says that a disinterested examination of the evidence would find that "warmongering" on the part of private U.S. citizens, during the past two years, does not even begin to match, either in yardage or bitterness, the "warmongering" of the official "government-controlled and goverment-directed" Russian press. The writer expresses the belief that "the fear of a new war" is overwhelmingly the result of the conduct of the Russian Government, which, alone among all other governments, has pursued a policy "of territorial and political expansion since the end of the last war, annexing outright tens of thousands of square miles of territory with many millions of people...." Thomas J. Hamilton, in the same newspaper, views Austin's flat rejection of the Soviet "warmongering" proposal as an indication that the U.S. will oppose compromise resolutions submitted by Australia and Canada. Peter Kihss, HERALD TRIBUNE, writes that the United States warned the U.N. that any restraint on freedom of speech "leads directly to the establishment of censorship and a police state." Leon Edel, PM, comments on Austin's statement that the Soviet resolution should not be given as much recognition as "even to amend it" and says the U.S. is in the embarrassing position of wanting to throw out the resolution yet kowing that those voting against it would be putting themselves on record as opposing the stopping of war propaganda. Joseph Starobin, DAILY WORKER, writes that Austin "fights move to ban war talk" and says observers were amused by the way he associated himself with dissenting opinions of Justice Holmes in order to champion the abstract right of Americans to war propaganda, whereas Holmes himself had been a foremost exponent of the proposition that liberty is not absolute. The same nowspaper devotes a leading editorial and a feature article "to a great and remarkable thing that happened at the United Nations." It refers to an appeal by the Negro people of the U.S. for help in their struggle for equality and asserts that the "Negro question" in the U.S. is the test of "our moral and political pretensions." George Streator, TIMES, writes that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed with the U.N. formal charges of widespread discrimination against Negroes of the U.S. in social and economic affairs. Virginia Clemmer, HERALD TRIBUNE, states that it is a formal protest against discriminatory treatment and that the substance of the petition will be transmitted to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, now in the process of working out an international bill of human rights.

NOTE

UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

W. White

Lawyer

35206 NOV 4'47

31 October 1947

22-21-16

Mr. Lawson has asked me to forward to you the enclosed documents concerning the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities.

V. Lawrence.

Secretary to Mr. Lawson,
Division of Human Rights.

[UN]

W. E. B. Du Bois

Protocol and Liaison Section
EMPIRE STATE BLDG
350 FIFTH AVE., N.Y.C.

16 December 1947

"LITTLE ASSEMBLY"

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 96

The Correspondence Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General has established the list of addresses where the United Nations official correspondence to all member nations should be sent.

For practical reasons, however, this Information Bulletin lists below addresses where the 57 member nations may be reached.

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF AFGHANISTAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
147-49 Charter Road, Apt. 21C
Jamaica 2, New York
Jamaica 3-5089

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF ARGENTINA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6224-5
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-4580

AUSTRALIAN MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 4510
New York 1, N. Y.
LOngacre 5-5050

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF BELGIUM TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
630 Fifth Avenue, Room 3001
New York 20, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-2377

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF BOLIVIA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6305
New York 1, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-3720

DELEGATION OF BRAZIL
Empire State Building, Room 6005
New York 1, N. Y.
PEnnsylvania 6-9791

BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
c/o Permanent Delegation of U.S.S.R.
to the United Nations
100 West 86th Street
New York 24, N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-4525

30 EAST 37TH ST.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
LE 2-8500, EXT. 327

DELEGATION OF CANADA
620 Fifth Avenue, Room 510
New York 20, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-3680

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CHILE TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6002
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-9863

DELEGATION OF CHINA
Empire State Building, Room 6301
New York 1, N. Y.
LOngacre 5-0300

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF COLOMBIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6223
New York 1, N. Y.
LOngacre 5-0432

COSTA RICA PERMANENT DELEGATION
c/o Office of Costa Rican Embassy
2112 S Street
Washington 8, D. C.
Dupont 3001

HOTEL BARBIZON-PLAZA
ROOM 1833
101 WEST 58TH ST.
NEW YORK
CIRCLE 7-7000

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CUBA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
c/o Office of Cuban Embassy
2630 Sixteenth Street
Washington 9, D. C., Colombia 0100

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF CZECHO-
SLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
1775 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.
COlumbus 5-7528

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6300 B
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-0711 & BRyant 9-1341

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS
8 East 63rd Street
New York 21, N. Y.
REgent 7-6759

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6219
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-4583

PERMANENT OFFICE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6201
New York 1, N. Y.
LAckawanna 4-8870

EL SALVADOR
Embassy of El Salvador
2400 Sixteenth Street NW
Washington, D. C.
Colombia 7100

ETHIOPIA
c/o Office of Ethiopian Legation
2134 Kalorama Road NW
Washington, D. C.
Adams 2281, 2282

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
4 East 79th Street
New York 21, N. Y.
REgent 4-6051

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Hotel Sherry Netherland, Suite 704
New York 22, N. Y.
VOlunteer 5-2800

GUATEMALA PERMANENT DELEGATION
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Palacio Nacional
Guatemala City, Guatemala
% CONSULATE GENERAL OF GUATEMALA
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
CIRCLE 6-5877

HAITI PERMANENT DELEGATION
c/o Consulate General of Haiti
90 Broad Street HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
New York 4, N. Y. ROOM 281
BOwling Green 9-9138 7TH AVE. & 33 RD.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
PENNSYLVANIA 6-5000

HONDURAS
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF ICELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS
c/o Office of Legation of Iceland
909 Sixteenth Street
Washington 6, D. C.
District 0909

OFFICE OF THE ~~INDIAN~~ DELEGATION OF INDIA
Empire State Building, Room 6212
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-9144, 9145

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6006
BRyant 9-7778

IRAQ
c/o Consulate General of Iraq
36 Riverside Drive
New York 23, N. Y.
SChuyler 4-3748

LEBANON
c/o Consulate General of Lebanon
12 East 68th Street
New York, N. Y.
RHinelander 4-7905, 7906

LIBERIA
c/o Consulate General of Liberia
25 Beaver Street
New York 4, N. Y.
BOwling Green 9-8237

LUXEMBOURG
c/o Consulate General of Luxembourg
441 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill, 3-5883

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84 0

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF MEXICO
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6003
BRyant 9-4337, 4338

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
10 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 301
New York 20, N. Y.
CIrcle 6-5889

NEW ZEALAND
c/o Consulate General of New Zealand
Empire State Building, Room 6004
New York 1, N. Y.
WIsconsin 7-1072

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF NICARAGUA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
c/o Consulate General of Nicaragua
RKO Building
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, N. Y.
CIrcle 6-1292

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF NORWAY TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6228
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-7640

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF PANAMA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6304
New York 1, N. Y.
BRyant 9-2778

PAKISTAN
c/o Consulate of Pakistan
63 East 52nd Street
New York, N. Y.
PLaza 9-7710

PARAGUAY
c/o Consulate General of Paraguay
135 Broadway, Room 406 A
New York, N. Y.
COrtland 7-2468

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF PERU TO
THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6207
New York 1, N. Y.
CHickering 4-6021

PERMANENT MISSION
~~OFFICE OF THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE~~ OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE
UNITED NATIONS
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NATIONS
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PERMANENT DELEGATION OF SIAM TO
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63 East 64 Strect
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Empire State Building, Room 4512
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PERMANENT DELEGATION OF TURKEY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
Empire State Building, Room 6300A
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c/o Permanent Delegation of U.S.S.R.
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UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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PERMANENT DELEGATION OF URUGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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PERMANENT DELEGATION OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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TO:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, make this appeal to the United Nations with a profound sense of our obligation to preserve our nation's proud tradition, and to show that "decent respect for the opinion of mankind" which is expressed in our Declaration of Independence. We are deeply conscious of the tragic change that has taken place in our land, which in the past has been recognized by all the world as a land of liberty and a haven to the impoverished and oppressed. But the laws and traditions of our country are now ignored, or abrogated, by certain agencies of the government of the United States. The denial of elementary freedoms in our country threatens millions of American citizens and endangers the safety and well-being of other peoples.

We cannot preserve our nation's honor or the lives and liberties of its citizens by remaining silent. We are forced to seek a redress of these grievances before the United Nations, and before the court of world opinion, because no other remedy appears open to us. The governmental practices of which we complain are designed to silence us and others who assert and seek to practice the inalienable rights embodied in our Declaration of Independence, legally defined in the Constitution of the United States and reaffirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The denial of the normal, recognized and constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and association, and the open violation of human rights in the United States are clearly connected with the plans of cold war diplomacy.

The suppression of normal and recognized rights is directed against all those who speak for peace, who seek reasoned discussion of methods of maintaining peace, and who appeal to the deep sentiment of the majority of the American people in favor of peace.

We ask the United Nations to investigate the violation of human and inalienable rights by the government of the United States. We are prompted to make this appeal presently because of the cases of 25 American citizens whose indictment, trial and conviction in American courts demonstrate a pattern of thought control which, permitted to go further, will have dire consequences for the liberties of all citizens of our country. Nor can the effects be limited to this country alone. We deal with a phenomenon which endangers human rights everywhere in the world.

## OBLIGATION AND AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO INVESTIGATE

The authority to investigate violations of human rights lies in the statement of the general purposes of the United Nations as stated in Article I, Paragraph 3 of the Charter.

That Article declares that the United Nations "shall promote and encourage respect for human rights and for the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

Article XIII of the Charter established the General Assembly as the agency by which this declared purpose of implementing human rights should be carried out.

The Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution on February 16 and 18, 1946 establishing a Commission on Human Rights.

The right, power and duty of the Commission to hear and investigate charges of the violation of basic human rights is established by Section A, Paragraph 7 of the February 16 and 18, 1946 Resolution, to wit:

> "Provision for Implementation. Considering that the purpose of the United Nations with regard to the promotion and observance of human rights, as defined in the Charter of the United Nations, can only be fulfilled if provisions are made for the implementation of human rights and of an international bill of rights, the Council requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit at an early date suggestions regarding the ways and means for the effective implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to assisting the Economic and Social Council in working out arrangements for such implementation with other appropriate organs of the United Nations."

35-1-363

45-1-203

Since no state can be expected to raise the question of its own violation, it is evident that the protection of human rights cannot be implemented unless individuals are given the direct opportunity to protest alleged violations.

As an example of the obligation and authority of an international body to hear and investigate complaints of individuals, we may note that the League of Nations, under the treaties guaranteeing the rights of minority groups, recognized the right of a minority group to complain of the violation of its rights. (Protection of Linguistic, Racial or Religious Minorities by the League of Nations, Geneva 1931, pp. 7-12.)

Article XXX of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article II, Paragraph 7 of the Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, provide that the United Nations shall not intervene when

(A) "The matters are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

(B) The parties complaining are "engaged in any activity... or any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth" in the Declaration of Human Rights.

35-1-304

Neither of the above exceptions can be invoked against the 25 persons on whose behalf we demand an investigation. These 25 citizens of the United States have not been directly or indirectly engaged in any unlawful activity. They have not been charged with the commission of any unlawful, overt acts. Their crime is the crime of holding or expressing beliefs which are labeled "dangerous". Indeed, they have been singled out because they have insisted upon the concrete application of the principles of human rights expressed in the Universal Declaration and in our Constitution.

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The object of the United Nations is declared to be "to maintain international peace and security" (Article I, Paragraph 1). The government of the United States, we are convinced, seeks by intimidation or imprisonment to suppress the free and public discussion of the issues of war and peace, and particularly to destroy the power and force of a public opinion that overwhelmingly favors peace.

45-1-204

The cases of these 25 persons represent four interrelated aspects of the drive to regiment the American people for war; the suppression of minority political parties; the suppression of organized defense of civil rights; the suppression of organized efforts to preserve peace; the suppression of cultural activity in order to control thought and communication.

Since the basic purpose underlying the denial of human rights in all these cases is thus related to the question of world peace, the United Nations not only has the legal right to accept our petitition, but it bears the moral duty to do so.

A clear statement that the guarantees of free speech and association in our Bill of Rights are abrogated in order to assist the cold war program, is contained in the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., in the cases of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, two of the 25 persons who face immediate imprisonment. The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals becomes a legal precedent for all similar cases, because of the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the Lawson and Trumbo cases. The Court of Appeals held that "Congress may abridge freedom of speech." It justified this denial of one of our most basic liberties, guaranteed by the First Amendment to our Constitution, on the ground that the requirements of the government's cold war policy supersede the Constitution of the United States:

> "No one can doubt that in these chaotic times the destiny of all nations hangs in the balance in the current ideological struggle between Communist thinking and democratic thinking people of the world. Neither Congress nor any court is required to disregard the impact of world events; however impartially they view them."

The "impact of world events" is thus defined as the reason for an acknowledged violation of human rights. But it is the function of the United Nations to deal with the "impact of world events" through reasoned negotiation. Thus, the decision of the Court of Appeals, and the refusal of the United States Supreme Court to review the decision, are directly related to the proceedings of the United Nations, and constitute a challenge to the exercise of its functions, and even to its existence.

For these reasons, it is proper and necessary that our petition be granted, and that the violation of human rights in the United States be investigated.

THE BACKGROUND OF THESE CASES

In 1938 the Congress of the United States passed a resolution setting up a Special Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate (1) "the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda." A legal definition of the terms subversive and un-American was never given.

Taking as its field the whole gamut of American political, social and economic life, the Committee's investigations have ranged from the Communist Party through such diverse groups as the American Civil Liberties Union (Vol. 1, Hearings S 1938), the C.I.O., (H.R. Rep. No. 1476, 1940), the National Catholic Welfare Conference (1938), the American League for Peace and Democracy (1939), the Farmer-Labor Party (1938), the Federal Theatre Project (1938), the magazine Time (1942), the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (1946), the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (1946), the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (1946), the Hollywood Writers and Producers and Directors (1947), the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (1942). The list is illustrative of the almost unlimited scope and variety of the Committee's investigations.

35-1-365

The Committee has not confined itself to inquisitorial functions. It has set itself up as a "grand jury of the American people" (Cong. Rankin, Speech 91, Cong. Rec. 275) with the avowed purpose of focusing the "spotlight" of publicity on those it considers "subversive" in order to drive them from their jobs in private and government employment and their offices in trade unions (9 Hearings 5447).

It has gathered a list of over one million persons and organizations (H.R. Rep. No. 2742, 79th Cong. 1943) and has submitted lists of names to the Attorney General for investigation (Report of F.B.I., H.R. Doc. No. 833, 77th Cong. 1942). It is now publishing a blacklist of these names for the use of government and private employers.

45-1-205

The list includes the names of persons belonging to organizations allegedly having "Communist backgrounds which are popularly known as Communist-Front organizations" (H.R. Rep. 833, 77th Cong. 1942). One such listed organization was the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (H.R. Rep. No. 592, 80th Cong. 1947). That organization was concerned with the violation of the rights of the oppressed Negro people. It was labeled a "Communist-Front", because "certain members of that organization were also members of other suspect organizations." Thus, "any individual who becomes associated with the Southern Conference will in turn acquire that organization's derivative taint and will transmit it to all other organizations he may later support." (Gelhorn, Report on a Report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Harvard Law Review., Vol. 60, p. 1218.)

The list of sponsors of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare included 62 suspected persons, among whom are the following: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Harold Ickes, Henry Wallace, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Judge William H. Hastie, ex-Ambassador Joseph C. Davies, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, then President of the University of North Carolina, and now Senator from that state. If the above-named persons were subpoenaed and questioned about the names of their associates, or about their political ideas or membership, and if, like the 25 defendants, they stood upon their Constitutional rights, in order to protect the rights of others as well as their own and to prevent similar injuries to their friends, they would suffer the same penalties. The decisions of the Courts now hold that these penalties may be imposed by the Committee at will on any person whom it selects for punishment.

The case of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is illustrative of the unlawful pattern of which the petitioners complain. The Committee's report on the Southern Conference included the names of "subversive" with whom certain members associated at the testimonial dinner given at the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army in 1942. The fact that the Red Army was the valued ally of the United States in time of war was ignored. Listed as present at that dinner were Prof. Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Eugene O'Neill, Maurice Maeterlinck, Edward G. Robinson, Dean Christian Gaus, and many other distinguished persons, who are now on the subversive list. The basic principle of justice that guilt remains individual and personal has been replaced by the theory of "imputed crime."

In its 1946 report to the House (No. 2233, 79th Cong.) the Committee stated that it was its endeavor "to determine whether the persons under investigation have the interest of the United States Government at heart."

The criteria which the Committee has from time to time utilized to determine whether an individual has the interest of the government "at heart" include the following: opposition to the American system of checks and balances (H.R. Rep. No. 2, 76th Cong. 1939); opposition to the protection of property rights (ibid); opposition to the Franco Government of Spain (H.R. Rep. No. 2233, 79th Cong. 1946); opposition to General MacArthur and advocacy of the dissolution of the British Empire (H.R. 5, 79th Cong. 1945); advocacy of a world state (N.Y. Times, Feb. 23, 1941); criticism of members of Congress or of the Un-American Activities Committee (H.R. Rep. No. 2277, 77th Cong. 1942).

The Committee has regarded it especially heinous to challenge the "American system of private enterprise", identifying the system with Americanism and blasting anyone remotely critical of our economic system or political institutions. It has threatened private employers, as in the case of motion picture industry, with continuing interference and harassment, unless persons of whom the Committee disapproves are summarily dismissed from employment.

Members of the Committee have stated repeatedly that one of its main purposes is to accomplish by way of exposure and publicity what it believes may not be done by valid legislation (H.R. Rep. 76th Cong. 1939).

The Committee, by subpoenaing the scripts of liberal and progressive radio commentators, has caused the broadcasting companies to discharge them.

By investigating alleged "subversive" tendencies or thoughts on the part of university professors, teachers, writers, scientists, trade union leaders, the Committee has deprived these persons of a livelihood without any redress or means of answering the charges against them.

This Committee forms the spearhead of an attempt to outlaw the guaranteed rights of individuals to freedom of speech, communication and association. This conspiracy against the human rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and solemnly proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, has been further implemented by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government of the United States. National and state laws abridging the rights of labor and rights of political association are ominously similar to the pattern of control by which the Nazis secured and maintained power in Germany. Deportation cases, loyalty oaths, the trial and conviction of eleven leaders of the Communist Party, the imposition of prison sentence on lawyers defending Communists or trade union leaders, are integral parts of the total suppression of human rights that is the necessary corollary of "total diplomacy".

The increasing oppression of the Negro people, intensifying the historical pattern of oppression against which the Negro population of the United States has struggled heroically, is a significant aspect of the drive toward war.

## THE INDICTMENT: SPECIFIC VIOLATIONS OF LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

We submit that the cases of these 25 persons reveal a systematic plan on the part of the government of the United States to violate the principle of "respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms" as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We charge that the following Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have been violated: Articles X, XII, XIII, XVIII, XX, XXI, XXIII, XXVIII. The most striking violations are here particularized:

A. Article X -

> "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in determination of his rights and obligations of any criminal charge against him."

The 25 persons have been denied such fair and public hearings both before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and in the Courts.

A criminal statute which does not fix an ascertainable standard of guilt is repugnant to the due process clause (U.S. Const. Amend. V) and to the right of the accused to "be informed of the nature of the accusation" (U.S. Const. Amend. VI). Yet, all of the defendants were cited for contempt of Congress and then convicted by the Courts despite the fact that there was no ascertainable legal meaning attached to the terms "subversive" or "un-American".

The hearings of the Committee were in the nature of a Star Chamber proceeding, designed to convict and penalize the witnesses. Yet the 25 persons were not permitted to face or cross-examine their accusers or call witnesses in their behalf, and in some cases, were not allowed to be accompanied by counsel in the Committee hearing room.

At the trial, impartial juries were denied; the juries were drawn from specially selected lists, and included many government workers who were at the same time being subjected to loyalty tests in an atmosphere of hysteria. In all cases, the trials were held in Washington, D.C., during an intensive witch-hunt against those who differed in any respect with the political groups in control of our government.

The right to fair trial was further prejudiced in these cases by the failure to limit the testimony to that permitted by the established principles of materiality and relevancy, and by the failure to eliminate hearsay and conjecture. Offers of evidence, which counsel contended to be material and relevant, were rejected by the Court and the juries were denied the right to hear arguments on most of the fundamental issues, raised by counsel, concerning the unconstitutional procedures of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

An analysis of the record of the trials will provide detailed evidence of these charges, which clearly shows violation of the universally accepted principles of jurisprudence.

B. Article XII -

> "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

At an early stage in the history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, its Chairman, Congressman Martin Dies, said, "About half the things we got and used were seized illegally." (N.Y. Times, Feb. 25, 1945, p. 11, col.2).

The arbitrary demand of the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the books, records, correspondence, lists of contributors of three of the organizations represented by defendants in these cases was upheld by the Courts without proof that they were relevant to an inquiry into propaganda.

The Committee has built its whole reputation and power by its irresponsible attacks upon the honor and reputations of American citizens who held ideas or performed acts contrary to those approved by the members of this Committee.

The Committee, without any foundation of facts, used its power to attack the honor and reputations of these 25 persons from the very moment they subpoenaed them until its final blast of publicity at the end of each hearing.

Furthermore, the demand for lists of contributors, correspondence, etc., from a number of defendants was designed to destroy the honor and reputation of countless other Americans in the most arbitrary manner through guilt by association.

C. Article XVIII

> "Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance."

In the case of the Hollywood Ten, the Star Chamber proceedings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities clearly proved the Committee's determination to hold people accountable to it with respect to their thought, speech and association. In their testimony before the Committee, the ten Hollywood writers and directors repeatedly pointed out that freedom of religion was threatened by the Committee's investigation of "dangerous thoughts" and its asserted right to control all forms of association. John Howard Lawson's assertion that the Committee invaded "the rights and privileges and immunity of American citizens, whether they be Protestant, Methodist, Jewish, or Catholic" was interrupted by his removal from the witness stand. But the assertion is proved by the record of the hearing, which contains official statements by the Chairman and members of the Committee that thought, conscience, belief and association are within the purview of its authority. The decision of the Supreme Court in refusing to review the case of the Hollywood Ten has now made this viewpoint the law of the United States. Religious institutions, and especially those religious organizations or groups which work for peace and friendship among nations, are now subject to arbitrary and umlimited control by the Congress or its committees.

In the case of George Marshall, the attack on freedom of thought and conscience, which necessarily includes religion and belief, was defined in unequivocal terms. In this case, literature issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, of which Marshall was the head, was before the Committee and the Court. No evidence could be adduced that this literature contained "un-American" or "subversive" propaganda. Nevertheless, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in affirming the conviction of Marshall in the lower court, held that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties might have engaged in "the silent diffusion of subversive doctrine." The court did not explain the methods by which doctrine is silently diffused.

35-1-368

D. Articles XXI, XXIII and XIII

"Everyone has the right to equal access to public service."

"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment."

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country."

These fundamental human rights have been denied to the 25 persons and others. In regard to the right to work, Congressman Dies (9 Hearings 5446, 1939) and Congressman Rankin (N.Y. Times, December 26, 1946, p. 11, col. 1) have stated that "their purpose was drive subversives from employment."

The extent to which American citizens have been deprived of the right to work, in public or private employment, through the imposition of loyalty oaths, blacklists, intimidation and pressure, cannot be accurately determined. An international investigation of the violation of this right to work and free choice of employment in the United States is urgently needed.

45-1-208

However, the success attained by the Committee on Un-American Activities in accomplishing its announced objective of blacklisting individuals of whom it disapproves is ominously evident. In demanding the names of supporters of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and of other organizations, the Committee obviously seeks to deprive these persons of reputation and livelihood. The House Committee has announced that it is preparing for publication a list containing the names of one million "dangerous" persons.

It is not a matter of conjecture that the Committee will demand that these persons be deprived of all means of earning a livelihood. The Committee's methods of blacklisting persons whom it considers undesirable are most sharply defined in the case of the Hollywood Ten. When these men were called as witnesses, the Committee demanded that they be discharged from the motion picture industry, in which they had attained considerable prominence. Shortly after the hearings, the Motion Picture Producers Association formally announced that the ten writers and directors were blacklisted: in the cases of five men who had contracts, these contracts were arbitrarily abrogated. For two and one-half years, these persons have been deprived of employment in the profession for which they have fitted themselves by long years of training and experience.

The blacklist has been extended, in motion pictures and radio, to include a large number of persons whose names are on secret lists of individuals suspected of political non-conformity or an improper interest in peace or social welfare. These persons have no recourse, no means of answering the secret charges against them.

Most of the 25 persons have been denied the right to leave the country. This denial, especially in cases of members of the Hollywood Ten, has been a further extension of the deprivation of access to opportunities for employment. We may specifically cite the case of Adrian Scott, who was refused the right to travel to Europe to accept a definite offer of employment as the producer of a motion picture.

E. Article XX

"Everyone has the right of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association."

The Committee has repeatedly stated that it does not recognize this right, and that it has the authority to abrogate it. A report issued by the Committee in 1947 (H.R. Rep. No. 2472, 79th Cong.) states that it "is empowered to explore and expose activities by un-American individuals and organizations

which, while sometimes being legal, are nonetheless, inimical to our American concepts and our American future."

A major objective of the Committee has been the destruction of organizations whose programs it opposed. Its major technique in doing this has been to build up a blacklist of all who are in any way associated with such organizations. In addition, through the technique of guilt by association it has condemned organizations on the basis of other organizations and interests of the officers or the members of the organization under attack.

In the case of at least three of the organizations represented by the 25, lists of individuals were demanded to the purpose of adding to the Committee's blacklist. In the case of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the House Committee subpoenaed the books of the organization and demanded a list of the names of the anti-fascist Spanish refugees to whom the Committee supplied aid. To reveal such names of persons in Spain would have subjected these people to possible imprisonment, torture and death by the Franco government. Natural justice and conscience would not permit such a betrayal. Because the conscience and honor of the members of the Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee did not permit such betrayal, they refused to supply such lists of names. For this, the said persons were indicted for contempt, convicted and sentenced to prison for terms varying from three to six months.

In the case of George Marshall and in the case of Richard Morford, their conscience would not permit the giving of lists of names of the members of their organization, because such revelation would subject said members to prosecution, public harassment, and loss of their rights as enumerated herein. They too were indicted and convicted and sentenced to prison.

The Committee's acknowledged purpose of destroying organizations has been aided and abetted by the executive branch of the government of the United States. The Attorney General of the United States has compiled a list of organizations which he considers "subversive". The list is apparently derived from various sources, including the reports of the House Committee on un-American Activities, the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the whim or prejudice of the Attorney General himself. There are no published criteria by which the organizations so labeled are judged. The organizations have no right to a trial or hearing, and are refused information concerning the charges against them.

The obvious purpose of this procedure is to penalize persons who are members of these organizations, to deprive such persons of public or private employment, and to prevent the organizations from functioning. The purpose is advanced by governmental pressure exerted on owners of halls, theatres or places of assembly, to prevent these organizations from obtaining facilities for meetings or conventions. Evidence is available to prove that the right of association is effectively curtailed in many American cities by discriminatory practices which deprive organizations of the right to assemble peaceably for discussion and presentation of programs or policies.

These systematic violations of the right of association have been mainly designed to suppress organized activity for peace, and to stifle all voices raised in defense of international friendship. The trial, conviction and sentencing of members of the Board of Directors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee are clearly designed to suppress the friendly feeling of the majority of the American people for the democratic people of Spain and to prepare the way for the United States government's economic and military support of the fascist Franco regime.

In the case of Richard Morford, his organization, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, enjoyed the support and cooperation of government officials and agencies from 1942 through February, 1946, which latter time was four months after the Committee began attempts to investigate the organization as "un-American". Friendship with a wartime ally was considered American. But to appeal for cooperation with the Soviet Union in peacetime the government now decided was a subversive activity. The government argued in the trial of Mr. Morford that "friendship is all right, but sometimes friendship is dangerous...This friendship that is proposed (with the Soviet Union) may have a sinister connotation." So the Council was even castigated for its support of the United Nations, although this support accorded with the avowed policy of our government. The government sought to prove its charges of subversive activity by attacking the Council's stated purpose to "take specific action to counteract anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at dividing the United Nations."

F. Article XXVII

"Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and benefits."

The violations of human rights which we have cited have had a stultifying effect on the cultural life of the United States. The culture of our country is being regimented in much the same way that the culture of Germany was regimented under Hitler. University professors, teachers, writers, scientists are denied the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community.

In the trial of the eleven Communist leaders indicted and convicted under the Smith Act, the judge frankly admitted that books were the "paraphernalia" of the trial. Passages from the works of Marx and Engels, which have been read and studied for one hundred years and constitute an acknowledge part of the world's culture, were introduced as evidence in the trial.

The case of the Hollywood Ten is indicative of the seriousness of the threat to cultural freedom. For the first time in one hundred fifty years of the history of the United States, writers and cultural leaders face prison terms solely because their literary and creative production is displeasing to the government. This was the basis on which the ten men were called to Washington for "hearings" before the Committee on Un-American Activities. The Committee announced, before the ten persons were called as witnesses, that it intended to deprive them of further opportunities to write or create motion pictures, and it did in fact succeed in this objective.

35-1-370

The seriousness of the issue, as it affects literary activity, was stressed by the Council of the Authors League of America, in a statement on December 4, 1947. The Authors' League charged that the Committee on Un-American Activities had instituted an "immoderate, uncontrolled and radically harmful form of censorship":

45-1-210

"The whole corpus of a man's work, past and future, is thus declared suspect. It is obvious that any who buy and use the work of that author are thereby warned that they may be adjudged collaborators with a citizen so arbitrarily declared to be subversive and may thus themselves be subject to the same calumny and suspicion...There has thus been established a method and principle of censorship fiercely unfair, basically undemocratic and deeply un-American."

This undemocratic principle of censorship involves the imprisonment of people in order to imprison their ideals. The Hollywood Ten are nationally and internationally known as writers, directors and producers. Many of them have attained distinction in the theatre, the novel, the short story, and critical and historical writing. Among the members of the Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee who face prison sentences is Howard Fast, whose writings are read and appreciated by millions of people, in the United States and throughout the world.

******

All that is best in the culture of the United States is threatened by the present cold war policies of the government of our country. We, who believe that governmental policies must be formulated by free discussion and democratic organization of the people, are determined to preserve our national heritage of freedom. We will not be silent while the American mind is shackled and imprisoned.

We do not speak solely for 25 persons who face jail sentences. We speak for the rights of all Americans, for the honor and pride of our nation. We appeal to the United Nations to investigate the cases of these 25 persons, as unmistakable evidence of the violations of human rights in the United States. We believe such an investigation will aid the people of the United States to exercise those rights to which they are legally and morally entitled. It will aid the cause of peace. It will help millions of Americans to express their deep sentiment for peace, human rights, and the friendship of peoples.

# UNITED NEGRO and ALLIED VETERANS of AMERICA

4411 SOUTH PARKWAY CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS DREXEL 0315-0316



Honorary Commander
JOE LOUIS

Commander
KENNETH KENNEDY

Adjutant
GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr.

Finance Officer
LESTER DAVIS

Advocate
ULYSSES S. KEYS

Chaplain
REV. CHAS. T. WATKINS

Special Counsellor
THOMAS R. JONES

VICE COMMANDERS

Ruth Freeman
Illinois

Catherine Godfrey
Alabama

Howard Johnson
New York

Eugene H. Murphy
Alabama

Thomas Neill
New York

John Staggers, Jr.
South Carolina

Coleman A. Young
Michigan


22-1-13

February 21,1947

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Director of Research
N.A.A.C.P.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18,N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America is proud to salute you on your seventy-ninth birthday. To us,who know what freedoms there are yet to be won, you stand out as a leader of the Negro people of heroic stature.

In this day when reaction, working through monopoly, Big Business, and the Administration itself, has made full use of the apparatus of the local, state and national government, and indeed, the courts themselves, to strike blow after blow against the Negro veteran in America, we see all too clearly the role that many leaders are playing to aid these pro-fascist forces in carrying out their evil designs agains the Negro people.

As veterans who receive the first blows, we know that this period in our history calls for men with the voice, the courage, and the stature of a Frederick Douglass. The lines are drawn ever more sharply. There can be no straddling of the issues in this life and death battle which the Negro people are waging today against American fascism,which everywhere seeks to use the instrumentalities of government for its own ends. The Talmadges of Georgia, the Bilbos of Mississippi; the lynchers of South Carolina, and the police goons of Chicago and New York, are all in the conspiracy together.

In such a situation yours is a voice clear and vibrant, speaking out with devastating logic, backed up by scholarship, dignity, courage and a fighting spirit.

That is why we veterans, Negro and white, members of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America everywhere, salute you and wish you many years of health and strength to carry on with the firm and steady beat that has marked your steps over the years.

To you we open our arms and say: "Move forward, confident that thousands of Negro and white veterans follow you and your mighty voice. You wear well the armored heritage of the Negro

UNAVA
4411 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

22-1-14

people that speaks through you from across the years to fight on till victory.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth C. Kennedy

Kenneth C. Kennedy
National Commander

George B. Murphy Jr.

George B. Murphy Jr.
National Adjutant

*First Annual Convention*

# United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

*Convention Headquarters:* 2143 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y. *Tel.* UN 4 - 4378

*Honorary National Commander*
JOE LOUIS

*Commander*
KENNETH KENNEDY

*Adjutant*
GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr.

*Finance Officer*
LESTER DAVIS

*Advocate*
ULYSSES S. KEYS

*Chaplain*
REV. CHAS. T. WATKINS

*VICE-COMMANDERS*
RUTH FREEMAN
*Illinois*
CATHERINE GODFREY
*Alabama*
HOWARD JOHNSON
*New York*
EUGENE H. MURPHY
*Alabama*
THOMAS NEILL
*New York*
JOHN STAGGERS, Jr.
*South Carolina*
COLEMAN A. YOUNG
*Michigan*

April 25, 1947

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
% N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York City

22-27-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On the evening of May 31, the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America (UNAVA) will present at Town Hall a program titled SALUTE TO NEGRO VETERANS as a feature of the First Constitutional Convention of the organization to be held May 30, 31 and June 1. The Salute will be a public tribute to the magnificent job done by the nation's 1,154,000 Negro veterans of the armed services. It will honor outstanding Negro heroes of World War II and distinguished Negro veterans and other public figures who, UNAVA feels, merit public recognition. The meeting will start at 8 P.M. and end at 11 P.M.

We would like you to come and honor America's Negro veterans by making a personal appearance. Your presence would be a real contribution to the success of the evening and would be fully in keeping with your demonstrated interest in the critical problems which face our Negro veterans.

I would like to talk with you further about this. In the meantime would you kindly inform us, as promptly as you can, whether you will be able to appear on SALUTE TO NEGRO VETERANS during the evening of May 31?

Appreciatively,

Oliver Martin

Oliver Martin
New York State Commander

30 April 1947

My dear sir:

Answering your letter of April 25th, I regret to say that during the last week in May I shall be absent from New York speaking in Arkansas. I appreciate your invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

22:27-23

Mr. Oliver Martin
New York State Commander
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America
2143 Seventh Avenue
New York 27, N. Y.

[United Pioneers of 1941]

I'm just trying to make the world better this slow, but sure way.

Words are so empty at times, that I try to crowd something good in each of these lines.

Your kindly investment in these Brochures will help me to throw out these "Life Lines" even to foreign shores.

874 Union Station
Chicago, Illinois.

September 18, 1947.

Dr. W.E. DuBoise,
20, West 40th., Street,
New York, N.Y.

22-22-07

Dear Dr.DuBoise:

A thrill such as I have not experienced for a long time, ran thru my very soul as I read your most practical, timely and inspiring message entitled "Our Economic Program" which graced your column in the Aug. 23rd., edition of the Chicago Defender.

One with whom I have labored in this new and untried field, Mr. Seymour C. Jordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Pioneers of 1941,Inc., called my attention to this article, and its dynamic punch and power has provoked my constant review of its vital contents.

I am amazed at the almost unbelievable parallelism of your mental expressions, in contrast with our concrete and definite process of action. This certainly should give evidence of the merits of our Plan as the panacea for the present ills of our Race.

Entering now into the sixth consecutive year of persistent effort as United Pioneers, to give the people of Chicago and incidentally throughout America, the things they most need, we feel signally honored at this juncture to find a Race man of your parts who sees "eye to eye" with us in our Program.

Our pride as United Pioneers is not based upon the years we have successfully held together as an organization, but upon the contribution we have made in these parts along the lines of constructive service and education. Thus are we now able to see very obviously the wisdom of your statements and in their defense can give definite verification and proof. For we have both exrayed and fluoroscoped the patient and find that aside from his being a bit billious-minded he is not beyond the pale of redemption if carefully treated by sincere physicians who will keep him on a strict cooperative diet and cure.

We have discovered further that despite these impediments superinduced by a premature birth culminating in the incubator of Slavery and later exposed to every evil imagination and concoction of which depraved human minds are capable, he still stands a potential giant bearing all the earemarks of Divine shaping, awaiting his turn in God's eternal laboratory

(OVER)

of righteousness and fair-play. And, though it be true he appears dwarfed in spirit, depleted in stamina and restless of soul, what a glorious hope when men like you and the likes of us are not willing to give up, but can see the light though dimly it now flickers from a spark of hope.

It is this spark which the United Pioneers are hoping some day to fan into a mighty conflagration that will destroy in its wake every vestige of doubt and fear and by his own motivation lift this slumbering impoverished giant to his newly discovered feet.

22-22-08

Your three-fold analysis is the treatment, our highly tested Program the cure, and the Consumers Cooperative the magic lamp from which the unquenchable torches of progress are to be lighted.

The time is ripe, the stage is set and heaven has struck the signal gong. We who are ready have only to respond, and the job is done.

Mr. Seymour C. Jordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Pioneers of 1941 Inc., together with his official staff and membership wish to join me in thanks to you for that grand article and urged me to ask your reaction to this response.

To acquaint you further with our program I have asked Mr. Jordon to mail you a copy of Mr. Lewis Victor's brochure, "The Only Way" our text book, together with a copy of The Chicago Sun, of February 27th., 1946, which contains on page 10, an account of the activities of the United Pioneers for four consecutive years.

Again thanking you for this most valuable contribution toward the development of the Race, and anxiously awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours to serve,

Frank C Lowry

(Rev) Frank Clarence Lowry,
First Assistant Commander, The United Pioneers 1941, Inc.

Room 874 Union Station,
Chicago 6, Illinois.

[United Pioneers of 1941]

23 September 1947

My dear Mr. Lowery:

I thank you very much for your letter of September 18th and for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Reverend Frank C. Lowry
First Assistant Commander, The United Pioneers
1941, Inc.
Room 874 Union Station
Chicago 6, Illinois

[United Pioneers of 1941]

ORGANIZED NOV. 3RD, 1941 — IT CAN BE DONE

# BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CAMP No. 1
OF
# THE UNITED PIONEERS OF 1941, Inc.

*An Organization To Mobilize Negroes For Economic Security*


OFFICERS

MRS. VIOLA JACKSON
5430 INDIANA AVE.
SENIOR COMMANDER

MRS. MAE J. CHISHOLM
3815 SOUTH PARKWAY
JUNIOR COMMANDER

MRS. EFFIE SINGLETON
6839 ST. LAWRENCE AVE.
TREASURER

MRS. MAUDE M. FLEMINGS
4717 ST. LAWRENCE AVE.
SECRETARY

MRS. THEODOSIA PATILO
5324 MICHIGAN AVE.
HISTORIAN

MRS. LILLIAN M. JORDAN
5326 SO. MICHIGAN AVE.
DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

MRS. ANNABELLE WILLIAMS
5144½ SOUTH PARKWAY
SENIOR MARSHALL

MRS. BEATRICE SMOCK
6762 RHODES AVE.
JUNIOR MARSHAL

MISS MAE BELL DIXON
5144½ SOUTH PARKWAY
TELLER AND LIBRARIAN

MR. JOHN H. MIMS
4759 CALUMET AVE.
DIRECTOR OF YOUTH


OPPORTUNITIES

50000 MEMBERS

TREE OF HOPE


HOME OFFICE
5326 SO. MICHIGAN AVENUE
PHONE DREXEL 1410
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS


9/24/47.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York City.

22-20-12

Rev. Frank E. Lowry our first Vice Commander requested that our booklet "The Only Way" together with other literature be sent you to follow his letter to you of recent date. We are happy to fulfill his request. With hope that you may have time to give the enclosures some consideration. I am Yours

Sincerely, Jordan.

October 27, 1947

U. S. Department of Commerce
Office of Adviser on Negro Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We are working on a project concerning the development of business and the accumulation of property by Negroes and are very much in need of materials in this regard. Comparative data would be of special interest, covering periods ranging from as early as you have it up until the present time.

In this connection, Dr. DuBois would appreciate it very much if you would be good enough to send him whatever data you can supply covering this subject and time span. Since we are pushed for time, we would appreciate having this material at your very earliest convenience.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

October 27, 1947

U. S. Department of Labor
Office of Negro Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We are working on a project concerning the Negro in American labor and are greatly in need of material relative to the diversity of employment of colored workers, especially comparative data showing the increase in occupational diversity for as early as you have material up to the present.

In this connection, Dr. DuBois would appreciate receiving whatever you may have on this subject at your very earliest convenience. Since we are pushed for time in this matter, we hope you will understand the immediacy of our request.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**
**WASHINGTON**

In reply refer to
PL 42147

May 1, 1947

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your registration form has been received for the June meetings on American Foreign Policy to be held at the Department of State. Representatives for these sessions will register at the Auditorium of the New State Department Building, Twenty-first and Virginia Streets, NW, from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. on June 4, 1947. Credential Cards will be given to you at the Registration Desk.

If you find it impossible to attend these sessions, we should appreciate advance notice indicating the name and address of the representative who may be taking your place.

Sincerely yours,

Francis H. Russell

Francis H. Russell
Director
Office of Public Affairs

120-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Director of Special Research,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, New York.

35-1-413

1947

*meeting on*

# AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

**NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING**
**JUNE 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH, 1947**

**Office of Public Affairs**
**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**
**Washington, D. C.**

"The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect.... It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to. A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers as respects our negotiations and transactions with each is thought to be particularly necessary."

PRESIDENT MONROE

"Never in the history of the United States has there been a time when it was more necessary for every responsible citizen to have a clear understanding of the problems which are besetting the world and of the manner in which they may affect his country."

SECRETARY HULL

35-1-414

*A Greeting From The Secretary of State:*

At no time in the history of the United States has it been so imperative as it is today that the American citizen should understand international issues and lend his influence to the formulation of his country's foreign policy. This involves giving out to citizens accurate and timely information regarding foreign affairs and encouraging them through every possible means to arrive at a reasoned decision.

I am glad, therefore, to welcome to an open discussion of American foreign policy the representatives of the various national organizations which have done much to inform their memberships and the general public regarding international problems. I hope that these meetings will prove mutually profitable and that they will result in subsequent programs and discussions which will explain to a far wider audience the complexities of charting the nation's course in world affairs.

Speaking for the Department of State I extend to the representatives, and through them to the memberships of their organizations, a most cordial greeting.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL

# MEETING ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

June 4, 5, and 6, 1947

## P R O G R A M

**REGISTRATION, June 4**

8:30 - 9:30 A.M. Representatives will be registered at the Auditorium of the New State Department Building, Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue, N.W.

**MORNING SESSION, June 4**
Auditorium, New State Department Building

**POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE**

10:00 A.M. Presiding: Francis H. Russell, Director, Office of Public Affairs

10:10 - 10:20 A.M. GREETINGS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
George C. Marshall

10:20 - 10:50 A.M. "AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY TODAY"
Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State

10:50 - 11:10 A.M. "THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS"
Warren R. Austin, United States Representative to the United Nations

11:10 - 12:15 P.M. Discussion With the Following Panel:

GENERAL UNITED STATES - UNITED NATIONS POLICIES
Dean Rusk, Director, Office of Special Political Affairs

TRUSTEESHIP PROBLEMS
Benjamin Gerig, Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs

ARMAMENTS PROBLEMS
Donald Blaisdell, Associate Chief, Division of International Security Affairs

35-1-415

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROBLEMS
Walter Kotschnig, Acting Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs

LUNCHEON SESSION, June 4
South American Room, Hotel Statler
12:30 P.M.

"UNITED STATES POLICY IN OCCUPIED AREAS"
General John H. Hilldring, Assistant Secretary of State for Occupied Areas

AFTERNOON SESSION, June 4
Auditorium, New State Department Building

2:30 - 2:45 P.M. "UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICA"
Ellis O. Briggs, Director, Office of American Republic Affairs

2:45 - 3:00 P.M. "UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH EUROPE"
John D. Hickerson, Deputy Director, Office of European Affairs

3:00 - 3:15 P.M. "UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH THE NEAR EAST AND AFRICA"
Loy W. Henderson, Director, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

3:15 - 3:30 P.M. "UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST""
John Carter Vincent, Director
Office of Far Eastern Affairs

3:45 - 4:45 P.M. ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION SESSIONS

LATIN-AMERICA - Room 2153,
Ellis O. Briggs and panel

S.W. Africa
Mahan colonies

EUROPE - AUDITORIUM
John D. Hickerson and panel

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA - Room 2180 2180
Loy W. Henderson and panel

Iran

FAR EAST - Room 2003
John Carter Vincent and panel

INFORMAL RECEPTION, June 4

5:30 - 6:30 P.M. Representatives registered for the meeting are invited to an informal reception at the home of Mrs. Robert Low Bacon. 1801 F Street, N.W.

EVENING SESSION, June 4
International Conference Room,
11th Floor, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

CONGRESS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

8:15 - 10:15 P.M. Presiding: Francis H. Russell, Director, Office of Public Affairs

Informal Statements by:

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Member, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Representative Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, Member, House Committee on Foreign Affairs

Informal discussion and questions from the floor.

MORNING SESSION, June 5
Auditorium, New State Department Building

ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

Presiding: George C. McGhee, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

35-1-420

10:00 - 10:45 A.M. "ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY"
Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

10:45 - 12:15 P.M. Brief Statements and Panel Discussion

"UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL"
Leroy D. Stinebower, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

"REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS"
George L. Warren, Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons

"RELIEF AND REHABILITATION"
Dallas W. Dort, Adviser on Relief and Rehabilitation

"LOANS AND INTERNATIONAL BANK"
Norman T. Ness, Director, Office of Financial and Development Policy

AFTERNOON SESSION, June 5
Auditorium, New State Department Building

CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE

Presiding: William T. Stone, Director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs

2:30 - 4:00 P.M. "INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAM"
William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Panel:

OVERSEAS CULTURAL COOPERATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Kenneth Holland, Assistant Director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs

UNESCO PROGRAM
Charles A. Thomson, Executive Secretary, United States National Commission for UNESCO

GERMAN REEDUCATION PROGRAM
Eugene N. Anderson, Associate Chief, Division of Occupied Areas

JAPANESE REEDUCATION PROGRAM
Frank A. Schuler, Associate Chief, Division of Occupied Areas

4:00 - 5:00 P.M. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Presiding: Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief, Division of Public Liaison

EVENING SESSION, June 5
Auditorium, New State Department Building

FILM SCREENINGS

8:00 - 9:30 P.M. Presiding: Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief, Division of Public Liaison

" INFORMATIONAL FILMS IN AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS"
Herbert T. Edwards, Acting Chief, Division of International Motion Pictures

Film: " JOURNEY INTO MEDICINE"

" INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES"
Clarke L. Willard, Assistant Chief, Division of International Conferences

Film: " THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: ITS ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT"

35-1-421

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS, June 6
New State Department Building, Washington, D.C.
(Note alternative program in New York on page 8)

## INFORMAL DISCUSSION SESSIONS WITH OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

These informal discussions are planned to give full opportunity for the presentation of organizational and individual views on the topics of the meetings.

10:00 - 12:00 M. Room 2180
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION
Presiding: Harry W. Seamans, Information-Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison
Resource Leader, Norman T. Ness, Director, Office of Financial and Development Policy

10:00 - 12:00 M. Room 2153
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL: ITS AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS
Presiding: Doris H. Cochrane, Information-Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison
Resource Leader, Walter Kotschnig, Acting Chief, Division of International Organization Affairs

10:00 - 12:00 M. Auditorium
THE UNESCO AND THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND CULTURAL PROGRAM
Presiding: David H. Humphrey, Information-Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison
Resource Leaders, Dr. Esther Brunauer, UNESCO Relations Staff Officer; Howland Sargeant, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:00 - 3:30 P.M.<br>Auditorium | THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE: THEIR FUNCTIONAL OPERATION<br>Presiding: Garland C. Routt, Information-Liaison Officer, Division of Public Liaison<br>Resource Leaders, Charles M. Hulten, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration; Christian M. Ravndal, Director General, Office of Foreign Service |
| 3:30 - 5:00 P.M. | THE CITIZEN'S ROLE IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY<br>Presiding: Mrs. Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief, Division of Public Liaison<br>Resource Leader, Francis H. Russell, Director, Office of Public Affairs |

MORNING AND AFTERNOON SESSIONS, June 6
*United Nations Building, Lake Success, New York

| | |
|---|---|
| 10:15 A.M. | REGISTRATION<br>Registration at Conference Room 10 |
| 10:30 A.M. | INFORMAL DISCUSSION SESSION WITH MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS<br>Presiding: Chester S. Williams, Public Liaison Officer, United States Mission to the United Nations |

**Transportation from New York City to Lake Success, New York:*
*At 9:12 A.M. (EDT) Leave Long Island Railroad Terminal at the Pennsylvania Station, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, for Great Neck. United Nations shuttle bus will transport to Lake Success.*

35-1-421

Speakers:
Richard Winslow, Secretary General, United States Mission to the United Nations

General Joseph T. McNarney, United States Air Force Representative and Senior Member of the United Nations Military Staff Committee

Frederick H. Osborn, Deputy United States Representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission

12:15 P.M. — LUNCHEON with Members of the United States Mission and the United Nations Secretariat

1:30 P.M. — INFORMAL DISCUSSION SESSION WITH MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT
Presiding: Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General for Public Information

Speakers:
V. J. G. Stavridi, Chief of Publications Section, Department of Public Information

Jean Benoit-Levi, Chief of Film and Visual Information Division

J. B. Orrick, Chief of Liaison with Non-Governmental Organizations

4:30 P.M. Tentative — SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING
Members of the conference may attend if the Council is in session.

*ALL MEETINGS WILL TAKE THE FORM OF OFF-THE-RECORD DISCUSSIONS.*
*MEETINGS WILL START PROMPTLY AS SCHEDULED.*

# DIRECTORY

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Riverside Building, 2145 C Street, N.W.,
Adjoining New State Building

Francis H. Russell, Director

Special Assistants

George A. Morgan
James W. Swihart

Special Advisers

Luther J. Reid
Frank H. McConnell

DIVISION OF PUBLIC STUDIES
Second Floor, Riverside Building

S. Shepard Jones, Chief
H. Schuyler Foster, Assistant Chief

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
Third Floor, Riverside Building

E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL POLICY RESEARCH
Fourth Floor, Riverside Building

G. Bernard Noble, Chief
Richard A. Humphrey, Assistant Chief

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIAISON
First Floor, Riverside Building

Margaret R. T. Carter, Chief
John M. Patterson, Assistant Chief
Richard Friedman, Special Assistant to the Chief

35-1-422

Organization Liaison Officers

Doris H. Cochrane
Garland C. Routt
Harry W. Seamans
David H. Humphrey

Special Services

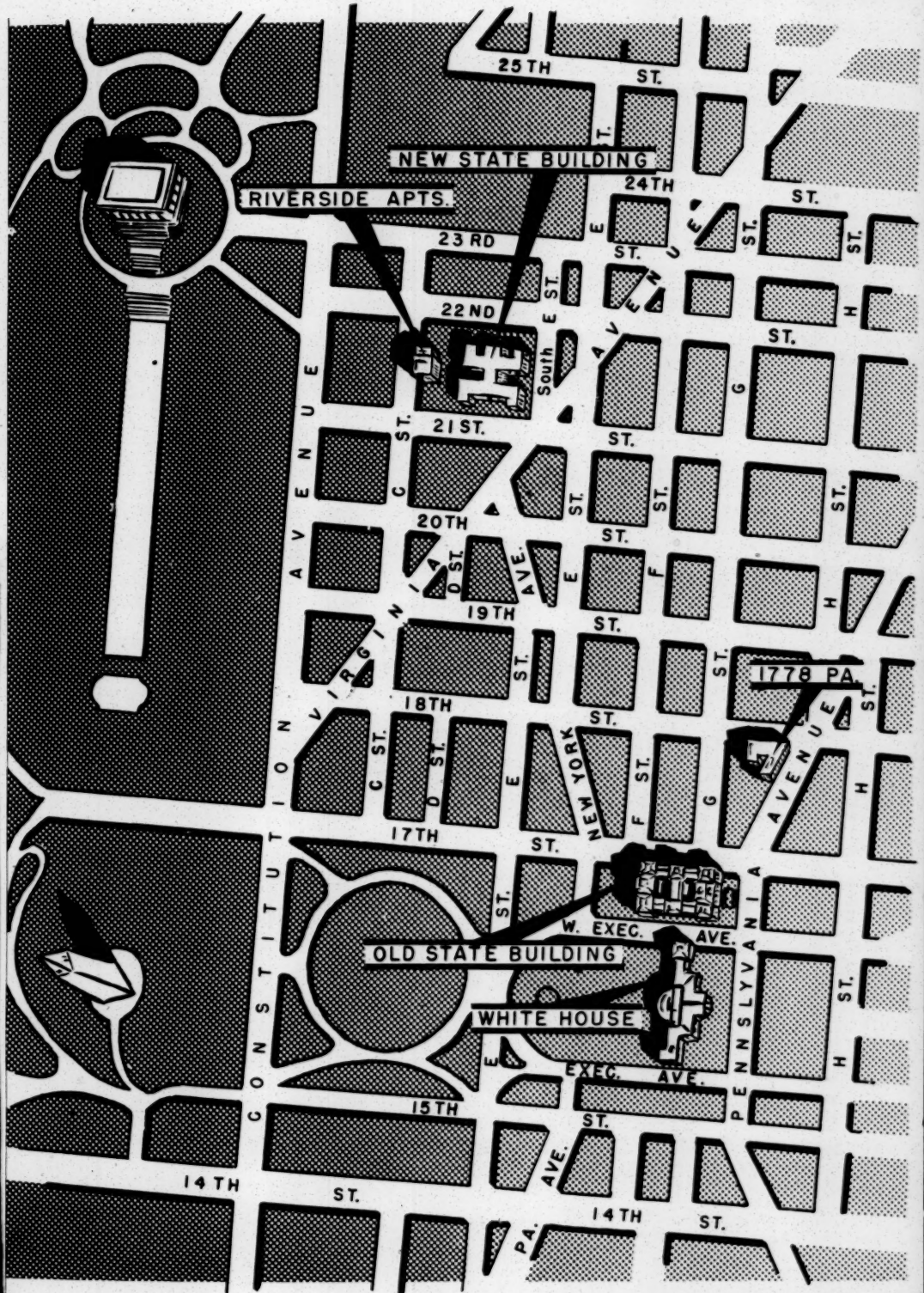
Mary M. Reminger - Speaking Arrangements
Walter Walkinshaw - Public Views and Inquiries

Media Liaison Officers

William A. Wood - Radio Liaison
Donald E. Wilson - Visual Media Liaison
James M. Truitt - Periodical & Feature Press Liaison

# PROGRAM NOTES

35-1-423


25TH ST.
NEW STATE BUILDING
RIVERSIDE APTS.
24TH ST.
23 RD
22 ND
21 ST.
20TH
19TH
18TH
17TH
15TH
14 TH ST.
14TH ST.
1778 PA.
OLD STATE BUILDING
WHITE HOUSE
W. EXEC. AVE.
EXEC. AVE.
PA. AVE.
CONSTITUTION AVENUE
VIRGINIA AVE.
C ST.
D ST.
E ST.
F ST.
G ST.
H ST.
NEW YORK AVENUE
PENNSLYVANIA AVENUE
South E ST.

[U.S. - Dept. of State]

25-1-348

October 16, 1947

Mr. George Marshall
Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

For your consideration we are enclosing a copy of our petition which this association plans to present to the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Enclosure

45-1-25

[U.S. Dept. of State]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.

Official Business
INFORMAL

S7824 NOV 28'47

November 25, 1947

Dear Sirs:

We are interested in compiling a directory of agencies and institutions in the United States which are interested in the field of Africa and have drafted a questionnaire for use in assembling the data.

If your organization has any connection with the African area, whatever information you may be able to give us will be appreciated. In any event, may we have your reply?

Sincerely yours,

Ruth C. Sloan
Acting Chief, African Branch
Division, Near East and Africa
Office of Information and
Educational Exchange

Enclosure:

Questionnaire.

Mr. Walter White, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

[U.S. Dept. of State]

22-17-05

December 23, 1947

Miss Ruth C. Sloan, Acting Chief
African Branch,
Division of Near East and Africa
Office of Information and Educational Exchange
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Sloan: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has no specific program concerning Africa. After the First World War, it organized and promoted the first Pan-African Congress. Since then it has cooperated with the second, third, fourth, and fifth congresses, without in any case taking a leading part. At the fifth congress, I was elected President, but this is a purely honorary office without power.

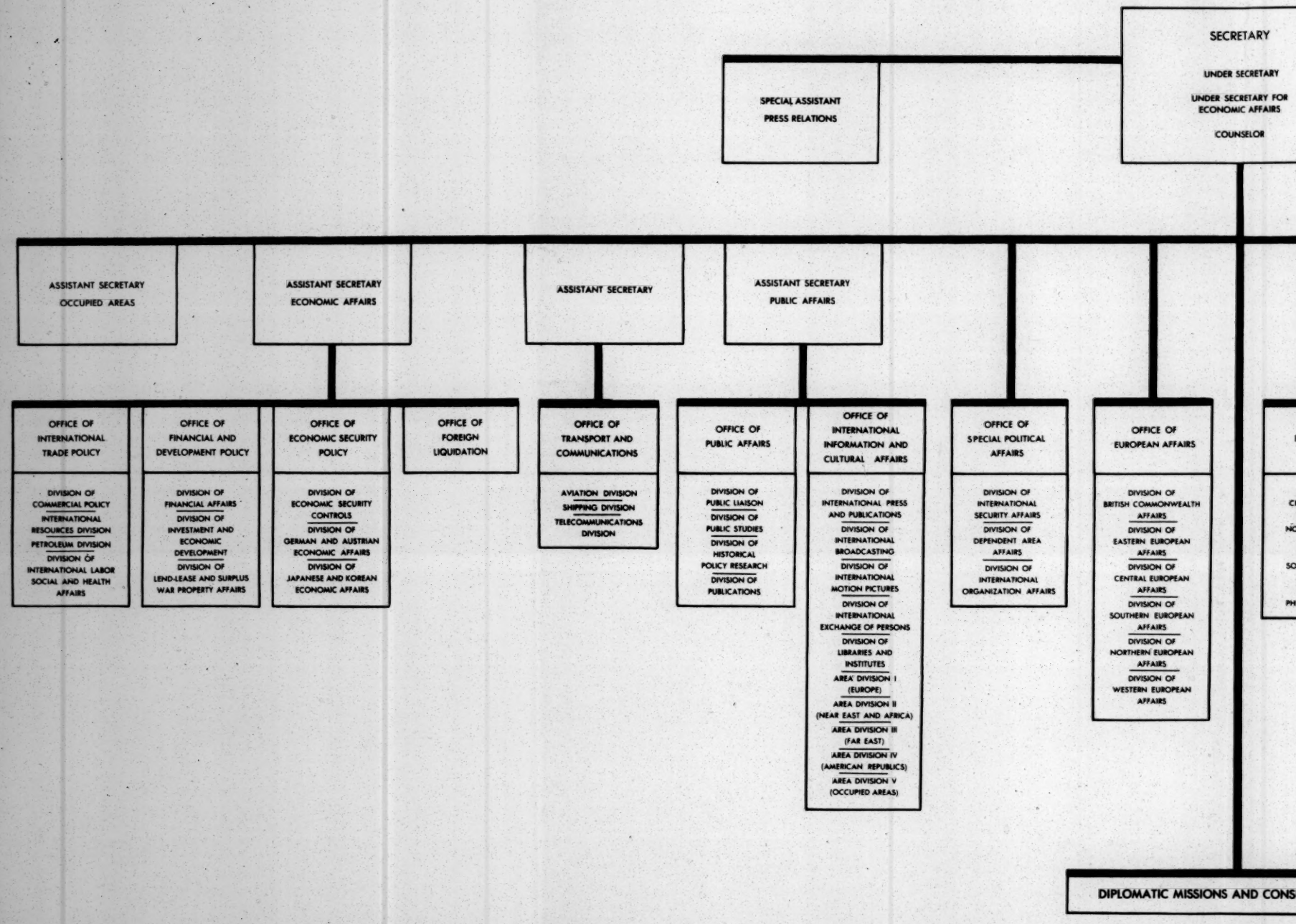
The NAACP is, of course, interested in Africa, collects all important information that it can, and from time to time sees that articles are written about Africa, its problems, people, history, and places. If in any case it should seem wise to the board of directors to take special action, they would probably do so.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:HHS

# ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPA



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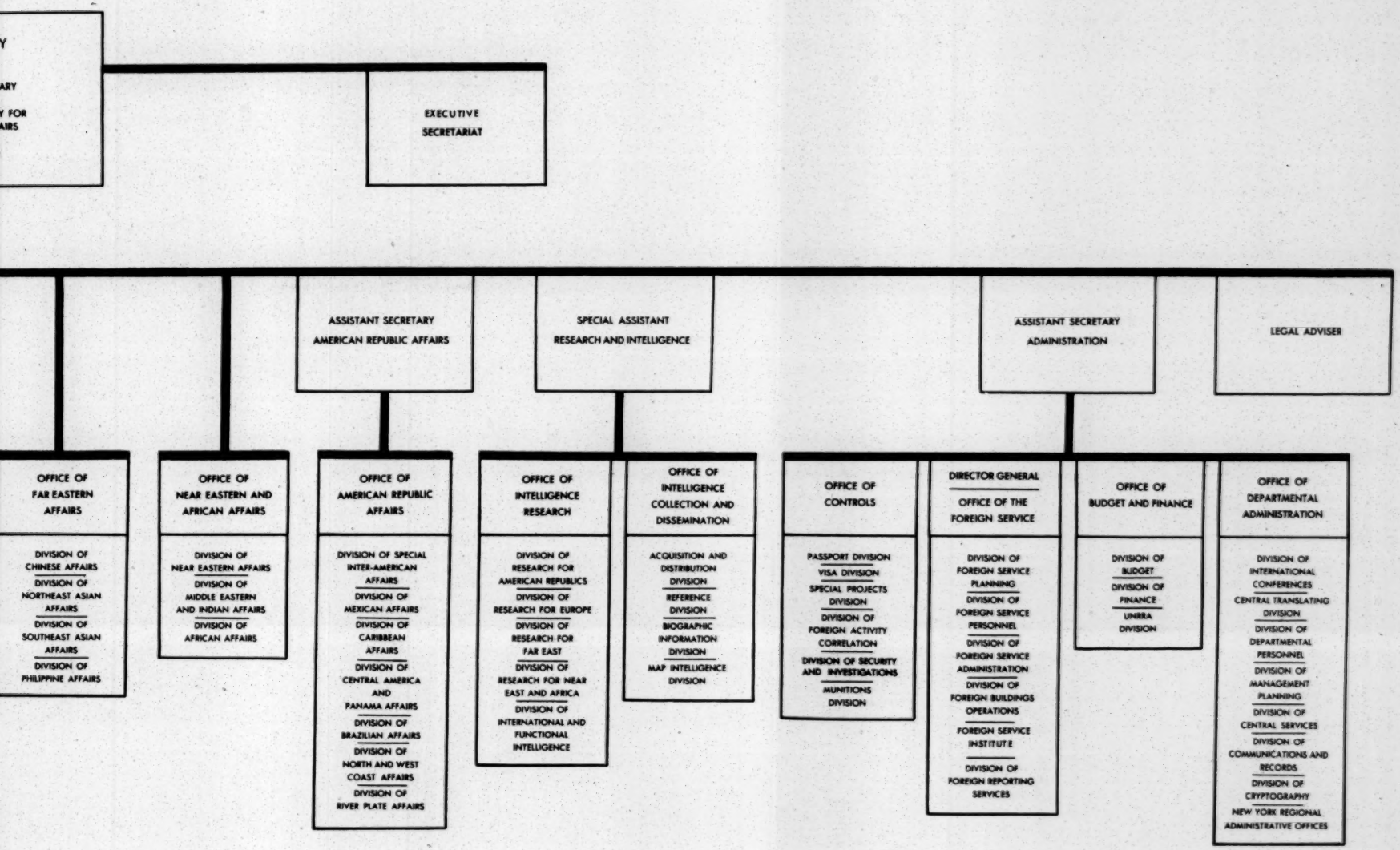


CONSULAR OFFICES

APRIL 15, 1947

[U.S., Lib. of Congr. Copyt. Off.]

PAGE 1a

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Sam B. Warner
*Register of Copyrights*

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FEB 11 1947

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W. E. Burghardt Du Bois (William Edward Burghardt Du Bois)

409 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 13-H, New York 32, N.Y.

2. TITLE OF BOOK THE WORLD AND AFRICA

(Retail price, $3.00)

3. AUTHORS (Editors, Translators, etc.) Full name (including full middle name), pseudonym (if any), and year of birth and, if dead, year of death, are requested for cataloging purposes.

(a) Name W.E. Burghardt Du Bois (William Edward Burghardt Du Bois) (First) (Middle) (Last) Citizenship U.S. (Country)

Domicile 409 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 13-H, New York 32, N.Y. (Address) Birth 1868 (Year) Death (Year)

(b) Name (First) (Middle) (Last) Citizenship (Country)

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CLASS L—Motion picture photoplays.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

October 27, 1947

Mr. Ambrose Caliver:
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Caliver: We are working on a project concerning the education of the Negro and are very much in need of material which will show us comparatively the reduction of illiteracy among American Negroes, particularly covering the period, 1865 or 1870 up to the present.

In this connection, Dr. DuBois would appreciate it very much if you would be good to send him whatever data you can supply covering this subject and time span. Since we are pushed for time, we would appreciate having this material at your very earliest convenience.

Thanking you for your courtesy and cooperation, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

October 27, 1947

Dr. Ambrose Caliver
U. S. Office of Education
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Caliver: Would you please be good enough to send us the latest copy of the pamphlet containing a list of schools and colleges in the United States, both for colored and white institutions.

Please accept our thanks in advance for your courtesy in this request.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

HHS:s

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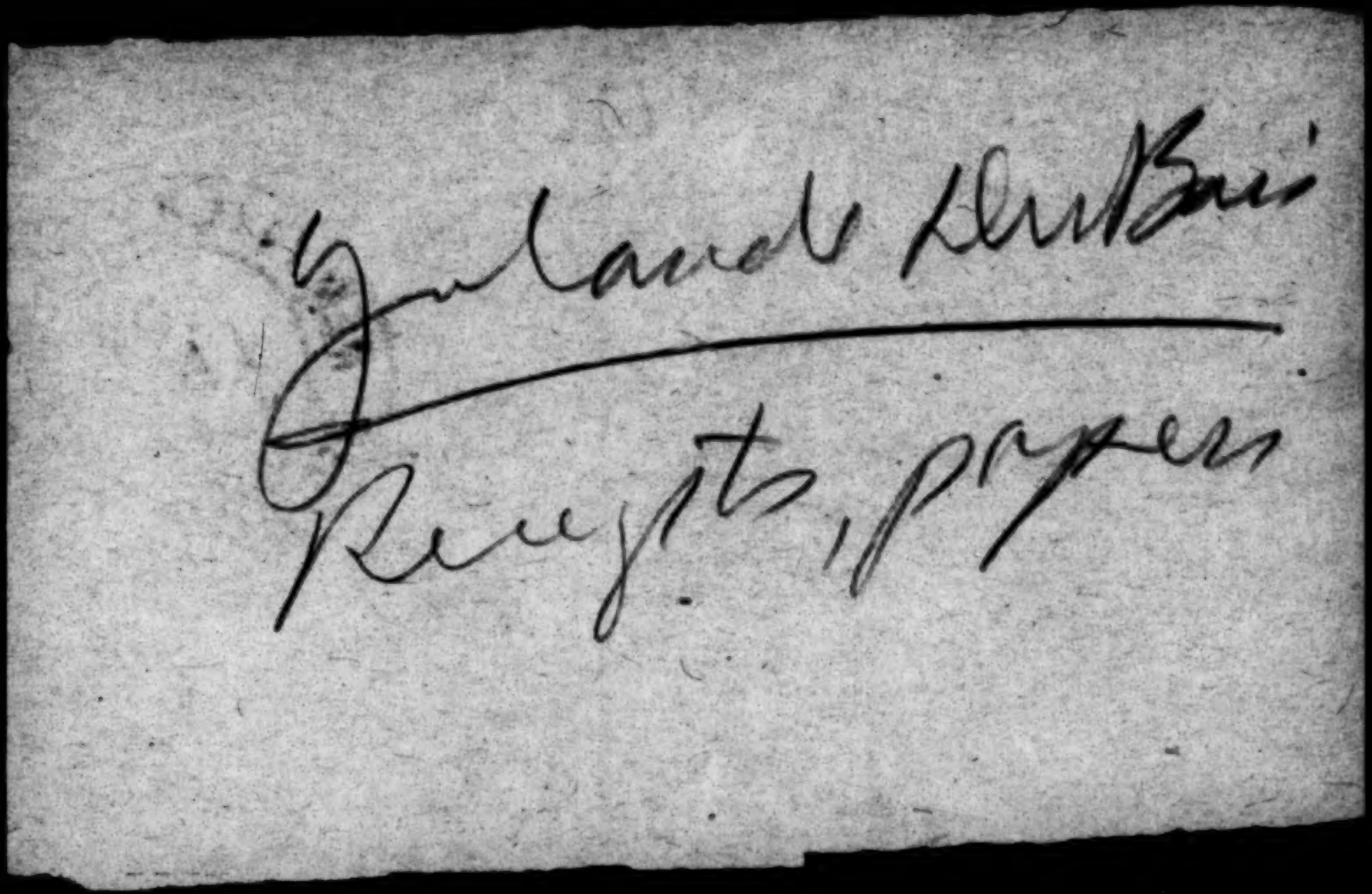

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—20805-1

[U.S. - President]

354-347

October 16, 1947

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Truman:

For your consideration we are enclosing a copy of our petition which this association plans to present to the United Nations.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

Enclosure

45-1-27

[U.S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE]

October 27, 1947

U. S. Department of Health
Office of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: We are working on a project concerning the health of the American Negro and are greatly in need of material relative to the improvement of the health of the American Negro, especially comparative data for the period 1870 to the present, or as early as you may have data up to the present.

In this connection, Dr. DuBois would appreciate your sending him whatever data you can supply covering the subject and time span mentioned. Since we are working against time, we hope you will be able to furnish the material at your very earliest convenience.

Thanking you for your cooperation and courtesy, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe
For Dr. DuBois

HHS:s

[U.S. Public Health Service]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH MOVEMENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 30, 1947

Mr. Hugh Smythe
Department of Special Research
N A A C P
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Your letter of October 27 addressed to the U. S. Department of Health (U. S. Public Health Service) making inquiry for information on the health of the American Negro, especially comparative data for the period 1870 to the present, was referred to this office for attention.

22-8-43

As you know, accurate and complete vital statistics are not available for the period prior to the beginning of this century. There are some generalized statements concerning relative mortality in racial groups but little authentic statistical data.

The following are source materials which should be useful in your study:

(1) Negro Population in the United States, 1790-1915. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office. 1918. See pages 298-372.

(2) Negroes in the United States, 1920-1932. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Government Printing Office. 1935. See pages 443-489.

(3) The Negro in American Civilization. By Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. Publishers: Henry Holt and Company, New York. 1930. See Mortality, Index.

(4) Brown Americans. By Edwin R. Embree. Publishers: The Viking Press, New York. 1943. See pages 39-49.

(5) The Health Status and Health Education of Negroes in the United States. The Yearbook Number VI. The Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

(6) The Negro in Medicine. By John A. Kenney, M.D. 1912 (We are enclosing copy of this publication with some materials we are sending you under separate cover.)

Of course, you have the excellent study of Dr. W. Montague Cobb published by your Association.

A set of materials, including a recent file of the National Negro Health News, which present various phases of the subject go forward to you in separate mail. See Index in copies of the NEWS for pertinent data and articles.

Please advise us if we can render further assistance, and keep us posted on the progress of your study.

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe C. Brown, Chief
Office of Negro Health Work

22-8-44

RCB/cem

[US - Public Health Service]

Volume 27, Number 5 August 20, 1947

VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY SPECIFIED RACE UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

32.30.10

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SPECIFIED RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths)

| Area | Total births | White[1] | Negro | Indian | Chinese | Japanese | All other[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States: | | | | | | | |
| Number of births | 2,735,456 | 2,395,563 | 324,264 | 10,172 | 1,582 | 2,936 | 1,139 |
| Crude birth rate[3] | 19.6 | 19.2 | 23.3 | 26.8 | 16.4 | 23.0 | 20.2 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 156,362 | 153,769 | 2,477 | 40 | 56 | 9 | 11 |
| Middle Atlantic | 485,891 | 455,312 | 30,059 | 214 | 208 | 66 | 32 |
| East North Central | 513,737 | 485,363 | 27,304 | 553 | 79 | 376 | 62 |
| West North Central | 248,608 | 239,552 | 7,128 | 1,707 | 34 | 158 | 29 |
| South Atlantic | 430,498 | 306,672 | 122,619 | 1,103 | 57 | 13 | 34 |
| East South Central | 250,442 | 180,066 | 70,211 | 139 | 20 | 3 | 3 |
| West South Central | 298,546 | 241,387 | 55,089 | 1,896 | 47 | 101 | 26 |
| Mountain | 98,279 | 93,001 | 1,021 | 3,412 | 61 | 742 | 42 |
| Pacific | 253,093 | 240,441 | 8,356 | 1,108 | 820 | 1,468 | 900 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 16,687 | 16,638 | 28 | 18 | 2 | - | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 8,338 | 8,324 | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont | 6,873 | 6,868 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | 77,064 | 75,805 | 1,190 | 14 | 45 | 5 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 13,635 | 13,302 | 325 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 33,765 | 32,832 | 915 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 234,754 | 221,326 | 13,009 | 204 | 171 | 34 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 77,338 | 71,809 | 5,481 | 3 | 18 | 25 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 173,799 | 162,177 | 11,569 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 20 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 132,496 | 124,619 | 7,782 | 5 | 19 | 65 | 6 |
| Indiana | 68,444 | 65,623 | 2,800 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Illinois | 138,705 | 128,577 | 9,792 | 26 | 33 | 233 | 44 |
| Michigan | 112,655 | 105,840 | 6,607 | 131 | 16 | 54 | 7 |
| Wisconsin | 61,437 | 60,704 | 323 | 385 | 5 | 16 | 4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 54,656 | 53,921 | 142 | 460 | 12 | 111 | 10 |
| Iowa | 44,934 | 44,584 | 292 | 35 | 4 | 14 | 5 |
| Missouri | 65,659 | 60,474 | 5,150 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| North Dakota | 13,147 | 12,819 | 1 | 323 | 3 | 1 | - |
| South Dakota | 12,460 | 11,786 | 15 | 656 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Nebraska | 24,128 | 23,585 | 358 | 150 | 6 | 27 | 2 |
| Kansas | 33,624 | 32,383 | 1,170 | 63 | 3 | - | 5 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 5,984 | 5,067 | 901 | 5 | 3 | - | 8 |
| Maryland | 42,791 | 34,647 | 8,122 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| District of Columbia | 16,141 | 10,862 | 5,242 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 11 |
| Virginia | 67,068 | 50,246 | 16,806 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 39,039 | 36,902 | 2,134 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| North Carolina | 87,401 | 59,503 | 26,848 | 1,045 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 49,431 | 26,745 | 22,688 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Georgia | 74,852 | 47,493 | 27,347 | 6 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Florida | 47,791 | 35,207 | 12,551 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 60,892 | 57,654 | 3,236 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Tennessee | 64,966 | 54,218 | 10,740 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Alabama | 70,321 | 44,091 | 26,204 | 24 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mississippi | 54,263 | 24,103 | 30,031 | 110 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 39,628 | 29,495 | 10,093 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 57,838 | 35,240 | 22,494 | 79 | 11 | 2 | 12 |
| Oklahoma | 43,165 | 38,366 | 3,025 | 1,756 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Texas | 157,915 | 138,286 | 19,477 | 45 | 18 | 84 | 5 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 10,601 | 9,974 | 12 | 581 | 11 | 19 | 4 |
| Idaho | 11,501 | 11,288 | 8 | 98 | 2 | 103 | 2 |
| Wyoming | 5,481 | 5,239 | 28 | 95 | 1 | 116 | 2 |
| Colorado | 23,511 | 22,864 | 328 | 39 | 10 | 268 | 2 |
| New Mexico | 15,306 | 14,041 | 130 | 1,122 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Arizona | 13,348 | 11,549 | 406 | 1,318 | 28 | 30 | 17 |
| Utah | 15,680 | 15,406 | 49 | 25 | 5 | 188 | 7 |
| Nevada | 2,851 | 2,640 | 60 | 134 | 2 | 14 | 1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 44,573 | 43,191 | 646 | 416 | 41 | 162 | 117 |
| Oregon | 24,140 | 23,563 | 268 | 174 | 30 | 79 | 26 |
| California | 184,380 | 173,687 | 7,442 | 518 | 749 | 1,227 | 757 |

See footnotes on p. 58.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SPECIFIED RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas)

| Area | Total deaths | White[1] | Negro | Indian | Chinese | Japanese | All other[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States: | | | | | | | |
| Number of deaths | 1,401,719 | 1,233,889 | 160,733 | 4,415 | 1,317 | 971 | 394 |
| Crude death rate[4] | 10.6 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 17.3 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 97,759 | 96,120 | 1,532 | 34 | 59 | 7 | 7 |
| Middle Atlantic | 310,672 | 291,461 | 18,654 | 114 | 370 | 47 | 26 |
| East North Central | 294,569 | 276,181 | 17,915 | 279 | 125 | 58 | 11 |
| West North Central | 136,838 | 130,261 | 5,851 | 685 | 16 | 16 | 9 |
| South Atlantic | 176,697 | 120,538 | 55,867 | 218 | 55 | 9 | 10 |
| East South Central | 100,404 | 68,886 | 31,476 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| West South Central | 114,602 | 88,452 | 25,425 | 647 | 22 | 48 | 8 |
| Mountain | 42,697 | 39,832 | 666 | 1,737 | 49 | 401 | 12 |
| Pacific | 127,481 | 122,158 | 3,347 | 665 | 617 | 384 | 310 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 9,985 | 9,951 | 20 | 13 | - | 1 | - |
| New Hampshire | 5,816 | 5,810 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Vermont | 4,007 | 4,005 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | 51,133 | 50,226 | 839 | 15 | 44 | 4 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 7,985 | 7,794 | 179 | 4 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Connecticut | 18,833 | 18,334 | 487 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 153,654 | 145,141 | 8,052 | 99 | 300 | 42 | 20 |
| New Jersey | 47,825 | 44,348 | 3,439 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania | 109,193 | 101,972 | 7,163 | 9 | 45 | 3 | 1 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 78,855 | 73,411 | 5,393 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 3 |
| Indiana | 39,586 | 37,448 | 2,133 | - | 5 | - | - |
| Illinois | 90,116 | 83,049 | 6,937 | 14 | 72 | 37 | 7 |
| Michigan | 53,966 | 50,557 | 3,272 | 114 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 32,066 | 31,716 | 180 | 150 | 9 | 11 | - |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 26,763 | 26,395 | 185 | 168 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Iowa | 25,876 | 25,602 | 256 | 17 | - | 1 | - |
| Missouri | 42,602 | 38,397 | 4,186 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| North Dakota | 5,109 | 5,001 | 6 | 101 | 1 | - | - |
| South Dakota | 5,481 | 5,168 | 11 | 300 | 2 | - | - |
| Nebraska | 12,500 | 12,188 | 235 | 70 | 2 | 5 | - |
| Kansas | 18,507 | 17,510 | 972 | 23 | - | - | 2 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 3,274 | 2,671 | 600 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Maryland | 22,584 | 17,776 | 4,785 | - | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 8,432 | 5,307 | 3,096 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 3 |
| Virginia | 28,641 | 19,475 | 9,157 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 |
| West Virginia | 16,630 | 15,372 | 1,257 | - | 1 | - | - |
| North Carolina | 28,897 | 18,982 | 9,723 | 191 | - | 1 | - |
| South Carolina | 16,904 | 8,613 | 8,283 | 6 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Georgia | 28,559 | 16,495 | 12,056 | 5 | 3 | - | - |
| Florida | 22,776 | 15,847 | 6,910 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 27,590 | 24,095 | 3,491 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | 27,946 | 21,285 | 6,660 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Alabama | 25,513 | 14,725 | 10,783 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mississippi | 19,355 | 8,781 | 10,542 | 29 | 3 | - | - |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 14,703 | 10,493 | 4,168 | 3 | 3 | 35 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 22,125 | 12,657 | 9,441 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 18,921 | 16,519 | 1,782 | 613 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Texas | 58,853 | 48,783 | 10,034 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 3 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 5,414 | 5,169 | 22 | 210 | 7 | 6 | - |
| Idaho | 4,602 | 4,471 | 18 | 48 | 8 | 54 | 3 |
| Wyoming | 2,234 | 2,113 | 38 | 36 | 1 | 46 | - |
| Colorado | 12,389 | 12,048 | 220 | 28 | 1 | 91 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 5,520 | 4,871 | 74 | 554 | 2 | 18 | 1 |
| Arizona | 6,091 | 4,982 | 224 | 750 | 21 | 110 | 4 |
| Utah | 4,859 | 4,733 | 33 | 14 | 3 | 74 | 2 |
| Nevada | 1,588 | 1,445 | 37 | 97 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 21,890 | 21,264 | 277 | 246 | 38 | 39 | 26 |
| Oregon | 13,022 | 12,764 | 109 | 97 | 32 | 17 | 3 |
| California | 92,569 | 88,130 | 2,961 | 322 | 547 | 328 | 281 |

See footnotes on p. 58.

Footnotes for tables 1 and 2:

[1]Includes Mexican and Puerto Rican.
[2]Includes Filipino, Hindu, and other numerically minor groups.
[3]Per 1,000 population including armed forces overseas.
[4]Per 1,000 population excluding armed forces overseas.

Note.—In interpreting the rates shown in tables 1 and 2, racial differences in the completeness with which births and deaths are registered and in the population composition with respect to age and sex must be taken into consideration. The rates are based on provisional estimates of the midyear population which are subject to error. For a discussion of the meaning and limitations of natality and mortality statistics by specified race, see "Births and Deaths by Specified Race: United States, Each Division and State, 1944," National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 25, No. 11, 1946.

## SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | — |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote "Rate not computed" is used.

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 9 OCTOBER 15, 1947

VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# BIRTHS BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE BY RACE AND BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

32.30.11

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
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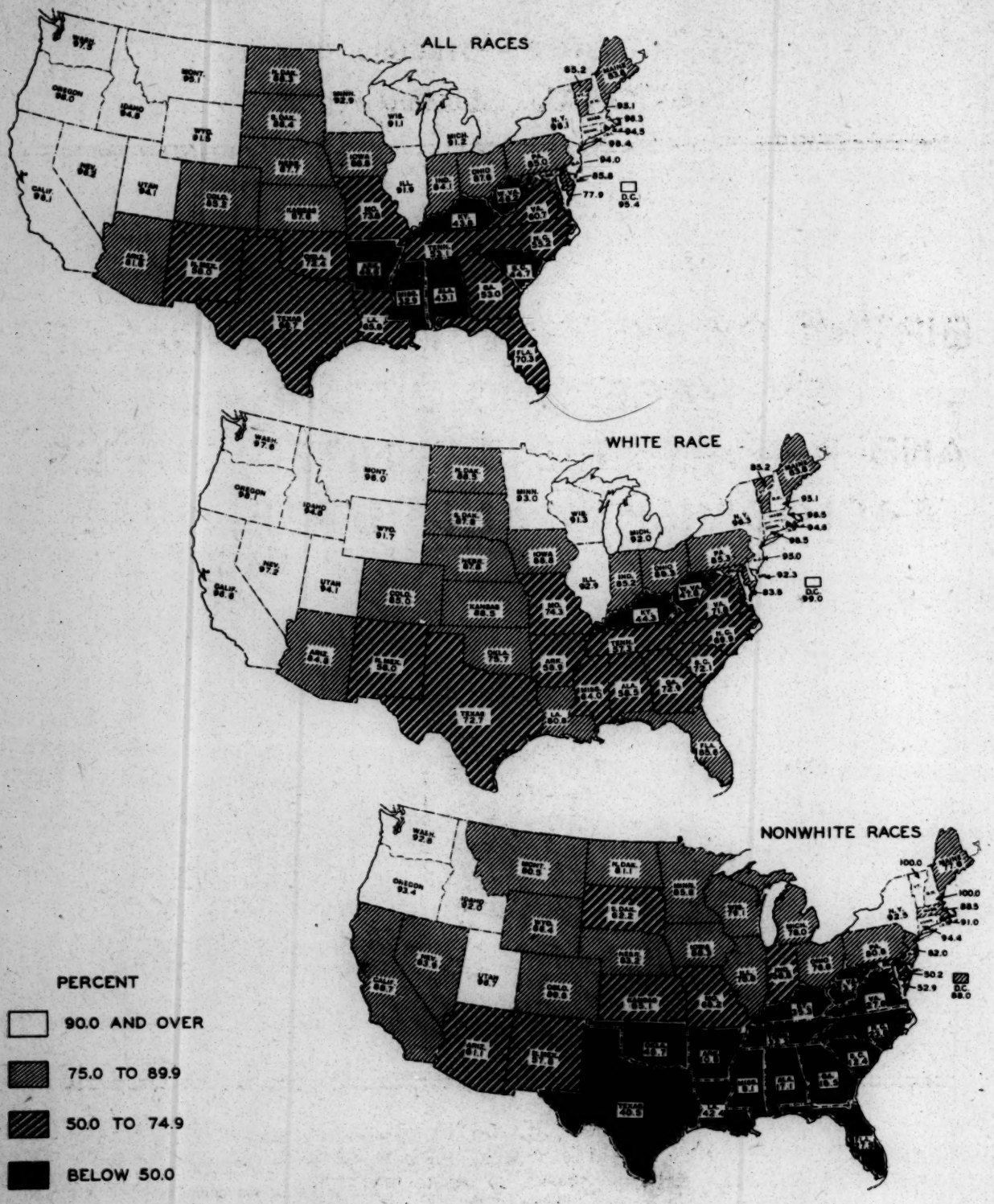
# PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITALS, BY RACE: EACH STATE, 1945



# BIRTHS BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, BY RACE AND BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

The trends of the maternal mortality rate and of the infant mortality rate for any area are indications of the progress made in the saving of human life. In the United States both of these rates have been declining for a number of years. To state that the improvement in maternal and in infant mortality has resulted from a greater proportion of births occurring in hospitals and of births attended by physicians would be an oversimplification of the explanation for the decline in the death rate for mothers and for infants. However, there is no doubt that the type of attendant and the occurrence of birth in a hospital are two of the more important factors in the preservation of life. Medical supervision at childbirth provides for surgical intervention, and assures particular attention to the degree of asepsis and to the surroundings of the newborn. Furthermore, the extent to which women avail themselves of prenatal medical counsel is undoubtedly related to the proportion who have physicians in attendance at the time of the birth. To illustrate the apparent relationship between maternal and infant mortality and the type of attendant at birth, table A, giving the trends of the two rates as well as the percent distribution of live births by type of attendant for the United States for the period from 1935 to 1945, has been included. The series begins with 1935, since that is the earliest year for which natality data by type of attendant are available.

TABLE A.—TRENDS OF MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE: UNITED STATES, 1935-45

(Maternal and infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births)

| Year | Maternal mortality | Infant mortality rate | Percent of live births attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Physician (in hospital) | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| 1945... | 2.1 | 38.3 | 78.8 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| 1944... | 2.3 | 39.8 | 75.6 | 17.7 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| 1943... | 2.5 | 40.4 | 72.1 | 21.0 | 6.6 | 0.4 |
| 1942... | 2.6 | 40.4 | 67.9 | 24.7 | 7.0 | 0.4 |
| 1941... | 3.2 | 45.3 | 61.2 | 30.2 | 8.1 | 0.5 |
| 1940... | 3.8 | 47.0 | 55.8 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 0.6 |
| 1939... | 4.0 | 48.0 | 51.1 | 39.1 | 9.2 | 0.5 |
| 1938... | 4.4 | 51.0 | 48.0 | 41.8 | 9.5 | 0.6 |
| 1937... | 4.9 | 54.4 | 44.8 | 44.6 | 10.0 | 0.6 |
| 1936... | 5.7 | 57.1 | 40.9 | 47.3 | 10.4 | 1.3 |
| 1935... | 5.8 | 55.7 | 36.9 | 50.6 | 10.7 | 1.8 |

Experience for 1945 shows a continuation of the trend which was observed over the decade 1935 to 1944. With 78.8 percent of all births in 1945 attended by physicians in hospitals, the proportion so attended has more than doubled since 1935. The proportion of births attended by physicians outside of hospitals continues to decline, being 14.7 percent in 1945 — less than a third of the proportion observed in 1935.

There has been less change in the proportion of births attended by midwives. Of all births in 1945, 6.1 percent were attended by midwives, a reduction to slightly more than half of the 1935 proportion. The net result of these changes is that 93.5 percent of all births in 1945 were physician-attended, as compared with 87.5 in 1935. (Table 1 gives detailed figures on which the percentages for 1945 are based.)

TABLE B.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE AND BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1936-45

| Year | Percent of live births attended by— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Physician (in hospital) | | Physician (not in hospital) | | Midwife, other and not specified | |
| | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite | White | Nonwhite |
| 1945.... | 84.3 | 40.2 | 13.7 | 21.7 | 2.0 | 38.1 |
| 1944.... | 81.0 | 37.0 | 16.9 | 23.1 | 2.1 | 39.9 |
| 1943.... | 77.2 | 33.3 | 20.6 | 24.0 | 2.2 | 42.7 |
| 1942.... | 72.7 | 30.6 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 2.5 | 45.3 |
| 1941.... | 65.7 | 29.0 | 31.2 | 23.3 | 3.1 | 47.7 |
| 1940.... | 59.9 | 26.7 | 36.5 | 24.1 | 3.6 | 49.2 |
| 1939.... | 55.0 | 24.3 | 41.1 | 24.8 | 3.9 | 50.9 |
| 1938.... | 51.6 | 22.7 | 44.2 | 25.0 | 4.2 | 52.3 |
| 1937.... | 48.2 | 21.0 | 47.3 | 25.5 | 4.5 | 53.5 |
| 1936.... | 43.9 | 19.5 | 50.4 | 25.5 | 5.7 | 55.0 |

National totals obscure the large differences between States which exist in the proportion of births occurring in hospitals. In 1945, there were 10 States in which more than 95 percent of all births took place in hospitals, but there were at the same time 6 States in which less than 50 percent of the births occurred in hospitals. (Data for each State for 1945 are shown in table 1.)

Births by attendance by race

In both the white and nonwhite groups there has been a continued upward trend in the proportion of births occurring in hospitals. Data for the period from 1936 to 1945, shown in table B, indicate that over the 10-year span the proportion of births in each of these racial groups occurring in hospitals has approximately doubled, with the nonwhite group showing a slightly higher rate of increase than the white group. In 1945, however, the proportion of births of white infants occurring in hospitals, 84.3

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percent, was still more than twice the proportion, 40.2 percent, observed among births of nonwhite infants. When births attended by physicians outside of hospitals are included, the disparity between the white and nonwhite groups is reduced. In 1945, 98.0 percent of all white births were attended by physicians (in or out of hospitals), while 61.9 percent of the nonwhite births were attended by physicians. Births attended by midwives still form a large proportion of all nonwhite births, 37.3 percent, but are of negligible importance in the white group. (Detailed figures for white and nonwhite groups in each State are presented in table 1.)

Births by attendance by urban and rural areas

In table C are shown data on births by type of attendant for residents of urban and rural areas for the years 1940 to 1945. It should be noted that these births are classified by place of residence of mother irrespective of place of occurrence of the birth. Data for years prior to 1940 are not entirely comparable with those for 1940 and subsequent years because of changes in classification of areas following the 1940 census, and, therefore, are not included in the table.

Over the 6-year period there was a steady increase in the proportion of births attended by physicians in hospitals among residents of both urban and rural areas. The proportion of births to residents of rural areas occurring in hospitals almost doubled in the 6-year period, increasing from 32.3 percent in 1940 to 61.4 percent in 1945. This may be compared with an increase of approximately one-fifth in the proportion of births to residents of urban areas occurring in hospitals — from 76.0 percent in 1940 to 90.8 percent in 1945. Although there was a considerable disparity between urban and rural areas in hospitalization for births in 1945, urban areas showing a rate almost half again greater than rural areas, the disparity is less great when attendance by physician, in or out of hospital, is considered. Seven out of every eight births to residents of rural areas, 87.6 percent, were attended by physicians, as compared with 97.6 percent of the births to residents of urban areas. (Detailed figures for urban and rural areas in each State are presented in table 2.)

TABLE C.—PERCENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS, BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL: UNITED STATES, 1940-45

(By place of residence)

| Year | Percent of live births attended by— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Physician (in hospital) | | Physician (not in hospital) | | Midwife, other and not specified | |
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| 1945.... | 90.8 | 61.4 | 6.8 | 26.2 | 2.4 | 12.4 |
| 1944.... | 89.1 | 56.9 | 8.4 | 30.4 | 2.4 | 12.7 |
| 1943.... | 86.9 | 51.2 | 10.5 | 35.6 | 2.5 | 13.1 |
| 1942.... | 84.4 | 44.8 | 13.1 | 41.0 | 2.6 | 14.2 |
| 1941.... | 80.2 | 37.8 | 16.9 | 46.6 | 2.9 | 15.6 |
| 1940.... | 76.0 | 32.3 | 20.9 | 51.3 | 3.1 | 16.4 |

SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | --- |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote, "Rate not computed" is used.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence)

| Area and race | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Total | Percent attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| United States... | 2,735,456 | 2,155,594 | 402,890 | 167,805 | 9,167 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| White..... | 2,395,563 | 2,018,929 | 329,147 | 41,128 | 6,359 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| Nonwhite..... | 339,893 | 136,665 | 73,743 | 126,677 | 2,808 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 21.7 | 37.3 | 0.8 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England..... | 156,362 | 148,107 | 8,071 | 48 | 136 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 153,769 | 145,752 | 7,842 | 45 | 130 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 2,593 | 2,355 | 229 | 3 | 6 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Middle Atlantic.... | 485,891 | 446,102 | 37,618 | 1,851 | 320 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 455,312 | 419,748 | 33,701 | 1,591 | 272 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 30,579 | 26,354 | 3,917 | 260 | 48 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| East North Central. | 513,737 | 459,760 | 53,219 | 356 | 402 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 485,363 | 438,190 | 46,541 | 287 | 345 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 28,374 | 21,570 | 6,678 | 69 | 57 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 23.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| West North Central. | 248,608 | 212,102 | 34,216 | 1,251 | 1,039 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| White..... | 239,552 | 205,681 | 32,325 | 824 | 722 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 13.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nonwhite.... | 9,056 | 6,421 | 1,891 | 427 | 317 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 20.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| South Atlantic..... | 430,498 | 256,262 | 102,698 | 70,504 | 1,034 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 23.9 | 16.4 | 0.2 |
| White..... | 306,672 | 223,736 | 73,015 | 9,220 | 701 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 23.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite.... | 123,826 | 32,526 | 29,683 | 61,284 | 333 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 24.0 | 49.5 | 0.3 |
| East South Central. | 250,442 | 109,346 | 89,715 | 50,585 | 796 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 35.8 | 20.2 | 0.3 |
| White..... | 180,066 | 97,797 | 70,797 | 10,934 | 538 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 39.3 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| Nonwhite.... | 70,376 | 11,549 | 18,918 | 39,651 | 258 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 26.9 | 56.3 | 0.4 |
| West South Central. | 298,546 | 196,288 | 59,559 | 39,569 | 3,130 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 1.0 |
| White..... | 241,387 | 175,472 | 48,693 | 14,918 | 2,304 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 20.2 | 6.2 | 1.0 |
| Nonwhite.... | 57,159 | 20,816 | 10,866 | 24,651 | 826 | 100.0 | 36.4 | 19.0 | 43.1 | 1.4 |
| Mountain..... | 98,279 | 83,286 | 10,159 | 3,117 | 1,717 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| White..... | 95,001 | 79,522 | 9,770 | 2,839 | 870 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 10.5 | 3.1 | 0.9 |
| Nonwhite.... | 5,278 | 3,764 | 389 | 278 | 847 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 16.0 |
| Pacific..... | 253,093 | 244,341 | 7,635 | 524 | 593 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| White..... | 240,441 | 233,031 | 6,463 | 470 | 477 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite.... | 12,652 | 11,310 | 1,172 | 54 | 116 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 16,687 | 13,985 | 2,612 | 12 | 78 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| White..... | 16,638 | 13,947 | 2,601 | 12 | 78 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Nonwhite.... | 49 | 38 | 11 | - | - | 100.0 | 77.6 | 22.4 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire..... | 8,338 | 7,926 | 412 | - | - | 100.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 |
| White..... | 8,324 | 7,912 | 412 | - | - | 100.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonwhite.... | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont..... | 6,873 | 5,855 | 1,012 | 2 | 4 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 6,868 | 5,850 | 1,012 | 2 | 4 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts..... | 77,064 | 74,230 | 2,822 | 1 | 11 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| White..... | 75,805 | 73,116 | 2,680 | - | 9 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite.... | 1,259 | 1,114 | 142 | 1 | 2 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island..... | 13,635 | 12,887 | 691 | 24 | 33 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| White..... | 13,302 | 12,584 | 664 | 24 | 30 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite.... | 333 | 303 | 27 | - | 3 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 8.1 | 0 | 0.9 |
| Connecticut..... | 33,765 | 33,224 | 522 | 9 | 10 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| White..... | 32,832 | 32,343 | 473 | 7 | 9 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite.... | 933 | 881 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 234,754 | 225,644 | 8,176 | 749 | 185 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 221,326 | 213,221 | 7,361 | 585 | 159 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 13,428 | 12,423 | 815 | 164 | 26 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| New Jersey..... | 77,338 | 72,727 | 3,757 | 816 | 38 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| White..... | 71,809 | 68,192 | 2,827 | 766 | 24 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite.... | 5,529 | 4,535 | 930 | 50 | 14 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 16.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 173,799 | 147,731 | 25,685 | 286 | 97 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| White..... | 162,177 | 138,335 | 23,513 | 240 | 89 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite.... | 11,622 | 9,396 | 2,172 | 46 | 8 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 18.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

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TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945—Continued

(By place of residence)

| Area and race | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Total | Percent attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 132,496 | 116,057 | 16,298 | 43 | 98 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| White | 124,619 | 110,024 | 14,472 | 31 | 92 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 7,877 | 6,033 | 1,826 | 12 | 6 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 23.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Indiana | 68,444 | 57,554 | 10,796 | 43 | 51 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 65,623 | 55,896 | 9,648 | 36 | 43 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 2,821 | 1,658 | 1,148 | 7 | 8 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 40.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Illinois | 138,705 | 127,426 | 11,034 | 164 | 81 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 128,577 | 119,445 | 8,940 | 134 | 58 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 10,128 | 7,981 | 2,094 | 30 | 23 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 20.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Michigan | 112,655 | 102,735 | 9,794 | 66 | 60 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 105,840 | 97,417 | 8,320 | 53 | 50 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 6,815 | 5,318 | 1,474 | 13 | 10 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 21.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 61,437 | 55,988 | 5,297 | 40 | 112 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| White | 60,704 | 55,408 | 5,161 | 33 | 102 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 733 | 580 | 136 | 7 | 10 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 18.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 54,656 | 50,761 | 3,477 | 189 | 229 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| White | 53,921 | 50,132 | 3,445 | 184 | 160 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nonwhite | 735 | 629 | 32 | 5 | 69 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 9.4 |
| Iowa | 44,934 | 39,879 | 5,014 | 9 | 32 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| White | 44,584 | 39,570 | 4,973 | 9 | 32 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 350 | 309 | 41 | - | - | 100.0 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 65,659 | 48,456 | 15,889 | 872 | 442 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 24.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| White | 60,474 | 44,918 | 14,667 | 538 | 351 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 24.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Nonwhite | 5,185 | 3,538 | 1,222 | 334 | 91 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 23.6 | 6.4 | 1.8 |
| North Dakota | 13,147 | 11,609 | 1,345 | 47 | 146 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| White | 12,819 | 11,343 | 1,324 | 32 | 120 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Nonwhite | 328 | 266 | 21 | 15 | 26 | 100.0 | 81.1 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| South Dakota | 12,460 | 10,767 | 1,422 | 116 | 155 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| White | 11,786 | 10,348 | 1,354 | 49 | 35 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 11.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Nonwhite | 674 | 419 | 68 | 67 | 120 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 17.8 |
| Nebraska | 24,128 | 21,161 | 2,944 | 3 | 20 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| White | 23,585 | 20,709 | 2,866 | 1 | 9 | 100.0 | 87.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 543 | 452 | 78 | 2 | 11 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 14.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Kansas | 33,624 | 29,469 | 4,125 | 15 | 15 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| White | 32,383 | 28,661 | 3,696 | 11 | 15 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 1,241 | 808 | 429 | 4 | - | 100.0 | 65.1 | 34.6 | 0.3 | 0 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 5,984 | 5,137 | 489 | 351 | 7 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 0.1 |
| White | 5,067 | 4,677 | 334 | 55 | 1 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 917 | 460 | 155 | 296 | 6 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 16.9 | 32.3 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 42,791 | 33,330 | 7,221 | 2,186 | 54 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 16.9 | 5.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 34,647 | 29,021 | 5,039 | 551 | 36 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 14.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 8,144 | 4,309 | 2,182 | 1,635 | 18 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 26.8 | 20.1 | 0.2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 16,141 | 15,404 | 723 | 11 | 3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| White | 10,862 | 10,757 | 103 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 5,279 | 4,647 | 620 | 10 | 2 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 67,068 | 40,720 | 16,120 | 9,906 | 322 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 24.0 | 14.8 | 0.5 |
| White | 50,246 | 36,079 | 11,941 | 1,997 | 229 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 23.8 | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| Nonwhite | 16,822 | 4,641 | 4,179 | 7,909 | 93 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 24.8 | 47.0 | 0.6 |
| West Virginia | 39,039 | 18,053 | 19,920 | 845 | 221 | 100.0 | 46.2 | 51.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| White | 36,902 | 17,558 | 18,317 | 812 | 215 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 49.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Nonwhite | 2,137 | 495 | 1,603 | 33 | 6 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 75.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| North Carolina | 87,401 | 48,244 | 25,207 | 13,819 | 131 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 28.8 | 15.8 | 0.1 |
| White | 59,503 | 41,596 | 15,512 | 2,291 | 104 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 26.1 | 3.9 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 27,898 | 6,648 | 9,695 | 11,526 | 27 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 34.8 | 41.3 | 0.1 |
| South Carolina | 49,431 | 22,095 | 10,829 | 16,486 | 21 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 21.9 | 33.4 | 0.0 |
| White | 26,745 | 19,283 | 6,508 | 947 | 7 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 24.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 |
| Nonwhite | 22,686 | 2,812 | 4,321 | 15,539 | 14 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 19.0 | 68.5 | 0.1 |
| Georgia | 74,852 | 39,668 | 16,281 | 18,822 | 81 | 100.0 | 53.0 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 47,493 | 34,612 | 11,169 | 1,662 | 50 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 23.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 27,359 | 5,056 | 5,112 | 17,160 | 31 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 62.7 | 0.1 |
| Florida | 47,791 | 33,611 | 5,908 | 8,078 | 194 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 0.4 |
| White | 35,207 | 30,153 | 4,092 | 904 | 58 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 12,584 | 3,458 | 1,816 | 7,174 | 136 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 14.4 | 57.0 | 1.1 |

[1]It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945—Continued

(By place of residence)

| Area and race | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Percent attended by— | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | Total | Physician (in hospital)[1] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 60,892 | 26,666 | 28,201 | 5,726 | 299 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 46.3 | 9.4 | 0.5 |
| White | 57,654 | 25,524 | 26,271 | 5,566 | 293 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 45.6 | 9.7 | 0.5 |
| Nonwhite | 3,238 | 1,142 | 1,930 | 160 | 6 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 59.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 |
| Tennessee | 64,966 | 34,515 | 25,131 | 5,141 | 179 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 38.7 | 7.9 | 0.3 |
| White | 54,218 | 31,046 | 20,483 | 2,593 | 96 | 100.0 | 57.3 | 37.8 | 4.8 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 10,748 | 3,469 | 4,648 | 2,548 | 83 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 43.2 | 23.7 | 0.8 |
| Alabama | 70,321 | 30,300 | 22,179 | 17,686 | 156 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 31.5 | 25.2 | 0.2 |
| White | 44,091 | 25,809 | 16,255 | 1,926 | 101 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 36.9 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 26,230 | 4,491 | 5,924 | 15,760 | 55 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 22.6 | 60.1 | 0.2 |
| Mississippi | 54,265 | 17,865 | 14,204 | 22,052 | 162 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 26.2 | 40.6 | 0.3 |
| White | 24,103 | 15,418 | 7,788 | 849 | 48 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 32.3 | 3.5 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 30,160 | 2,447 | 6,416 | 21,183 | 114 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 21.3 | 70.2 | 0.4 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 39,628 | 18,484 | 13,230 | 7,580 | 334 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 33.4 | 19.1 | 0.8 |
| White | 29,495 | 17,387 | 11,018 | 871 | 219 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 37.4 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| Nonwhite | 10,133 | 1,097 | 2,212 | 6,709 | 115 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 21.8 | 66.2 | 1.1 |
| Louisiana | 57,838 | 38,050 | 7,363 | 12,361 | 64 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 0.1 |
| White | 35,240 | 28,472 | 5,101 | 1,641 | 26 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 14.5 | 4.7 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 22,598 | 9,578 | 2,262 | 10,720 | 38 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 10.0 | 47.4 | 0.2 |
| Oklahoma | 43,165 | 31,254 | 10,485 | 1,134 | 312 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 24.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| White | 38,366 | 29,039 | 8,856 | 315 | 158 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Nonwhite | 4,799 | 2,195 | 1,629 | 821 | 154 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 33.9 | 17.1 | 3.2 |
| Texas | 157,915 | 108,520 | 28,481 | 18,494 | 2,420 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 18.0 | 11.7 | 1.5 |
| White | 138,286 | 100,574 | 23,718 | 12,093 | 1,901 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 17.2 | 8.7 | 1.4 |
| Nonwhite | 19,629 | 7,946 | 4,763 | 6,401 | 519 | 100.0 | 40.5 | 24.3 | 32.6 | 2.6 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 10,601 | 10,079 | 404 | 56 | 62 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| White | 9,974 | 9,574 | 364 | 21 | 15 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 627 | 505 | 40 | 35 | 47 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 7.5 |
| Idaho | 11,501 | 10,899 | 570 | 20 | 12 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| White | 11,288 | 10,703 | 558 | 19 | 8 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 213 | 196 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Wyoming | 5,481 | 5,015 | 436 | 2 | 28 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| White | 5,239 | 4,806 | 411 | 1 | 21 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Nonwhite | 242 | 209 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Colorado | 23,511 | 20,022 | 3,141 | 147 | 201 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| White | 22,864 | 19,441 | 3,085 | 144 | 194 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 13.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Nonwhite | 647 | 581 | 56 | 3 | 7 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| New Mexico | 15,306 | 8,875 | 3,395 | 2,336 | 700 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 22.2 | 15.3 | 4.6 |
| White | 14,041 | 8,144 | 3,317 | 2,172 | 408 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 23.6 | 15.5 | 2.9 |
| Nonwhite | 1,265 | 731 | 78 | 164 | 292 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 23.1 |
| Arizona | 13,348 | 10,891 | 1,243 | 534 | 680 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| White | 11,549 | 9,791 | 1,082 | 468 | 208 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| Nonwhite | 1,799 | 1,100 | 161 | 66 | 472 | 100.0 | 61.1 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 26.2 |
| Utah | 15,680 | 14,761 | 893 | 12 | 14 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 15,406 | 14,496 | 885 | 12 | 13 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 274 | 265 | 8 | - | 1 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Nevada | 2,851 | 2,744 | 77 | 10 | 20 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| White | 2,640 | 2,567 | 68 | 2 | 3 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 211 | 177 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 8.1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 44,573 | 43,450 | 1,009 | 49 | 65 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 43,191 | 42,168 | 947 | 20 | 56 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 1,382 | 1,282 | 62 | 29 | 9 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| Oregon | 24,140 | 23,657 | 437 | 15 | 31 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| White | 23,563 | 23,118 | 421 | 9 | 15 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nonwhite | 577 | 539 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| California | 184,380 | 177,234 | 6,189 | 460 | 497 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| White | 173,687 | 167,745 | 5,095 | 441 | 406 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Nonwhite | 10,693 | 9,489 | 1,094 | 19 | 91 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 |

[1] It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDNACE, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS:[1] UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence)

| Area | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Total | Percent attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| United States... | 2,735,456 | 2,155,594 | 402,890 | 167,805 | 9,167 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| Urban..... | 1,618,128 | 1,469,426 | 110,305 | 36,000 | 2,397 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 1,117,328 | 686,168 | 292,585 | 131,805 | 6,770 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 26.2 | 11.8 | 0.6 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England..... | 156,562 | 148,107 | 8,071 | 48 | 136 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 118,391 | 114,300 | 4,010 | 33 | 48 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 37,971 | 33,807 | 4,061 | 15 | 88 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Middle Atlantic.... | 485,891 | 446,102 | 37,618 | 1,851 | 320 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 374,785 | 356,739 | 16,246 | 1,640 | 160 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 111,106 | 89,363 | 21,372 | 211 | 160 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 19.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| East North Central. | 515,737 | 459,760 | 55,219 | 356 | 402 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 354,421 | 332,495 | 21,556 | 233 | 137 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 159,316 | 127,265 | 31,663 | 123 | 265 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| West North Central. | 248,608 | 212,102 | 34,216 | 1,251 | 1,039 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Urban..... | 121,299 | 113,582 | 7,216 | 403 | 98 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 127,309 | 98,520 | 27,000 | 848 | 941 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 21.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| South Atlantic..... | 430,498 | 256,262 | 102,698 | 70,504 | 1,034 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 23.9 | 16.4 | 0.2 |
| Urban..... | 179,936 | 145,647 | 20,450 | 13,622 | 217 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 250,562 | 110,615 | 82,248 | 56,882 | 817 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 32.8 | 22.7 | 0.3 |
| East South Central. | 250,442 | 109,346 | 89,715 | 50,585 | 796 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 35.8 | 20.2 | 0.3 |
| Urban..... | 80,017 | 58,515 | 15,333 | 6,054 | 115 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 19.2 | 7.6 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 170,425 | 50,831 | 74,382 | 44,531 | 681 | 100.0 | 29.8 | 43.6 | 26.1 | 0.4 |
| West South Central. | 298,546 | 196,288 | 59,559 | 39,569 | 3,130 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 1.0 |
| Urban..... | 155,408 | 125,904 | 17,827 | 12,709 | 968 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 0.6 |
| Rural..... | 143,138 | 72,384 | 41,732 | 26,860 | 2,162 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 29.2 | 18.8 | 1.5 |
| Mountain..... | 98,279 | 83,286 | 10,159 | 3,117 | 1,717 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Urban..... | 51,748 | 46,943 | 3,593 | 912 | 300 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| Rural..... | 46,531 | 36,343 | 6,566 | 2,205 | 1,417 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| Pacific..... | 253,095 | 244,341 | 7,635 | 524 | 593 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Urban..... | 182,123 | 177,301 | 4,074 | 394 | 354 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rural..... | 70,970 | 67,040 | 3,561 | 130 | 239 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine..... | 16,687 | 13,985 | 2,612 | 12 | 78 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Urban..... | 6,499 | 6,095 | 399 | - | 5 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 6.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 10,188 | 7,890 | 2,213 | 12 | 73 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 21.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| New Hampshire..... | 8,338 | 7,926 | 412 | - | - | 100.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban..... | 4,939 | 4,777 | 162 | - | - | 100.0 | 96.7 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural..... | 3,399 | 3,149 | 250 | - | - | 100.0 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont..... | 6,873 | 5,855 | 1,012 | 2 | 4 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 2,698 | 2,545 | 153 | - | - | 100.0 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural..... | 4,175 | 3,310 | 859 | 2 | 4 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Massachusetts..... | 77,064 | 74,230 | 2,822 | 1 | 11 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Urban..... | 69,103 | 66,719 | 2,373 | 1 | 10 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 7,961 | 7,511 | 449 | - | 1 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rhode Island..... | 13,635 | 12,887 | 691 | 24 | 33 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Urban..... | 12,111 | 11,444 | 616 | 24 | 27 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rural..... | 1,524 | 1,443 | 75 | - | 6 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 4.9 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Connecticut..... | 33,765 | 33,224 | 522 | 9 | 10 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Urban..... | 23,041 | 22,720 | 307 | 8 | 6 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 10,724 | 10,504 | 215 | 1 | 4 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 234,754 | 225,644 | 8,176 | 749 | 185 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 193,614 | 188,413 | 4,392 | 708 | 101 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Rural..... | 41,140 | 37,231 | 3,784 | 41 | 84 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| New Jersey..... | 77,338 | 72,727 | 3,757 | 816 | 38 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Urban..... | 62,651 | 59,467 | 2,425 | 739 | 20 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 14,687 | 13,260 | 1,332 | 77 | 18 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 173,799 | 147,731 | 25,685 | 286 | 97 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 14.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Urban..... | 118,520 | 108,859 | 9,429 | 193 | 39 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Rural..... | 55,279 | 38,872 | 16,256 | 93 | 58 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 29.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

See footnotes on p. 162.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS:[1] UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945—Continued

(By place of residence)

| Area | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Total | Percent attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 132,496 | 116,057 | 16,298 | 43 | 98 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 92,715 | 86,208 | 6,451 | 23 | 33 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 39,781 | 29,849 | 9,847 | 20 | 65 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 24.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Indiana | 68,444 | 57,554 | 10,796 | 43 | 51 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 41,476 | 37,304 | 4,124 | 29 | 19 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 9.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 26,968 | 20,250 | 6,672 | 14 | 32 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 24.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Illinois | 138,705 | 127,426 | 11,034 | 164 | 81 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 106,201 | 100,760 | 5,252 | 141 | 48 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 32,504 | 26,666 | 5,782 | 23 | 33 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Michigan | 112,655 | 102,735 | 9,794 | 66 | 60 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 81,110 | 76,592 | 4,480 | 26 | 12 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 31,545 | 26,143 | 5,314 | 40 | 48 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Wisconsin | 61,437 | 55,988 | 5,297 | 40 | 112 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 32,919 | 31,631 | 1,249 | 14 | 25 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 28,518 | 24,357 | 4,048 | 26 | 87 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 54,656 | 50,761 | 3,477 | 189 | 229 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 6.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Urban | 27,949 | 27,219 | 588 | 127 | 15 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 26,707 | 23,542 | 2,889 | 62 | 214 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 10.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Iowa | 44,934 | 39,879 | 5,014 | 9 | 32 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 19,865 | 18,955 | 902 | 1 | 7 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 25,069 | 20,924 | 4,112 | 8 | 25 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Missouri | 65,659 | 48,456 | 15,889 | 872 | 442 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 24.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Urban | 37,721 | 33,673 | 3,728 | 260 | 60 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 27,938 | 14,783 | 12,161 | 612 | 382 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| North Dakota | 13,147 | 11,609 | 1,345 | 47 | 146 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Urban | 2,921 | 2,874 | 42 | 1 | 4 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 10,226 | 8,735 | 1,303 | 46 | 142 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| South Dakota | 12,460 | 10,767 | 1,422 | 116 | 155 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 11.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Urban | 3,697 | 3,587 | 98 | 8 | 4 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 8,763 | 7,180 | 1,324 | 108 | 151 | 100.0 | 81.9 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Nebraska | 24,128 | 21,161 | 2,944 | 3 | 20 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 11,106 | 10,525 | 577 | - | 4 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 13,022 | 10,636 | 2,367 | 3 | 16 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Kansas | 33,624 | 29,469 | 4,125 | 15 | 15 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Urban | 18,040 | 16,749 | 1,281 | 6 | 4 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 15,584 | 12,720 | 2,844 | 9 | 11 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 5,984 | 5,137 | 489 | 351 | 7 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 3,021 | 2,841 | 79 | 99 | 2 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 2,963 | 2,296 | 410 | 252 | 5 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 13.8 | 8.5 | 0.2 |
| Maryland | 42,791 | 33,330 | 7,221 | 2,186 | 54 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 16.9 | 5.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 23,812 | 19,660 | 3,261 | 882 | 9 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 13.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 18,979 | 13,670 | 3,960 | 1,304 | 45 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 20.9 | 6.9 | 0.2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 16,141 | 15,404 | 723 | 11 | 3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Urban | 16,141 | 15,404 | 723 | 11 | 3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rural | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 87,068 | 40,720 | 16,120 | 9,906 | 322 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 24.0 | 14.8 | 0.5 |
| Urban | 26,358 | 22,020 | 2,417 | 1,882 | 39 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 40,710 | 18,700 | 13,703 | 8,024 | 283 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 33.7 | 19.7 | 0.7 |
| West Virginia | 39,039 | 18,053 | 19,920 | 845 | 221 | 100.0 | 46.2 | 51.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Urban | 13,156 | 10,109 | 2,994 | 28 | 25 | 100.0 | 76.8 | 22.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 25,883 | 7,944 | 16,926 | 817 | 196 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 65.4 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| North Carolina | 87,401 | 48,244 | 25,207 | 13,819 | 131 | 100.0 | 55.2 | 28.8 | 15.8 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 23,917 | 19,354 | 2,885 | 1,665 | 13 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 12.1 | 7.0 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 63,484 | 28,890 | 22,322 | 12,154 | 118 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 35.2 | 19.1 | 0.2 |
| South Carolina | 49,431 | 22,095 | 10,829 | 16,486 | 21 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 21.9 | 33.4 | 0.0 |
| Urban | 15,533 | 11,028 | 2,271 | 2,230 | 4 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 34,098 | 11,067 | 8,558 | 14,456 | 17 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 25.1 | 42.4 | 0.0 |
| Georgia | 74,852 | 39,668 | 16,281 | 18,822 | 81 | 100.0 | 53.0 | 21.8 | 25.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 30,541 | 23,125 | 3,971 | 3,435 | 10 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 13.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 44,311 | 16,543 | 12,310 | 15,387 | 71 | 100.0 | 37.3 | 27.8 | 34.7 | 0.2 |
| Florida | 47,791 | 33,611 | 5,908 | 8,078 | 194 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 12.4 | 16.9 | 0.4 |
| Urban | 27,657 | 22,106 | 1,849 | 3,590 | 112 | 100.0 | 79.9 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 0.4 |
| Rural | 20,134 | 11,505 | 4,059 | 4,488 | 82 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 20.2 | 22.3 | 0.4 |

See footnotes on p. 162.

51.03.2, 32.30.5

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PERSON IN ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS:[1] UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945—Continued

(By place of residence)

| Area | Total births | Number attended by— | | | | Total | Percent attended by— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified | | Physician (in hospital)[2] | Physician (not in hospital) | Midwife | Other and not specified |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 60,892 | 26,666 | 28,201 | 5,726 | 299 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 46.3 | 9.4 | 0.5 |
| Urban | 19,502 | 14,993 | 4,418 | 85 | 6 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 22.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 41,390 | 11,673 | 23,783 | 5,641 | 293 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 57.5 | 13.6 | 0.7 |
| Tennessee | 64,966 | 34,515 | 25,131 | 5,141 | 179 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 38.7 | 7.9 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 25,057 | 19,312 | 5,140 | 532 | 73 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 20.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 |
| Rural | 39,909 | 15,203 | 19,991 | 4,609 | 106 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 50.1 | 11.5 | 0.3 |
| Alabama | 70,321 | 30,300 | 22,179 | 17,686 | 156 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 31.5 | 25.2 | 0.2 |
| Urban | 23,064 | 15,837 | 4,132 | 3,078 | 17 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 17.9 | 13.3 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 47,257 | 14,463 | 18,047 | 14,608 | 139 | 100.0 | 30.6 | 38.2 | 30.9 | 0.3 |
| Mississippi | 54,263 | 17,865 | 14,204 | 22,032 | 162 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 26.2 | 40.6 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 12,394 | 8,373 | 1,643 | 2,359 | 19 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 13.3 | 19.0 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 41,869 | 9,492 | 12,561 | 19,673 | 143 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 30.0 | 47.0 | 0.3 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 39,628 | 18,484 | 13,230 | 7,580 | 334 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 33.4 | 19.1 | 0.8 |
| Urban | 12,029 | 8,753 | 2,048 | 1,199 | 29 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 17.0 | 10.0 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 27,599 | 9,731 | 11,182 | 6,381 | 305 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 40.5 | 23.1 | 1.1 |
| Louisiana | 57,838 | 38,050 | 7,363 | 12,361 | 64 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 26,066 | 22,506 | 1,401 | 2,145 | 14 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 31,772 | 15,544 | 5,962 | 10,216 | 50 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 18.8 | 32.2 | 0.2 |
| Oklahoma | 43,165 | 31,234 | 10,485 | 1,134 | 312 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 24.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Urban | 21,391 | 18,428 | 2,570 | 322 | 71 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Rural | 21,774 | 12,806 | 7,915 | 812 | 241 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 36.4 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| Texas | 157,915 | 108,520 | 28,481 | 18,494 | 2,420 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 18.0 | 11.7 | 1.5 |
| Urban | 95,922 | 74,217 | 11,808 | 9,043 | 854 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 0.9 |
| Rural | 61,993 | 34,303 | 16,673 | 9,451 | 1,566 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 26.9 | 15.2 | 2.5 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 10,601 | 10,079 | 404 | 56 | 62 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Urban | 5,194 | 5,066 | 114 | 7 | 7 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 5,407 | 5,013 | 290 | 49 | 55 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Idaho | 11,501 | 10,899 | 570 | 20 | 12 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 4,932 | 4,727 | 195 | 4 | 6 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 6,569 | 6,172 | 375 | 16 | 6 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Wyoming | 5,481 | 5,015 | 436 | 2 | 28 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Urban | 2,592 | 2,440 | 148 | - | 4 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 2,889 | 2,575 | 288 | 2 | 24 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Colorado | 23,511 | 20,022 | 3,141 | 147 | 201 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Urban | 14,655 | 13,121 | 1,402 | 59 | 73 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Rural | 8,856 | 6,901 | 1,739 | 88 | 128 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 19.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| New Mexico | 15,306 | 8,875 | 3,395 | 2,336 | 700 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 22.2 | 15.3 | 4.6 |
| Urban | 6,039 | 4,451 | 952 | 565 | 71 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 15.8 | 9.4 | 1.2 |
| Rural | 9,267 | 4,424 | 2,443 | 1,771 | 629 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 26.4 | 19.1 | 6.8 |
| Arizona | 13,348 | 10,891 | 1,243 | 534 | 680 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| Urban | 7,620 | 6,714 | 497 | 275 | 134 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 5,728 | 4,177 | 746 | 259 | 546 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 9.5 |
| Utah | 15,680 | 14,761 | 893 | 12 | 14 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 9,321 | 9,050 | 267 | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 6,359 | 5,711 | 626 | 10 | 12 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nevada | 2,851 | 2,744 | 77 | 10 | 20 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Urban | 1,395 | 1,374 | 18 | - | 3 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 1,456 | 1,370 | 59 | 10 | 17 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 44,573 | 43,450 | 1,009 | 49 | 65 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 27,747 | 27,498 | 220 | 13 | 16 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rural | 16,826 | 15,952 | 789 | 36 | 49 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Oregon | 24,140 | 23,657 | 437 | 15 | 31 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Urban | 13,427 | 13,330 | 89 | 3 | 5 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rural | 10,713 | 10,327 | 348 | 12 | 26 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| California | 184,380 | 177,234 | 6,189 | 460 | 497 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Urban | 140,949 | 136,473 | 3,765 | 378 | 333 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 43,431 | 40,761 | 2,424 | 82 | 164 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

[1] "Urban" includes urban places having 2,500 inhabitants or more according to the 1940 population census; "rural" includes all other areas.

[2] It is assumed that all births in hospitals or institutions are attended by physicians.

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VITAL STATISTICS—SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# INFANT MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX UNITED STATES, 1945

32.3D.16

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

## INFANT MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

The record of the progress made in the reduction of mortality during infancy in the United States is impressive. (See figure 1 and table A.) From 99.9 deaths per 1,000 live births for the birth-registration States in 1915, the infant mortality rate has decreased almost continuously to 38.3 in 1945, and the rate of decline was greater during the more recent than in the earlier years. However, the reduction of mortality during infancy was not shared equally by each of the age groups. Comparing the slopes of the lines in figure 1, it may be observed that the rates of decline vary inversely with age. The largest decreases occurred for infants over 1 month of age, the rate for the 6-11 months age group having dropped 80 percent (from 22.0 in 1915 to 4.4 in 1945) and that for the 1-5 months age group dropped 71 percent (from 33.6 to 9.6 in the same period). The corresponding relative decreases for the age groups under 1 month and under 1 day were 45 percent (from 44.4 to 24.3) and 25 percent (from 15.0 to 11.2), respectively.

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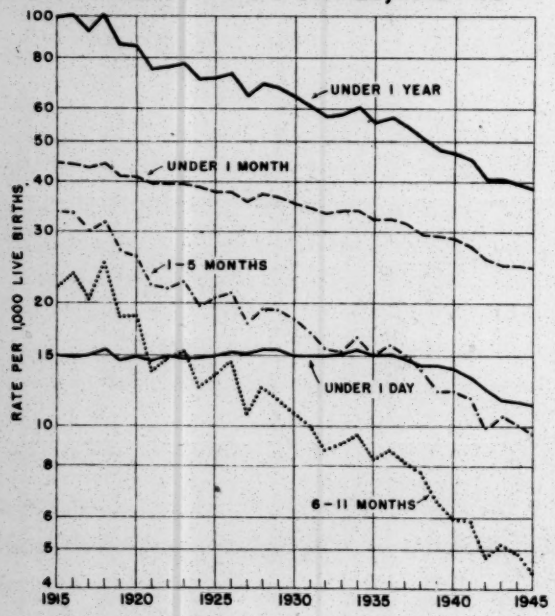
**Figure 1.— INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, 1915-45**




These differences in the rate of decrease for each age group have been accompanied by an increase in the importance which mortality during the earliest days of life bears to total infant mortality. As may be seen in figure 2, neonatal mortality (i.e., mortality under 1 month of age) constituted a markedly greater proportion of total infant deaths in 1945 than in 1915. This increase, however, was not general throughout the first month of life but confined to the early neonatal period. In 1915, 30.1 percent of all infant deaths occurred under 1 week of age and by 1945 this proportion had increased to 51.6 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of infant deaths occurring during the second, third, and fourth weeks of life and in each of the succeeding months decreased during these years.

Infant mortality by age, race, and sex

The salient features of infant mortality by age, race, and sex may be discerned in table B. The variation in mortality by age is striking, the probability of survival through infancy increasing sharply as the older ages are attained. Mortality during the first day of life is extremely high in comparison with each of the other age groups. After 1 day and under 1 month of age the infant mortality rates decrease rapidly but remain at a relatively high level and the mortality rate of 24.3 for the entire neonatal period contrasts sharply with the second largest monthly rate of 2.8 for the second month of life. Comparing the neonatal mortality rate with that for 1-11 months, it may also be seen that more infant deaths occur during this period than during the remainder of infant life. This general age-pattern of infant mortality is consistent for each of the race-sex groups shown.

The greater ability of female infants to survive as compared with male infants, may also be observed. The 1945 infant mortality rate for all males under 1 year of age (42.7) is considerably higher than that for females (33.6). A similar sex differential appears in each age group but is greatest at the youngest ages and tends to decrease with increasing age, the mortality rate for male infants exceeding that for female infants by 32 percent during the first month of life, by 22 percent during 1 to 5 months, and by 15 percent during 6 to 11 months.

Mortality during infancy is very much higher among Negro than among white infants and still higher among other nonwhite than among Negro infants. The infant mortality rates in 1945 for these racial groups (white, Negro, other nonwhite) were 35.6, 56.2, and 74.3, respectively. It may be noted that these differences are for the most part due to the

TABLE A.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, SELECTED YEARS, 1915-45

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

| Age | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1935 | 1925 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 38.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 55.7 | 71.7 | 99.9 |
| Under 1 day | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| 1 day | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| 2 days | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 3-6 days | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| 1 week | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.0 |
| 2 weeks | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| 3 weeks | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| Under 1 month | 24.3 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 32.4 | 37.8 | 44.4 |
| 1 month | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 16.7 |
| 2 months | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | |
| 3 months | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | |
| 4 months | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 16.9 |
| 5 months | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | |
| 6 months | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.7 | |
| 7 months | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 12.5 |
| 8 months | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | |
| 9 months | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | |
| 10 months | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 9.5 |
| 11 months | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | |

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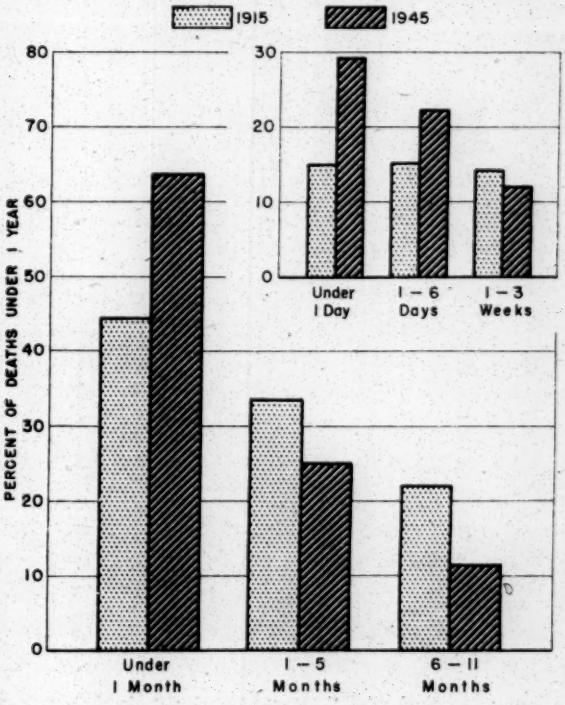
Figure 2.— PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS BY AGE: 1915 AND 1945




relatively greater mortality among nonwhite infants at the older ages, the racial differences in neonatal mortality, while substantial, being small when compared with mortality during the remainder of infant life. The neonatal mortality rate for Negroes exceeds the neonatal mortality rate for whites by 38 percent and the corresponding rate for nonwhite infants other than Negro is 21 percent greater than the rate for whites. Between 1 and 11 months of age, however, the mortality rate for Negro infants is twice that for white infants and the rate for other nonwhite infants is over 3.5 times greater than that for whites.

Infant mortality by cause

A principal consideration with respect to the various causes of infant death is the distribution of deaths from these causes by age. Deaths from the communicable diseases are relatively frequent throughout the first year, whereas deaths resulting from causes associated with prenatal conditions and with birth trauma usually occur during very early infancy. This difference may be clearly seen for the five leading causes of infant death in table C and in figure 3. For mortality from the pneumonias and influenza and from diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines, the first month of life is the most hazardous but the relative frequency of mortality remains high after this age and decreases slowly through the successive months. On the other hand, the preponderant number of deaths from premature birth, congenital malformation, and injury at birth, occur during the neonatal period, and more than half the deaths from premature birth and from injury at birth occur during the first day of life.

TABLE B.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

| Age | All races | | | White | | | Negro | | | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Under 1 year... | 38.3 | 42.7 | 33.6 | 35.6 | 39.9 | 31.1 | 56.2 | 62.3 | 50.0 | 74.3 | 80.9 | 67.4 |
| Under 1 day..... | 11.2 | 12.6 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 |
| 1 day..... | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| 2 days..... | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| 3 to 6 days..... | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 3.4 |
| 1 week..... | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| 2 weeks..... | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 3 weeks..... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Under 1 month..... | 24.3 | 27.6 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 26.4 | 19.9 | 32.2 | 36.2 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 24.4 |
| 1 month..... | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| 2 months..... | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 |
| 3 months..... | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 4.1 |
| 4 months..... | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 3.9 |
| 5 months..... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| 6 months..... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 5.4 |
| 7 months..... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| 8 months..... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.3 |
| 9 months..... | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 10 months..... | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 11 months..... | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 |

Figure 3.— PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS FROM FIVE LEADING CAUSES, BY AGE: UNITED STATES, 1945

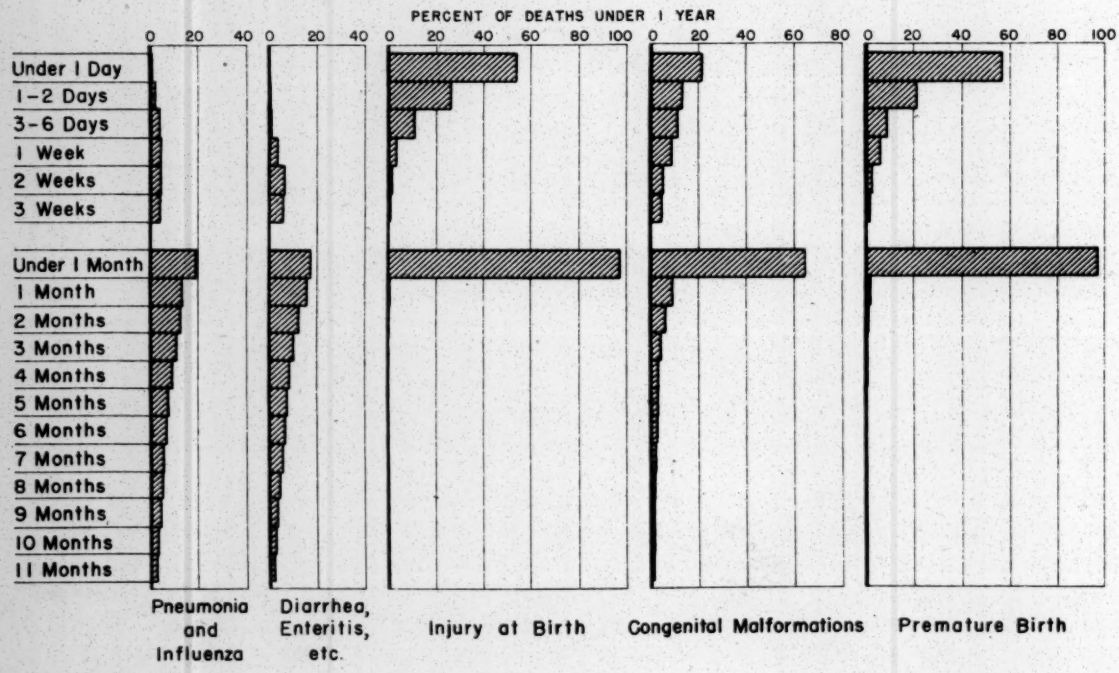


TABLE C.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES, BY AGE, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION: UNITED STATES, 1945

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

| Age | All causes | Premature birth | Pneumonia and influenza | Congenital malformations | Injury at birth | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | | | | | |
| All ages | 38.3 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Under 1 month | 24.3 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| Under 1 day | 11.2 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| 1-6 days | 8.5 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| 1-3 weeks | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 1-11 months | 14.0 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| 1-5 months | 9.6 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| 6-11 months | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| | Percent | | | | | |
| All ages | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under 1 month | 63.6 | 97.1 | 19.8 | 64.5 | 97.8 | 17.8 |
| Under 1 day | 29.3 | 56.4 | 0.7 | 21.6 | 54.7 | 0.1 |
| 1-6 days | 22.3 | 30.3 | 6.3 | 24.7 | 37.7 | 1.1 |
| 1-3 weeks | 12.0 | 10.4 | 12.7 | 18.2 | 5.4 | 16.6 |
| 1-11 months | 36.4 | 2.9 | 80.2 | 35.5 | 2.2 | 82.2 |
| 1-5 months | 25.0 | 2.8 | 53.6 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 56.7 |
| 6-11 months | 11.4 | 0.1 | 26.6 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 25.5 |

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Data on infant mortality from 1920-45 for the major diseases of infancy are shown in table D. It may be seen that the decrease which occurred in total infant mortality was due, in the main, to the progress made in the control of the major communicable causes of infant death. The infant mortality rate for pneumonia and influenza dropped 62 percent from 13.8 in 1920 to 5.3 in 1945; and infant mortality from diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines shows a decline in rate from 14.9 to 3.0, or 80 percent, in the same period. Large proportionate decreases also occurred for whooping cough, syphilis, tuberculosis, convulsions, measles, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

Substantially smaller decreases in mortality occurred for those causes usually resulting in death during the first month of life. The relative frequency of deaths attributed to premature birth decreased 40 percent from 1920 to 1945, and the 1945 infant mortality rates for congenital malformations and for injury at birth were only 19 percent and 3 percent lower, respectively, than the corresponding rates for 1920. (A large drop in mortality attributed to congenital debility may also be noted. However, since congenital debility is a poorly-defined term, this decrease probably reflects more accurate diagnosis of the cause of death.)

Comparing infant mortality by cause and race (table E), it may be seen that the mortality rates for the nonwhite races markedly exceed those for white infants for most of the causes which usually result in death during post-neonatal infancy. The pneumonia and influenza infant mortality rate was 4.5 among white infants and 10.9 among Negro infants. Among nonwhite infants other than Negro this group of diseases caused 16.6 deaths per 1,000 births and was the leading cause of death. The infant mortality rate for diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines for white infants was 2.7 as compared with a rate of 4.7 for Negro infants and 10.8 for other nonwhites. This disease ranked fifth, third, and second, among white, Negro, and other nonwhite races, respectively, as a cause of death. Other causes of death which had strikingly higher rates among the nonwhite than among the white races were whooping cough, tuberculosis, syphilis, diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and influenza, and accidental causes.

On the other hand, only small racial differences appear in the relative frequency of deaths from those causes peculiar to early infancy. Mortality from premature birth was lowest for nonwhite infants other than Negro, and the mortality rates for congenital malformations and for injury at birth were greater in the white than in either of the nonwhite groups.

Attention is also called to the proportions of infant deaths in each racial group which were attributed to congenital debility, ill-defined, and unknown causes (4.3, 14.7, and 15.5 percent for the white, Negro, and other nonwhite races, respectively). Since it is hardly probable that true differences among the races exist in the relative frequency of deaths which are difficult to diagnose, these fig-

TABLE D.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, SELECTED YEARS, 1920-44

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

| Cause of death | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1935 | 1930 | 1925 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes | 38.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 55.7 | 64.6 | 71.7 | 85.8 |
| Premature birth | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 19.4 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 13.8 |
| Congenital malformations | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Injury at birth | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Diarrhea, enteritis, etc | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 14.9 |
| Congenital debility | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Whooping cough | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 3.0 |
| Dysentery | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Syphilis | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Convulsions | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Measles | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Diphtheria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Scarlet fever | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

ures may be presumed to indicate more frequent medical attention at death for white than for nonwhite infants.

Comparing again infant mortality conditions in 1915 and 1945, it is clear that improved conditions of public health and advances in medical knowledge regarding the problem of infant disease and death have resulted in a tremendous reduction in mortality during later infancy but have exerted a much smaller influence on mortality during earliest infancy resulting from congenital conditions and difficult birth. Although much room for improvement still remains for reduction of deaths during infancy from communicable causes, particularly among the nonwhite races, further progress in the reduction of total infant mortality will depend increasingly on improvement of the prenatal and early extrauterine environment.

Limitations and qualifications of the data

In considering these data, qualification must be made for underregistration of births and of infant deaths. Death registration is probably least complete among infants surviving less than 1 day. This is due, in part, to the possibility of such deaths being reported as stillbirths. Comparison of the completeness of birth registration and of infant mortality rates, by area and by race, indicates the relative extent of such underregistration to be roughly as follows:[1] underregistration of deaths is proportionately greater than underregistration of births for white infants less than 1 day old and for nonwhite infants less than 1 week old; the degree of underregistration of births and infant deaths is the same for white infants 1 day to 1 week old and for nonwhite infants 1 week to 1 month old; registration of deaths is relatively more complete than registration of births during the remainder of infancy. It must therefore be borne in mind that mortality rates are probably understated for earliest infancy while those for older infants are somewhat overstated.

In comparing annual infant mortality rates consideration must be given to the effect of changing annual numbers of births. Since the group of infants who die during a given year is comprised of infants born during both the given and the preceding years, the annual number of births does not constitute the true infant population exposed to the risk of dying; and changes in the annual number of births introduce a measure of bias into the conventionally computed infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate for 1945, adjusted for the decrease in the number of births from 1944 to 1945, is 38.2. Adjusted infant mortality rates for previous years and a more complete discussion of the effect of changes in the annual number of births on the infant mortality rate are presented in an earlier release.[2]

Deaths are classified by cause according to the International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision, and a coding manual. When two or more conditions are reported as contributing to the death, selection of the cause to which that death is assigned is made according to the priority tables of the Manual of Joint Causes of Death, fourth edition, and special coding rules.

[1] A description of the method used in estimating the relative completeness of birth and infant death registration is presented in the publication "United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939-1941," pp. 102-107, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946.

[2] National Office of Vital Statistics, "Effect of Changing Birth Rates Upon Infant Mortality Rates," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 19, No. 21, 1942.

TABLE E.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

| Cause of death | All races | White | Negro | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All causes | 38.3 | 35.6 | 56.2 | 74.3 |
| Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Scarlet fever | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping cough | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Diphtheria (infection by C. diphtheriae) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Tuberculosis of the respiratory system, etc.* | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Tuberculosis of the meninges, etc.* | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Dysentery | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Malaria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Syphilis | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Measles | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of the thymus gland | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Meningitis (not due to meningococcus) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Convulsions | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of the ear and mastoid process | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Diseases of the heart | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 5.3 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 16.6 |
| Bronchopneumonia, etc.* | 3.1 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 10.8 |
| Lobar Pneumonia | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Pneumonia (unspecified) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Influenza | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.* | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 10.8 |
| Intestinal obstruction | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other diseases of digestive system | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Nephritis | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Congenital malformations | 5.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 |
| Diseases peculiar to first year | 18.6 | 17.9 | 23.2 | 18.9 |
| Congenital debility | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Premature birth | 11.6 | 11.1 | 15.1 | 10.4 |
| Injury at birth | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Other diseases peculiar to first year of life | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Asphyxia (cause not specified), atelectasis | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Infection of the umbilicus, etc.* | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Homocide | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Accidental deaths | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Accidental mechanical suffocation | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Other accidental deaths | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Ill-defined and unknown causes | 1.6 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 9.7 |
| All other causes | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

*Refer to complete International List titles.

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## SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | --- |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote, "Rate not computed" is used.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES: UNITED STATES, 1943-45

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Cause of death | Number | | | Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 |
| All causes | 104,684 | 111,127 | 118,484 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 |
| Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....6 | 269 | 320 | 334 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Scarlet fever.....8 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 0,0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Whooping cough.....9 | 1,249 | 1,323 | 2,419 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Diphtheria (infection by C. diphtheriae).....10 | 78 | 89 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms).....13-22 | 412 | 468 | 501 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system, etc.....13 | 174 | 250 | 230 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Tuberculosis of meninges, etc.....14 | 144 | 102 | 164 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Tuberculosis (other forms).....15-22 | 94 | 116 | 107 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dysentery.....27 | 880 | 991 | 1,000 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Malaria.....28 | 28 | 54 | 53 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Syphilis.....30 | 684 | 746 | 739 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Measles.....35 | 91 | 536 | 318 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of the thymus gland.....64 | 973 | 1,075 | 1,126 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Meningitis (not due to meningococcus).....81 | 483 | 606 | 703 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....83 | 164 | 172 | 208 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Convulsions.....86 | 295 | 347 | 398 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of the ear and mastoid process.....89 | 194 | 248 | 299 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Diseases of the heart.....90-95 | 153 | 181 | 174 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....107-109,33 | 14,540 | 15,674 | 18,207 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.2 |
| Bronchopneumonia, etc.....107 | 8,488 | 8,777 | 10,340 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Lobar pneumonia.....108 | 2,491 | 2,784 | 3,255 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Pneumonia (unspecified).....109 | 1,807 | 1,939 | 2,224 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Influenza.....33 | 1,754 | 2,174 | 2,388 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system.....104-106,110-114 | 974 | 1,089 | 1,211 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....117 | 31 | 18 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.....119 | ~~8,227~~ 8277 | 9,239 | 8,756 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Intestinal obstruction.....122b | 477 | 587 | 607 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other diseases of digestive system.....115,116,118,121,123-129 | 601 | 633 | 702 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nephritis.....130,131 | 112 | 134 | 132 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Congenital malformations.....157 | 13,544 | 14,205 | 14,435 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Diseases peculiar to first year.....158-161 | 50,779 | 52,762 | 55,506 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Congenital debility.....158 | 2,202 | 2,493 | 2,738 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Premature birth.....159 | 31,614 | 33,120 | 34,563 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Injury at birth.....160 | 9,762 | 10,199 | 10,990 | 3.6 ~~6.3~~ | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Other diseases peculiar to first year of life.161 | 7,201 | 6,950 | 7,215 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Asphyxia (cause not specified), atelectasis.....161a | 4,053 | 4,010 | 4,151 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Infection of the umbilicus, etc.....161b, c | 3,148 | 2,940 | 3,084 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Homicide.....165-168 | 149 | 111 | 126 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Accidental deaths.....169-195 | 2,753 | 2,853 | 3,068 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Accidental mechanical suffocation.....182 | 1,249 | 1,312 | 1,461 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other accidental deaths.....166-181,183-195 | 1,504 | 1,541 | 1,607 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Ill-defined and unknown causes.....199,200 | 4,350 | 4,421 | 4,978 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| All other causes | 2,133 | 2,232 | 2,347 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |

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TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, FROM SELECTED

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Numbers after causes of death are those

| Line No. | Race and cause of death | Total deaths under 1 year | Under 1 day | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 6 days | 7 to 13 days | 14 to 20 days | 21 to 29 days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | All races.....All causes | 104,684 | 30,674 | 9,129 | 5,732 | 8,457 | 5,761 | 3,672 | 3,168 |
| 2 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....6 | 269 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | Scarlet fever.....8 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 4 | Whooping cough.....9 | 1,249 | - | - | - | 3 | 5 | 14 | 38 |
| 5 | Diphtheria.....10 | 78 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Tuberculosis (all forms).....13-22 | 412 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system, etc.*.....13 | 174 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | Tuberculosis of meninges, etc.*..14 | 144 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 9 | Tuberculosis (other forms)....15-22 | 94 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Dysentery.....27 | 880 | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 24 | 30 | 27 |
| 11 | Malaria.....28 | 28 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Syphilis.....30 | 684 | 145 | 41 | 25 | 36 | 42 | 21 | 35 |
| 13 | Measles.....35 | 91 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 14 | Diseases of the thymus gland.....64 | 973 | 87 | 57 | 67 | 65 | 49 | 38 | 39 |
| 15 | Meningitis (not due to meningococcus).....81 | 483 | 1 | - | 5 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| 16 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....83 | 164 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 5 |
| 17 | Convulsions.....86 | 295 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 41 | 25 | 8 | 15 |
| 18 | Diseases of the ear, etc.*.....89 | 194 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 7 |
| 19 | Diseases of the heart.....90-95 | 153 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| 20 | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....107-109,33 | 14,540 | 106 | 153 | 206 | 564 | 620 | 630 | 598 |
| 21 | Bronchopneumonia, etc.*.....107 | 8,488 | 81 | 103 | 119 | 360 | 387 | 414 | 381 |
| 22 | Lobar pneumonia.....108 | 2,491 | 5 | 22 | 30 | 93 | 105 | 87 | 82 |
| 23 | Pneumonia (unspecified).....109 | 1,807 | 17 | 27 | 51 | 96 | 91 | 89 | 81 |
| 24 | Influenza.....33 | 1,754 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 37 | 40 | 54 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system.....104-106,110-114 | 974 | 31 | 14 | 15 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....117 | 31 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 27 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.*.....119 | 8,277 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 69 | 305 | 561 | 512 |
| 28 | Intestinal obstruction.....122b | 477 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Other diseases of digestive system.....115,116,118,121,123-129 | 601 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 33 | 35 | 27 | 29 |
| 30 | Nephritis.....130,131 | 112 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| 31 | Congenital malformations.....157 | 13,544 | 2,920 | 976 | 823 | 1,548 | 1,186 | 699 | 578 |
| 32 | Diseases peculiar to first year of life.....158-161 | 50,779 | 26,227 | 7,443 | 4,197 | 5,321 | 2,814 | 1,262 | 836 |
| 33 | Congenital debility.....158 | 2,202 | 394 | 145 | 98 | 158 | 148 | 122 | 117 |
| 34 | Premature birth.....159 | 31,614 | 17,829 | 4,585 | 2,214 | 2,769 | 1,904 | 860 | 533 |
| 35 | Injury at birth.....160 | 9,762 | 5,339 | 1,580 | 993 | 1,108 | 338 | 117 | 71 |
| 36 | Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....161 | 7,201 | 2,665 | 1,133 | 892 | 1,286 | 424 | 163 | 115 |
| 37 | Asphyxia, etc.*.....161a | 4,053 | 2,018 | 826 | 472 | 406 | 114 | 41 | 38 |
| 38 | Infection of the umbilicus, etc.*.....161b,c | 3,148 | 647 | 307 | 420 | 880 | 310 | 122 | 77 |
| 39 | Homicide.....165-168 | 149 | 80 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 40 | Accidental deaths.....169-195 | 2,753 | 84 | 29 | 37 | 75 | 60 | 65 | 129 |
| 41 | Accidental mechanical suffocation.....182 | 1,249 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 35 | 37 | 91 |
| 42 | Other accidental deaths,.....169-181,183-195 | 1,504 | 64 | 23 | 28 | 53 | 25 | 28 | 38 |
| 43 | Ill-defined and unknown.....199,200 | 4,350 | 829 | 307 | 238 | 442 | 312 | 163 | 168 |
| 44 | All other causes..... | 2,133 | 127 | 55 | 68 | 170 | 132 | 84 | 73 |

*Refer to International List for complete title.

CAUSES, BY AGE AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945

of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Under 1 month | 1 month | 2 months | 3 months | 4 months | 5 months | 6 months | 7 months | 8 months | 9 months | 10 months | 11 months | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66,593 | 7,795 | 6,134 | 4,951 | 3,949 | 3,302 | 2,947 | 2,371 | 2,162 | 1,741 | 1,463 | 1,276 | 1 |
| 14 | 20 | 16 | 34 | 16 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 2 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 60 | 217 | 209 | 140 | 104 | 87 | 102 | 84 | 77 | 74 | 54 | 41 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 5 |
| 9 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 28 | 42 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 49 | 38 | 54 | 6 |
| 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 19 | 7 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 8 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 9 |
| 90 | 94 | 92 | 106 | 110 | 100 | 63 | 65 | 49 | 45 | 37 | 29 | 10 |
| 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 11 |
| 345 | 119 | 86 | 33 | 33 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| 402 | 142 | 117 | 99 | 53 | 45 | 26 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 14 |
| 61 | 48 | 54 | 40 | 48 | 41 | 35 | 48 | 32 | 19 | 33 | 24 | 15 |
| 16 | 50 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 16 |
| 128 | 28 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 17 |
| 10 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 18 |
| 53 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 19 |
| 2,877 | 1,939 | 1,825 | 1,594 | 1,325 | 1,107 | 982 | 750 | 732 | 582 | 453 | 374 | 20 |
| 1,845 | 1,162 | 1,086 | 912 | 764 | 618 | 543 | 389 | 409 | 316 | 253 | 181 | 21 |
| 424 | 330 | 302 | 279 | 239 | 217 | 177 | 147 | 126 | 102 | 71 | 77 | 22 |
| 452 | 246 | 225 | 205 | 136 | 124 | 104 | 86 | 84 | 59 | 53 | 33 | 23 |
| 156 | 201 | 212 | 198 | 186 | 148 | 158 | 118 | 113 | 105 | 76 | 83 | 24 |
| 206 | 137 | 98 | 113 | 98 | 52 | 65 | 49 | 41 | 43 | 36 | 36 | 25 |
| 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 26 |
| 1,472 | 1,325 | 1,068 | 901 | 750 | 651 | 561 | 441 | 387 | 301 | 234 | 186 | 27 |
| 6 | 72 | 51 | 61 | 57 | 50 | 56 | 39 | 29 | 31 | 16 | 9 | 28 |
| 143 | 70 | 60 | 61 | 46 | 37 | 52 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 17 | 29 |
| 33 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 30 |
| 8,730 | 1,230 | 846 | 589 | 450 | 386 | 360 | 269 | 216 | 167 | 159 | 142 | 31 |
| 48,100 | 1,164 | 560 | 305 | 174 | 120 | 102 | 56 | 70 | 45 | 46 | 37 | 32 |
| 1,182 | 299 | 228 | 152 | 93 | 64 | 53 | 30 | 38 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 33 |
| 30,694 | 593 | 180 | 69 | 30 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 34 |
| 9,546 | 80 | 39 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 35 |
| 6,678 | 192 | 113 | 62 | 42 | 22 | 31 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 36 |
| 3,915 | 52 | 31 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 37 |
| 2,763 | 140 | 82 | 44 | 31 | 15 | 24 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 38 |
| 112 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 4 | 39 |
| 479 | 399 | 435 | 316 | 210 | 190 | 144 | 131 | 128 | 106 | 115 | 100 | 40 |
| 220 | 257 | 265 | 177 | 114 | 73 | 56 | 33 | 27 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 41 |
| 259 | 142 | 170 | 139 | 96 | 117 | 88 | 98 | 101 | 95 | 103 | 96 | 42 |
| 2,459 | 439 | 344 | 275 | 200 | 161 | 119 | 90 | 103 | 56 | 45 | 59 | 43 |
| 769 | 220 | 150 | 163 | 133 | 112 | 114 | 130 | 97 | 81 | 90 | 74 | 44 |

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TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, FROM SELECTED

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Numbers after causes of death are those

| Line No. | Race and cause of death | Total deaths under 1 year | Under 1 day | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 6 days | 7 to 13 days | 14 to 20 days | 21 to 29 days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | White.....All causes | 85,295 | 26,354 | 7,736 | 4,853 | 6,905 | 4,513 | 2,888 | 2,466 |
| 2 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....6 | 234 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | Scarlet fever.....8 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 4 | Whooping cough.....9 | 959 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 10 | 24 |
| 5 | Diphtheria.....10 | 67 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 6 | Tuberculosis (all forms).....13-22 | 266 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system, etc.*.....13 | 103 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 8 | Tuberculosis of meninges, etc.*..14 | 101 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 9 | Tuberculosis (other forms)....15-22 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Dysentery.....27 | 714 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 20 | 28 | 23 |
| 11 | Malaria.....28 | 17 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Syphilis.....30 | 256 | 47 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| 13 | Measles.....35 | 61 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 14 | Diseases of the thymus gland.....64 | 874 | 79 | 51 | 60 | 61 | 45 | 34 | 37 |
| 15 | Meningitis (not due to meningococcus).....81 | 386 | 1 | - | 5 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 8 |
| 16 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....83 | 139 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 4 |
| 17 | Convulsions.....86 | 213 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 24 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| 18 | Diseases of the ear,etc.*.....89 | 171 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 5 |
| 19 | Diseases of the heart.....90-95 | 134 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| 20 | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....107-109,33 | 10,747 | 71 | 120 | 157 | 440 | 446 | 479 | 451 |
| 21 | Bronchopneumonia, etc.*.....107 | 6,363 | 58 | 83 | 92 | 281 | 277 | 322 | 295 |
| 22 | Lobar pneumonia.....108 | 1,800 | 2 | 19 | 25 | 70 | 73 | 69 | 65 |
| 23 | Pneumonia (unspecified).....109 | 1,341 | 9 | 18 | 35 | 78 | 69 | 62 | 53 |
| 24 | Influenza.....33 | 1,243 | 2 | - | 5 | 11 | 27 | 26 | 38 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system.....104-106,110-114 | 749 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 22 |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....117 | 26 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 27 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.*.....119 | 6,587 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 53 | 249 | 462 | 420 |
| 28 | Intestinal obstruction.....122b | 404 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Other diseases of digestive system.....115,116,118,121,123-129 | 483 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 22 |
| 30 | Nephritis.....130,131 | 91 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| 31 | Congenital malformations.....157 | 12,613 | 2,762 | 918 | 769 | 1,441 | 1,098 | 641 | 541 |
| 32 | Diseases peculiar to first year of life.....158-161 | 42,960 | 22,729 | 6,391 | 3,608 | 4,399 | 2,237 | 954 | 615 |
| 33 | Congenital debility.....158 | 1,576 | 274 | 89 | 65 | 110 | 105 | 81 | 82 |
| 34 | Premature birth.....159 | 26,568 | 15,332 | 3,933 | 1,882 | 2,235 | 1,487 | 652 | 377 |
| 35 | Injury at birth.....160 | 8,704 | 4,817 | 1,387 | 895 | 963 | 288 | 96 | 59 |
| 36 | Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....161 | 6,112 | 2,306 | 982 | 766 | 1,091 | 357 | 125 | 97 |
| 37 | Asphyxia, etc.*.....161a | 3,477 | 1,722 | 730 | 409 | 346 | 97 | 33 | 32 |
| 38 | Infection of the umbilicus, etc.*.....161b,c | 2,635 | 584 | 252 | 357 | 745 | 260 | 92 | 65 |
| 39 | Homicide.....165-168 | 125 | 72 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 40 | Accidental deaths.....169-195 | 2,146 | 57 | 18 | 28 | 53 | 41 | 46 | 109 |
| 41 | Accidental mechanical suffocation.....182 | 985 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 27 | 77 |
| 42 | Other accidental deaths.....169-181,183-195 | 1,161 | 44 | 13 | 23 | 41 | 16 | 19 | 32 |
| 43 | Ill-defined and unknown.....199,200 | 2,120 | 372 | 129 | 110 | 194 | 138 | 75 | 80 |
| 44 | All other causes..... | 1,742 | 108 | 45 | 62 | 135 | 117 | 65 | 62 |

*Refer to International List for complete title.

CAUSES, BY AGE AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Under 1 month. | 1 month | 2 months | 3 months | 4 months | 5 months | 6 months | 7 months | 8 months | 9 months | 10 months | 11 months | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55,715 | 6,059 | 4,783 | 3,848 | 3,050 | 2,519 | 2,293 | 1,824 | 1,680 | 1,354 | 1,169 | 1,001 | 1 |
| 13 | 19 | 13 | 28 | 16 | 20 | 27 | 19 | 26 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 41 | 176 | 171 | 107 | 70 | 65 | 75 | 57 | 62 | 56 | 44 | 35 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| 6 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 26 | 38 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 7 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 8 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| 79 | 77 | 73 | 89 | 85 | 75 | 55 | 51 | 38 | 36 | 33 | 23 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 11 |
| 114 | 55 | 37 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| 367 | 127 | 108 | 88 | 45 | 39 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| 51 | 40 | 42 | 27 | 39 | 32 | 26 | 38 | 25 | 16 | 27 | 23 | 15 |
| 13 | 38 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 16 |
| 84 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 17 |
| 8 | 15 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 18 |
| 45 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 19 |
| 2,164 | 1,400 | 1,364 | 1,174 | 969 | 824 | 727 | 553 | 536 | 422 | 341 | 273 | 20 |
| 1,408 | 863 | 809 | 684 | 567 | 466 | 403 | 304 | 304 | 231 | 187 | 137 | 21 |
| 323 | 245 | 225 | 198 | 164 | 155 | 131 | 96 | 89 | 73 | 53 | 48 | 22 |
| 324 | 161 | 180 | 149 | 109 | 97 | 78 | 74 | 61 | 44 | 42 | 22 | 23 |
| 109 | 131 | 150 | 143 | 129 | 106 | 115 | 79 | 82 | 74 | 59 | 66 | 24 |
| 135 | 108 | 80 | 86 | 83 | 42 | 54 | 39 | 33 | 32 | 27 | 30 | 25 |
| 10 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 26 |
| 1,203 | 1,093 | 850 | 714 | 593 | 485 | 423 | 341 | 308 | 245 | 185 | 147 | 27 |
| 5 | 64 | 42 | 57 | 45 | 43 | 49 | 31 | 21 | 25 | 13 | 9 | 28 |
| 103 | 59 | 49 | 49 | 41 | 34 | 44 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 14 | 29 |
| 27 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | - | 4 | 30 |
| 8,170 | 1,138 | 776 | 541 | 420 | 355 | 332 | 245 | 203 | 158 | 144 | 131 | 31 |
| 40,933 | 850 | 428 | 240 | 136 | 92 | 82 | 46 | 56 | 32 | 36 | 29 | 32 |
| 806 | 224 | 169 | 123 | 70 | 49 | 39 | 26 | 26 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 33 |
| 25,898 | 418 | 142 | 53 | 23 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 34 |
| 8,505 | 76 | 33 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 35 |
| 5,724 | 132 | 84 | 44 | 35 | 19 | 28 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 36 |
| 3,369 | 41 | 26 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 37 |
| 2,355 | 91 | 58 | 33 | 27 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 38 |
| 95 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 39 |
| 352 | 306 | 344 | 248 | 165 | 152 | 125 | 95 | 101 | 84 | 96 | 78 | 40 |
| 164 | 193 | 207 | 142 | 86 | 61 | 53 | 31 | 25 | 8 | 11 | 4 | 41 |
| 188 | 113 | 137 | 106 | 79 | 91 | 72 | 64 | 76 | 76 | 85 | 74 | 42 |
| 1,098 | 237 | 180 | 156 | 107 | 78 | 67 | 53 | 53 | 36 | 24 | 31 | 43 |
| 594 | 180 | 128 | 140 | 111 | 92 | 92 | 109 | 82 | 68 | 80 | 66 | 44 |

32.30.22

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, FROM SELECTED

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Numbers after causes of death are those

| Line No. | Race and cause of death | Total deaths under 1 year | Under 1 day | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 6 days | 7 to 13 days | 14 to 20 days | 21 to 29 days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Negro.....All causes | 18,228 | 4,162 | 1,346 | 840 | 1,481 | 1,199 | 747 | 662 |
| 2 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....6 | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 3 | Scarlet fever.....8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Whooping cough.....9 | 273 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 14 |
| 5 | Diphtheria.....10 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Tuberculosis (all forms).....13-22 | 106 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 7 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system, etc.*.....13 | 45 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 8 | Tuberculosis of meninges, etc.*..14 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Tuberculosis (other forms)....15-22 | 30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Dysentery.....27 | 134 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | Malaria.....28 | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Syphilis.....30 | 399 | 89 | 28 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 12 | 25 |
| 13 | Measles.....35 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 14 | Diseases of the thymus gland.....64 | 94 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 15 | Meningitis (not due to meningococcus).....81 | 91 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 |
| 16 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....83 | 25 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 17 | Convulsions.....86 | 80 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 14 | - | 7 |
| 18 | Diseases of the ear, etc.*.....89 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 19 | Diseases of the heart.....90-95 | 19 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 20 | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....107-109,33 | 3,533 | 34 | 33 | 46 | 119 | 162 | 142 | 138 |
| 21 | Bronchopneumonia,etc.*.....107 | 1,956 | 22 | 20 | 25 | 75 | 101 | 86 | 79 |
| 22 | Lobar pneumonia.....108 | 643 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 32 | 17 | 17 |
| 23 | Pneumonia (unspecified).....109 | 437 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 25 | 27 |
| 24 | Influenza.....33 | 497 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system.....104-106,110-114 | 215 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 12 |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....117 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.*.....119 | 1,521 | - | 3 | 2 | 16 | 54 | 92 | 87 |
| 28 | Intestinal obstruction.....122b | 70 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 29 | Other diseases of digestive system.....115,116,118,121,123-129 | 105 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 |
| 30 | Nephritis.....130,131 | 21 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 31 | Congenital malformations.....157 | 863 | 143 | 57 | 50 | 98 | 82 | 56 | 36 |
| 32 | Diseases peculiar to first year of life.....158-161 | 7,524 | 3,375 | 1,012 | 567 | 888 | 563 | 299 | 207 |
| 33 | Congenital debility.....158 | 597 | 119 | 56 | 33 | 48 | 42 | 40 | 30 |
| 34 | Premature birth.....159 | 4,883 | 2,405 | 635 | 318 | 522 | 410 | 202 | 149 |
| 35 | Injury at birth.....160 | 1,007 | 504 | 178 | 95 | 136 | 48 | 20 | 11 |
| 36 | Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....161 | 1,037 | 347 | 143 | 121 | 182 | 63 | 37 | 17 |
| 37 | Asphyxia, etc.*.....161a | 552 | 287 | 90 | 61 | 56 | 17 | 8 | 5 |
| 38 | Infection of the umbilicus, etc.*.....161b,c | 485 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 126 | 46 | 29 | 12 |
| 39 | Homicide.....165-168 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 40 | Accidental deaths.....169-195 | 571 | 25 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| 41 | Accidental mechanical suffocation.....182 | 253 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 13 |
| 42 | Other accidental deaths.....169-181,183-195 | 318 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| 43 | Ill-defined and unknown.....199,200 | 2,079 | 449 | 173 | 120 | 232 | 165 | 85 | 84 |
| 44 | All other causes..... | 373 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 34 | 72 | 17 | 10 |

*Refer to International List for complete title.

CAUSES, BY AGE AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Under 1 month | 1 month | 2 months | 3 months | 4 months | 5 months | 6 months | 7 months | 8 months | 9 months | 10 months | 11 months | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10,437 | 1,634 | 1,256 | 1,023 | 819 | 711 | 589 | 496 | 423 | 338 | 262 | 240 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | - | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 19 | 40 | 38 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 27 | 25 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 11 |
| 219 | 60 | 45 | 20 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | - | 2 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | 4 | 13 |
| 34 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 14 |
| 9 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 15 |
| 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 44 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 18 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 674 | 505 | 431 | 385 | 330 | 264 | 235 | 182 | 181 | 146 | 104 | 96 | 20 |
| 408 | 279 | 254 | 208 | 181 | 137 | 139 | 85 | 97 | 77 | 59 | 42 | 21 |
| 99 | 78 | 72 | 73 | 67 | 60 | 41 | 47 | 35 | 27 | 17 | 27 | 22 |
| 121 | 82 | 44 | 50 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 23 |
| 46 | 66 | 61 | 54 | 56 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 30 | 30 | 17 | 17 | 24 |
| 69 | 28 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 25 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| 254 | 225 | 199 | 174 | 138 | 148 | 118 | 84 | 63 | 45 | 41 | 32 | 27 |
| 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 3 | - | 28 |
| 32 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 29 |
| 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 30 |
| 522 | 84 | 61 | 46 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 31 |
| 6,911 | 299 | 122 | 60 | 35 | 27 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 32 |
| 368 | 70 | 51 | 27 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 33 |
| 4,641 | 171 | 36 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 34 |
| 992 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 35 |
| 910 | 54 | 29 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| 524 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 37 |
| 386 | 44 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 38 |
| 17 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 39 |
| 120 | 87 | 89 | 61 | 43 | 37 | 18 | 33 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| 53 | 63 | 57 | 34 | 26 | 12 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 41 |
| 67 | 24 | 32 | 27 | 17 | 25 | 15 | 31 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 42 |
| 1,308 | 190 | 152 | 114 | 79 | 72 | 44 | 31 | 40 | 15 | 13 | 21 | 43 |
| 167 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 44 |

32 30 23

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, FROM SELECTED

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Numbers after causes of death are those

| Line No. | Race and cause of death | Total deaths under 1 year | Under 1 day | 1 day | 2 days | 3 to 6 days | 7 to 13 days | 14 to 20 days | 21 to 29 days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Other races.....All causes | 1,161 | 158 | 47 | 39 | 71 | 49 | 37 | 40 |
| 2 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis.....6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | Scarlet fever.....8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Whooping cough.....9 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5 | Diphtheria.....10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6 | Tuberculosis (all forms).....13-22 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system, etc.*.....13 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Tuberculosis of meninges, etc.*..14 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Tuberculosis (other forms)....15-22 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10 | Dysentery.....27 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 11 | Malaria.....28 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12 | Syphilis.....30 | 29 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 13 | Measles.....35 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Diseases of the thymus gland.....64 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Meningitis (not due to meningococcus).....81 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 16 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin.....83 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Convulsions.....86 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Diseases of the ear, etc.*.....89 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | Diseases of the heart.....90-95 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza.....107-109,33 | 260 | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 9 |
| 21 | Bronchopneumonia, etc.*.....107 | 169 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| 22 | Lobar pneumonia.....108 | 48 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 23 | Pneumonia (unspecified).....109 | 29 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | Influenza.....33 | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 25 | Other diseases of respiratory system.....104-106,110-114 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....117 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.*.....119 | 169 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| 28 | Intestinal obstruction.....122b | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | Other diseases of digestive system.....115,116,118,121,123-129 | 13 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 30 | Nephritis.....130,131 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31 | Congenital malformations.....157 | 68 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| 32 | Diseases peculiar to first year of life.....158-161 | 295 | 123 | 40 | 22 | 34 | 14 | 9 | 14 |
| 33 | Congenital debility.....158 | 29 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 34 | Premature birth.....159 | 163 | 92 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 35 | Injury at birth.....160 | 51 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....161 | 52 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Asphyxia, etc.*.....161a | 24 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| 38 | Infection of the umbilicus, etc.*.....161b,c | 28 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - |
| 39 | Homicide.....165-168 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 40 | Accidental deaths.....169-195 | 36 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | Accidental mechanical suffocation.....182 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 42 | Other accidental deaths.....169-181,183-195 | 25 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 43 | Ill-defined and unknown.... 199,200 | 151 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| 44 | All other causes..... | 18 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

*Refer to International List for complete title.

CAUSES, BY AGE AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Under 1 month | 1 month | 2 months | 3 months | 4 months | 5 months | 6 months | 7 months | 8 months | 9 months | 10 months | 11 months | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 441 | 102 | 95 | 80 | 80 | 72 | 65 | 51 | 59 | 49 | 32 | 35 | 1 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 7 |
| - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 12 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 12 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 15 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| 39 | 34 | 30 | 35 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 20 |
| 29 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 21 |
| 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | 23 |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 24 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 25 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| 15 | 7 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 27 |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 29 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| 38 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 |
| 256 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| 155 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| 49 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 35 |
| 44 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| 22 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 37 |
| 22 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39 |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 40 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 41 |
| 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 42 |
| 53 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 43 |
| 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 44 |

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Volume 27, Number 4 August 19, 1947

VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

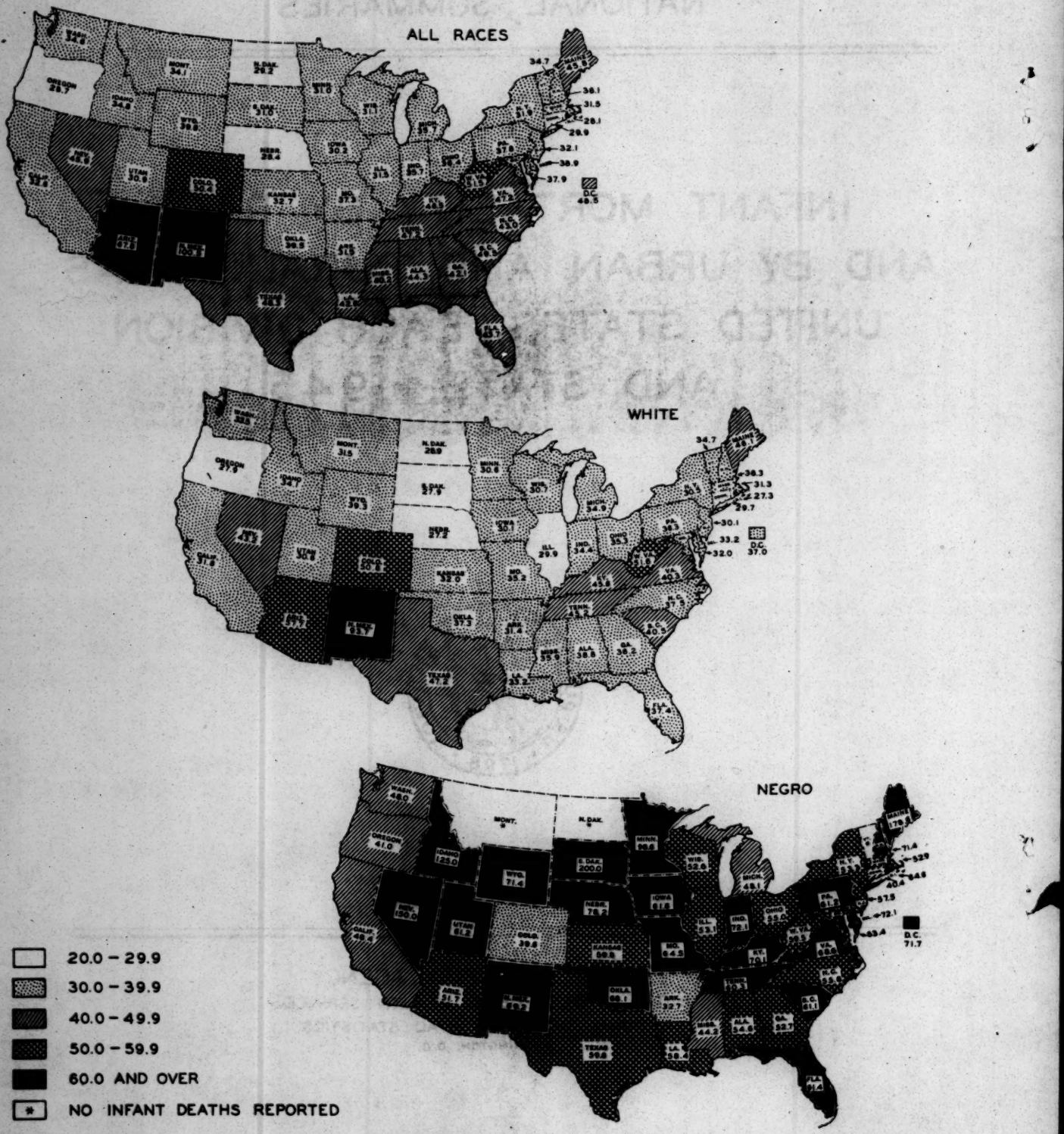
NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE AND BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

32.30.25

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY RACE: EACH STATE, 1945




Note: Rates per 1,000 live births. Rates for all races adjusted for changes in the annual number of births. Rates by race are not adjusted.

# INFANT MORTALITY BY RACE AND BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

The infant mortality rate, as conventionally computed, relates the number of deaths during the first year of life to the number of live births which occur during a given year. Since the group of infants who die during a given year is comprised of infants born during both the given year and the preceding year, it may be seen that this expression is but a convenient approximation of the probability of death during infancy. If the number of live births during the given year represents a decrease from the number born in the preceding year, the number of live births during the given year alone becomes too small a measure of the population producing the deaths and the conventional rate will, therefore, overstate the infant mortality risk. Conversely, this risk will be understated if the number of births has increased from one year to the next. The adjusted infant mortality rates shown in table 1 have been corrected for annual changes in the number of live births. Briefly, this adjustment is made by allocating infant deaths during a given year to the year of birth and relating each of the two groups of deaths to the number of births in the corresponding year. A more complete discussion of the adjusted infant mortality rate has been presented in a previous report.[1]

Among the factors influencing infant mortality rates is the completeness with which live births and infant deaths are registered. Tests of birth registration have indicated that such registration is not complete and that the degree of completeness varies by geographic area and is greatest for the white race and for urban regions.[2] Although no recent tests of the completeness of infant death registration have been made, the indications are that it is roughly equivalent to registration of live births for the country as a whole, more complete than birth registration in urban areas, and less complete than birth registration in rural areas. These differences in the extent to which births and infant deaths are registered are of sufficient magnitude to affect the infant mortality rate for many States and for the various racial groups. The problems introduced by bias from this source have been considered at some length in an earlier publication.[3]

[1]Bureau of the Census, "Effect of Changing Birth Rates Upon Infant Mortality Rates," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 19, No. 21, 1944.

[2]Estimates of the completeness of registration of births in each State are shown in the release, "Estimated Completeness of Birth Registration: United States, 1935 to 1944," Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 23, No. 10, 1946, published by the National Office of Vital Statistics. Similar estimates for 1945 will be published in a subsequent issue of this volume.

[3]Greville, Thomas, N. E., "United States Life Tables and Actuarial Tables, 1939-1941," Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1946.

32.3.26

## SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | — |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote "Rate not computed" is used.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1942–45

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births)

| Area | Number | | | | Adjusted[1] rate | | | | Unadjusted rate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 |
| United States | 104,684 | 111,127 | 118,484 | 113,492 | 38.2 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.4 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 5,145 | 5,553 | 6,428 | 5,743 | 32.8 | 34.3 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 32.9 | 34.8 | 36.7 | 34.1 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,527 | 17,264 | 18,473 | 17,883 | 34.0 | 35.2 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 35.7 | 34.8 | 34.1 |
| East North Central | 17,617 | 18,526 | 20,854 | 19,874 | 34.2 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 36.1 | 34.3 | 35.4 | 36.9 | 35.4 |
| West North Central | 8,094 | 8,751 | 9,371 | 9,081 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 32.6 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 34.8 |
| South Atlantic | 19,353 | 20,781 | 21,987 | 21,604 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 48.5 | 51.1 | 45.0 | 46.9 | 47.9 | 50.4 |
| East South Central | 11,299 | 12,005 | 12,700 | 12,470 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 45.1 | 45.5 | 46.5 | 48.1 |
| West South Central | 13,174 | 14,534 | 14,889 | 14,162 | 43.7 | 46.1 | 47.8 | 49.1 | 44.1 | 46.2 | 46.9 | 48.6 |
| Mountain | 5,253 | 5,294 | 5,470 | 5,311 | 53.1 | 51.8 | 53.4 | 55.0 | 53.4 | 52.0 | 52.8 | 54.3 |
| Pacific | 8,222 | 8,419 | 8,312 | 7,364 | 32.6 | 34.0 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 32.5 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.1 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 773 | 829 | 972 | 816 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 52.0 | 46.9 | 46.3 | 46.7 | 51.3 | 46.1 |
| New Hampshire | 303 | 322 | 432 | 329 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 46.3 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 46.1 | 35.9 |
| Vermont | 238 | 277 | 285 | 299 | 34.7 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 41.9 | 34.6 | 40.6 | 39.0 | 41.7 |
| Massachusetts | 2,436 | 2,585 | 2,939 | 2,651 | 31.5 | 32.6 | 34.4 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 33.1 | 34.2 | 32.0 |
| Rhode Island | 384 | 486 | 638 | 560 | 28.1 | 34.9 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 28.2 | 35.3 | 43.5 | 39.5 |
| Connecticut | 1,011 | 1,054 | 1,162 | 1,088 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 29.8 | 29.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 7,461 | 7,535 | 8,126 | 7,814 | 31.9 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 31.9 |
| New Jersey | 2,476 | 2,593 | 2,796 | 2,542 | 32.1 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 34.0 | 33.7 | 31.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,590 | 7,136 | 7,551 | 7,527 | 37.8 | 39.3 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 37.9 | 38.2 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 4,830 | 5,147 | 5,640 | 5,345 | 36.4 | 38.0 | 39.1 | 37.8 | 36.5 | 38.5 | 39.1 | 37.0 |
| Indiana | 2,462 | 2,462 | 2,960 | 2,701 | 35.7 | 34.2 | 39.8 | 37.3 | 36.0 | 34.5 | 39.6 | 36.6 |
| Illinois | 4,377 | 4,602 | 5,184 | 5,170 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 31.6 | 32.4 | 33.3 | 33.1 |
| Michigan | 4,035 | 4,343 | 4,813 | 4,608 | 35.7 | 37.3 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 35.8 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 37.2 |
| Wisconsin | 1,913 | 1,972 | 2,257 | 2,050 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 35.1 | 32.5 | 31.1 | 32.0 | 35.0 | 32.0 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1,698 | 1,756 | 1,809 | 1,739 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 29.8 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 29.6 |
| Iowa | 1,363 | 1,540 | 1,618 | 1,623 | 30.2 | 33.0 | 33.9 | 33.7 | 30.3 | 33.1 | 34.0 | 33.5 |
| Missouri | 2,464 | 2,558 | 2,918 | 2,761 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 40.3 | 39.0 |
| North Dakota | 385 | 479 | 468 | 488 | 29.2 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 36.6 | 29.3 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 36.5 |
| South Dakota | 388 | 445 | 457 | 474 | 31.0 | 34.8 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 31.1 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 38.2 |
| Nebraska | 687 | 810 | 889 | 791 | 28.4 | 32.9 | 35.8 | 33.8 | 28.5 | 33.0 | 35.5 | 33.4 |
| Kansas | 1,109 | 1,163 | 1,212 | 1,205 | 32.7 | 33.1 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 33.0 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 35.5 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 233 | 292 | 291 | 266 | 38.9 | 48.4 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 38.9 | 48.7 | 46.7 | 47.0 |
| Maryland | 1,626 | 1,821 | 2,037 | 1,941 | 37.9 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 45.3 | 38.0 | 41.5 | 43.0 | 43.9 |
| District of Columbia | 780 | 706 | 765 | 771 | 48.5 | 44.7 | 48.0 | 51.7 | 48.3 | 44.8 | 47.6 | 50.8 |
| Virginia | 3,178 | 3,261 | 3,395 | 3,565 | 47.2 | 46.8 | 47.6 | 53.6 | 47.4 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 52.5 |
| West Virginia | 2,030 | 2,149 | 2,261 | 2,329 | 51.5 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 52.0 | 52.1 | 53.0 |
| North Carolina | 3,782 | 4,115 | 4,416 | 4,342 | 43.0 | 45.0 | 47.2 | 49.0 | 43.3 | 45.4 | 46.7 | 48.3 |
| South Carolina | 2,489 | 2,828 | 2,985 | 2,866 | 49.5 | 54.4 | 56.3 | 59.0 | 49.9 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 58.7 |
| Georgia | 3,162 | 3,407 | 3,656 | 3,571 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 47.4 | 50.0 | 42.2 | 44.5 | 46.6 | 49.3 |
| Florida | 2,093 | 2,202 | 2,181 | 1,953 | 43.7 | 45.7 | 47.9 | 48.7 | 43.8 | 45.5 | 46.7 | 47.7 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,858 | 2,997 | 3,280 | 3,209 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 49.9 | 48.9 | 46.9 | 46.7 | 50.0 | 48.4 |
| Tennessee | 3,096 | 3,106 | 3,143 | 3,020 | 47.2 | 45.3 | 45.5 | 47.2 | 47.7 | 45.5 | 44.8 | 46.4 |
| Alabama | 3,141 | 3,389 | 3,477 | 3,561 | 44.3 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 51.0 | 44.7 | 45.5 | 44.8 | 50.1 |
| Mississippi | 2,204 | 2,513 | 2,800 | 2,680 | 40.2 | 43.7 | 47.3 | 47.7 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 46.8 | 47.3 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,256 | 1,433 | 1,594 | 1,694 | 31.5 | 34.5 | 37.4 | 40.2 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 37.4 | 39.7 |
| Louisiana | 2,488 | 2,824 | 2,773 | 2,602 | 42.6 | 46.1 | 45.3 | 48.8 | 43.0 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 48.2 |
| Oklahoma | 1,727 | 1,923 | 2,068 | 1,906 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 40.0 | 41.2 | 42.5 | 41.4 |
| Texas | 7,703 | 8,354 | 8,454 | 7,760 | 48.3 | 50.5 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 48.8 | 50.4 | 51.4 | 53.6 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 363 | 395 | 442 | 395 | 34.1 | 35.8 | 38.6 | 33.8 | 34.2 | 36.1 | 38.7 | 33.7 |
| Idaho | 403 | 416 | 396 | 415 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 32.4 | 36.2 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 32.0 | 36.2 |
| Wyoming | 219 | 232 | 216 | 251 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 37.5 | 45.3 | 40.0 | 41.2 | 37.1 | 45.1 |
| Colorado | 1,188 | 1,183 | 1,228 | 1,172 | 50.4 | 49.3 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 49.4 | 50.4 | 49.7 |
| New Mexico | 1,543 | 1,389 | 1,394 | 1,383 | 100.5 | 89.6 | 93.1 | 96.8 | 100.8 | 89.1 | 91.6 | 97.9 |
| Arizona | 917 | 979 | 1,097 | 1,014 | 67.8 | 68.7 | 79.6 | 82.3 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 76.7 | 80.1 |
| Utah | 488 | 548 | 539 | 522 | 30.9 | 33.6 | 31.8 | 33.7 | 31.1 | 33.9 | 31.4 | 33.0 |
| Nevada | 132 | 152 | 158 | 159 | 45.9 | 50.2 | 53.1 | 60.0 | 46.3 | 50.2 | 52.2 | 57.2 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1,539 | 1,506 | 1,550 | 1,292 | 34.6 | 33.8 | 35.7 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 34.8 | 33.1 |
| Oregon | 692 | 736 | 763 | 687 | 28.7 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 31.4 | 28.7 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 30.5 |
| California | 5,991 | 6,177 | 5,999 | 5,385 | 32.6 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 32.5 | 34.5 | 34.4 | 34.8 |

[1]For changing annual number of births.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births in a specified race group)

| Area | Number | | | | Rate | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total deaths under 1 year | White | Negro | Other | Total | White | Negro | Other |
| United States | 104,684 | 85,295 | 18,228 | 1,161 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 56.2 | 74.3 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 5,145 | 5,015 | 127 | 3 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 51.3 | 25.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,527 | 14,787 | 1,716 | 24 | 34.0 | 32.5 | 57.1 | 46.2 |
| East North Central | 17,617 | 16,059 | 1,485 | 73 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 54.4 | 68.2 |
| West North Central | 8,094 | 7,497 | 465 | 132 | 32.6 | 31.3 | 65.2 | 68.5 |
| South Atlantic | 19,353 | 11,964 | 7,325 | 64 | 45.0 | 39.0 | 59.7 | 53.0 |
| East South Central | 11,299 | 7,652 | 3,635 | 12 | 45.1 | 42.5 | 51.8 | 72.7 |
| West South Central | 13,174 | 10,060 | 3,015 | 99 | 44.1 | 41.7 | 54.7 | 47.8 |
| Mountain | 5,253 | 4,634 | 58 | 561 | 53.4 | 49.8 | 56.8 | 131.8 |
| Pacific | 8,222 | 7,627 | 402 | 193 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 48.1 | 44.9 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 773 | 767 | 5 | 1 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 178.6 | 47.6 |
| New Hampshire | 303 | 302 | 1 | - | 36.3 | 36.3 | 71.4 | 0 |
| Vermont | 238 | 238 | - | - | 34.6 | 34.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 2,436 | 2,371 | 63 | 2 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 52.9 | 29.0 |
| Rhode Island | 384 | 363 | 21 | - | 28.2 | 27.3 | 64.6 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1,011 | 974 | 37 | - | 29.9 | 29.7 | 40.4 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 7,461 | 6,748 | 693 | 20 | 31.8 | 30.5 | 53.3 | 47.7 |
| New Jersey | 2,476 | 2,159 | 315 | 2 | 32.0 | 30.1 | 57.5 | 41.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,590 | 5,880 | 708 | 2 | 37.9 | 36.3 | 61.2 | 37.7 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 4,830 | 4,400 | 428 | 2 | 36.5 | 35.3 | 55.0 | 21.1 |
| Indiana | 2,462 | 2,260 | 202 | - | 36.0 | 34.4 | 72.1 | 0 |
| Illinois | 4,377 | 3,848 | 520 | 9 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 53.1 | 26.8 |
| Michigan | 4,035 | 3,690 | 318 | 27 | 35.8 | 34.9 | 48.1 | 129.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1,913 | 1,861 | 17 | 35 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 52.6 | 85.4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1,698 | 1,649 | 14 | 35 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 98.6 | 59.0 |
| Iowa | 1,363 | 1,341 | 18 | 4 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 61.6 | 69.0 |
| Missouri | 2,464 | 2,131 | 332 | 1 | 37.5 | 35.2 | 64.5 | 28.6 |
| North Dakota | 385 | 370 | - | 15 | 29.3 | 28.9 | 0 | 45.9 |
| South Dakota | 388 | 329 | 3 | 56 | 31.1 | 27.9 | 200.0 | 85.0 |
| Nebraska | 687 | 642 | 28 | 17 | 28.5 | 27.2 | 78.2 | 91.9 |
| Kansas | 1,109 | 1,035 | 70 | 4 | 33.0 | 32.0 | 59.8 | 56.3 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 233 | 168 | 65 | - | 38.9 | 33.2 | 72.1 | 0 |
| Maryland | 1,626 | 1,110 | 515 | 1 | 38.0 | 32.0 | 63.4 | 45.5 |
| District of Columbia | 780 | 402 | 376 | 2 | 48.3 | 37.0 | 71.7 | 54.1 |
| Virginia | 3,178 | 2,025 | 1,153 | - | 47.4 | 40.3 | 68.6 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 2,030 | 1,903 | 127 | - | 52.0 | 51.6 | 59.5 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 3,782 | 2,234 | 1,492 | 56 | 43.3 | 37.5 | 55.6 | 53.3 |
| South Carolina | 2,469 | 1,083 | 1,385 | 1 | 49.9 | 40.5 | 61.1 | 55.6 |
| Georgia | 3,162 | 1,721 | 1,441 | - | 42.2 | 36.2 | 52.7 | 0 |
| Florida | 2,093 | 1,318 | 771 | 4 | 43.8 | 37.4 | 61.4 | 121.2 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,858 | 2,630 | 227 | 1 | 46.9 | 45.6 | 70.1 | 500.0 |
| Tennessee | 3,096 | 2,448 | 648 | - | 47.7 | 45.2 | 60.3 | 0 |
| Alabama | 3,141 | 1,709 | 1,432 | - | 44.7 | 38.8 | 54.6 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 2,204 | 865 | 1,328 | 11 | 40.6 | 35.9 | 44.2 | 85.3 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,256 | 926 | 330 | - | 31.7 | 31.4 | 32.7 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 2,488 | 1,170 | 1,314 | 4 | 43.0 | 33.2 | 58.4 | 38.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1,727 | 1,431 | 206 | 90 | 40.0 | 37.3 | 68.1 | 50.7 |
| Texas | 7,703 | 6,533 | 1,165 | 5 | 48.8 | 47.2 | 59.8 | 32.9 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 363 | 314 | - | 49 | 34.2 | 31.5 | 0 | 79.7 |
| Idaho | 403 | 385 | 1 | 17 | 35.0 | 34.1 | 125.0 | 82.9 |
| Wyoming | 219 | 206 | 2 | 11 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 71.4 | 51.4 |
| Colorado | 1,188 | 1,161 | 13 | 14 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 39.6 | 43.9 |
| New Mexico | 1,543 | 1,316 | 9 | 218 | 100.8 | 93.7 | 69.2 | 192.1 |
| Arizona | 917 | 666 | 21 | 230 | 68.7 | 57.7 | 51.7 | 165.1 |
| Utah | 488 | 472 | 3 | 13 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 61.2 | 57.8 |
| Nevada | 132 | 114 | 9 | 9 | 46.3 | 43.2 | 150.0 | 59.6 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1,539 | 1,448 | 31 | 60 | 34.5 | 33.5 | 48.0 | 81.5 |
| Oregon | 692 | 657 | 11 | 24 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 41.0 | 77.7 |
| California | 5,991 | 5,522 | 360 | 109 | 32.5 | 31.8 | 48.4 | 33.5 |

32.30.27

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths)

| Area | Total deaths under 1 year | Urban | | | | | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Places of 100,000 or more | Places of 25,000 to 100,000 | Places of 10,000 to 25,000 | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | |
| United States | 104,684 | 61,008 | 26,888 | 12,743 | 9,098 | 12,279 | 43,676 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 5,145 | 3,876 | 1,408 | 1,331 | 766 | 371 | 1,269 |
| Middle Atlantic | 16,527 | 12,614 | 7,516 | 1,895 | 1,669 | 1,534 | 3,913 |
| East North Central | 17,617 | 12,071 | 5,930 | 2,889 | 1,491 | 1,761 | 5,546 |
| West North Central | 8,094 | 4,483 | 1,843 | 661 | 778 | 1,201 | 3,611 |
| South Atlantic | 19,353 | 8,193 | 2,822 | 2,215 | 1,324 | 1,832 | 11,160 |
| East South Central | 11,299 | 4,078 | 1,580 | 731 | 675 | 1,092 | 7,221 |
| West South Central | 13,174 | 7,445 | 2,362 | 1,537 | 1,060 | 2,486 | 5,729 |
| Mountain | 5,253 | 2,556 | 424 | 587 | 531 | 1,014 | 2,697 |
| Pacific | 8,222 | 5,692 | 3,003 | 897 | 804 | 988 | 2,530 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 773 | 321 | ... | 136 | 104 | 81 | 452 |
| New Hampshire | 303 | 197 | ... | 99 | 74 | 24 | 106 |
| Vermont | 238 | 89 | ... | 21 | 18 | 50 | 149 |
| Massachusetts | 2,436 | 2,198 | 1,003 | 617 | 422 | 156 | 238 |
| Rhode Island | 384 | 349 | 122 | 174 | 43 | 10 | 35 |
| Connecticut | 1,011 | 722 | 283 | 284 | 105 | 50 | 289 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 7,461 | 6,130 | 4,719 | 489 | 523 | 399 | 1,331 |
| New Jersey | 2,476 | 2,009 | 774 | 541 | 355 | 339 | 467 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,590 | 4,475 | 2,023 | 865 | 791 | 796 | 2,115 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 4,830 | 3,394 | 1,899 | 564 | 449 | 482 | 1,436 |
| Indiana | 2,462 | 1,571 | 569 | 587 | 202 | 213 | 891 |
| Illinois | 4,377 | 3,334 | 1,786 | 680 | 381 | 487 | 1,043 |
| Michigan | 4,035 | 2,726 | 1,338 | 687 | 316 | 385 | 1,309 |
| Wisconsin | 1,913 | 1,046 | 338 | 371 | 143 | 194 | 867 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1,698 | 974 | 520 | 14 | 132 | 308 | 724 |
| Iowa | 1,365 | 697 | 93 | 310 | 94 | 200 | 666 |
| Missouri | 2,464 | 1,501 | 871 | 156 | 183 | 291 | 963 |
| North Dakota | 385 | 109 | ... | 32 | 38 | 39 | 276 |
| South Dakota | 388 | 140 | ... | 29 | 53 | 58 | 248 |
| Nebraska | 687 | 374 | 139 | 43 | 96 | 96 | 313 |
| Kansas | 1,109 | 688 | 220 | 77 | 182 | 209 | 421 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 233 | 120 | 80 | ... | ... | 40 | 113 |
| Maryland | 1,626 | 930 | 717 | 40 | 91 | 82 | 696 |
| District of Columbia | 780 | 780 | 780 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 3,178 | 1,170 | 388 | 460 | 90 | 232 | 2,008 |
| West Virginia | 2,030 | 740 | ... | 356 | 161 | 223 | 1,290 |
| North Carolina | 3,782 | 1,082 | 108 | 405 | 321 | 248 | 2,700 |
| South Carolina | 2,469 | 813 | ... | 310 | 160 | 343 | 1,656 |
| Georgia | 3,162 | 1,358 | 308 | 461 | 266 | 323 | 1,804 |
| Florida | 2,093 | 1,200 | 441 | 185 | 235 | 341 | 893 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,858 | 943 | 366 | 240 | 94 | 243 | 1,915 |
| Tennessee | 3,096 | 1,365 | 917 | 24 | 140 | 284 | 1,731 |
| Alabama | 3,141 | 1,122 | 297 | 329 | 176 | 320 | 2,019 |
| Mississippi | 2,204 | 648 | ... | 138 | 265 | 245 | 1,556 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,256 | 464 | ... | 92 | 130 | 242 | 792 |
| Louisiana | 2,488 | 1,140 | 437 | 223 | 114 | 366 | 1,348 |
| Oklahoma | 1,727 | 923 | 350 | 69 | 234 | 270 | 804 |
| Texas | 7,703 | 4,918 | 1,575 | 1,153 | 582 | 1,608 | 2,785 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 363 | 197 | ... | 62 | 66 | 69 | 166 |
| Idaho | 403 | 217 | ... | 25 | 101 | 91 | 186 |
| Wyoming | 219 | 100 | ... | ... | 67 | 33 | 119 |
| Colorado | 1,188 | 706 | 288 | 135 | 91 | 192 | 482 |
| New Mexico | 1,543 | 521 | ... | 58 | 163 | 300 | 1,022 |
| Arizona | 917 | 464 | ... | 259 | ... | 205 | 453 |
| Utah | 488 | 291 | 136 | 48 | 23 | 84 | 197 |
| Nevada | 132 | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | 40 | 72 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1,539 | 946 | 547 | 101 | 165 | 133 | 593 |
| Oregon | 692 | 420 | 198 | 17 | 75 | 130 | 272 |
| California | 5,991 | 4,326 | 2,258 | 779 | 564 | 725 | 1,665 |

TABLE 4.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 live births)

| Area | Total deaths under 1 year | Urban | | | | | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Places of 100,000 or more | Places of 25,000 to 100,000 | Places of 10,000 to 25,000 | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | |
| United States | 38.5 | 37.7 | 34.8 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 39.1 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 33.2 | 35.6 | 33.4 |
| Middle Atlantic | 34.0 | 33.7 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 33.2 | 35.2 |
| East North Central | 34.3 | 34.1 | 32.2 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 34.9 | 34.8 |
| West North Central | 32.6 | 37.0 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 37.6 | 43.8 | 28.4 |
| South Atlantic | 45.0 | 45.5 | 42.5 | 44.5 | 50.7 | 48.6 | 44.5 |
| East South Central | 45.1 | 51.0 | 51.9 | 47.1 | 52.4 | 51.6 | 42.4 |
| West South Central | 44.1 | 47.9 | 43.8 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 55.1 | 40.0 |
| Mountain | 53.4 | 49.4 | 35.2 | 48.1 | 50.9 | 59.5 | 58.0 |
| Pacific | 32.5 | 31.3 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 36.1 | 35.6 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 46.3 | 49.4 | ... | 48.8 | 49.3 | 50.6 | 44.4 |
| New Hampshire | 36.3 | 39.9 | ... | 41.7 | 40.9 | 31.8 | 31.2 |
| Vermont | 34.6 | 33.0 | ... | 32.7 | 31.5 | 33.7 | 35.7 |
| Massachusetts | 31.6 | 31.8 | 33.8 | 29.1 | 31.9 | 31.2 | 29.9 |
| Rhode Island | 28.2 | 28.8 | 27.4 | 31.4 | 26.3 | 21.0 | 23.0 |
| Connecticut | 29.9 | 31.3 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 28.2 | 45.1 | 26.9 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 31.8 | 31.7 | 31.1 | 33.7 | 34.9 | 31.9 | 32.4 |
| New Jersey | 32.0 | 32.1 | 35.3 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 28.8 | 31.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 36.2 | 38.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 36.5 | 36.6 | 35.0 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 37.4 | 36.1 |
| Indiana | 36.0 | 37.9 | 34.9 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 32.7 | 33.0 |
| Illinois | 31.6 | 31.4 | 28.8 | 35.3 | 36.4 | 33.6 | 32.1 |
| Michigan | 35.8 | 33.6 | 32.6 | 35.4 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 41.5 |
| Wisconsin | 31.1 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 29.7 | 31.6 | 37.8 | 30.4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 31.1 | 34.8 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 37.5 | 46.7 | 27.1 |
| Iowa | 30.3 | 35.1 | 29.9 | 35.3 | 33.8 | 38.5 | 26.6 |
| Missouri | 37.5 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 40.3 | 37.0 | 45.7 | 34.5 |
| North Dakota | 29.3 | 37.3 | ... | 47.8 | 32.1 | 36.6 | 27.0 |
| South Dakota | 31.1 | 37.9 | ... | 26.7 | 35.7 | 51.6 | 28.3 |
| Nebraska | 28.5 | 33.7 | 30.2 | 25.6 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 24.0 |
| Kansas | 33.0 | 38.1 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 41.0 | 45.6 | 27.0 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 38.9 | 39.7 | 34.2 | ... | ... | 58.5 | 38.1 |
| Maryland | 38.0 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 27.4 | 50.1 | 33.9 | 36.7 |
| District of Columbia | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 47.4 | 44.4 | 48.3 | 39.2 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 49.3 |
| West Virginia | 52.0 | 56.2 | ... | 57.6 | 56.6 | 54.0 | 49.8 |
| North Carolina | 43.3 | 45.2 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 52.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 |
| South Carolina | 49.9 | 53.0 | ... | 46.8 | 53.7 | 60.0 | 48.6 |
| Georgia | 42.2 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 49.3 | 44.7 | 41.4 | 40.7 |
| Florida | 43.8 | 43.4 | 37.7 | 35.9 | 50.5 | 55.0 | 44.4 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 46.9 | 48.4 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 62.3 | 48.1 | 46.3 |
| Tennessee | 47.7 | 54.5 | 55.4 | 43.2 | 56.0 | 52.2 | 43.4 |
| Alabama | 44.7 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 45.2 | 47.7 | 53.1 | 42.7 |
| Mississippi | 40.6 | 52.3 | ... | 53.5 | 51.2 | 52.9 | 37.2 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 31.7 | 38.6 | ... | 29.8 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 28.7 |
| Louisiana | 43.0 | 43.7 | 37.2 | 39.6 | 49.2 | 57.5 | 42.4 |
| Oklahoma | 40.0 | 43.1 | 41.6 | 49.2 | 41.2 | 45.8 | 36.9 |
| Texas | 48.8 | 51.3 | 46.6 | 49.1 | 51.3 | 58.9 | 44.9 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 34.2 | 37.9 | ... | 36.6 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 30.7 |
| Idaho | 35.0 | 44.0 | ... | 32.5 | 48.2 | 44.0 | 28.3 |
| Wyoming | 40.0 | 38.6 | ... | ... | 39.9 | 36.2 | 41.2 |
| Colorado | 50.5 | 48.2 | 37.8 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 65.7 | 54.4 |
| New Mexico | 100.8 | 86.3 | ... | 58.5 | 89.4 | 93.1 | 110.3 |
| Arizona | 68.7 | 60.9 | ... | 53.3 | ... | 74.3 | 79.1 |
| Utah | 31.1 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 33.8 | 26.8 | 32.0 | 31.0 |
| Nevada | 46.3 | 43.0 | ... | ... | 52.0 | 51.9 | 49.5 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 34.5 | 34.1 | 30.4 | 43.5 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 35.2 |
| Oregon | 28.7 | 31.3 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 39.4 | 42.2 | 25.4 |
| California | 32.5 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 29.8 | 29.1 | 34.5 | 38.3 |

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VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# MATERNAL MORTALITY BY CAUSE AND BY RACE UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE 1.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, 1930-45

(Rates per 1,000 live births in specified race group. Numbers under causes of death are those of the International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Year and race | All puerperal causes 140-150 | Puerperal septicemia[1] 140,142a, 145A,147 | Puerperal toxemia[2] 141a,c, 144,148 | Hemorrhage, trauma or shock 141b,142b, 143,146,149 | Other puerperal causes 141d,e,f, 145B,150 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All races: | | | | | |
| 1945 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1944 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 1943 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 1942 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 1941 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 1940 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| 1939 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| 1938 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 1937 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| 1936 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| 1935 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 1934 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| 1933 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| 1932 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| 1931 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 1930 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| White: | | | | | |
| 1945 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 1944 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1943 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1942 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1941 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| 1940 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 1939 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 1938 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 1937 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 1936 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 1935 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 |
| 1934 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| 1933 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| 1932 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 1931 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| 1930 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| Nonwhite: | | | | | |
| 1945 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 1944 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 1943 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 1942 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 1941 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| 1940 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| 1939 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 1938 | 8.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 1937 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| 1936 | 9.7 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.4 |
| 1935 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| 1934 | 9.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| 1933 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| 1932 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 |
| 1931 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| 1930 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 |

[1]Phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism and thrombosis, and septic criminal abortion, not included in puerperal septicemia from 1930 to 1938. Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy without mention of infection (145B) included in "Puerperal septicemia" from 1939 to 1941.

[2]Acute yellow atrophy of liver (associated with puerperal conditions) not included in "Puerperal toxemia" from 1930 to 1938.

Note.—Birth-registration States include entire continental United States, beginning with 1933.

TABLE 2.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1944 and 1945

(Rates per 1,000 live births in a specified race group)

| Int. List No. | Cause of death | All races | | White | | Nonwhite | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 |
| 140-150 | Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| | Puerperal septicemia | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| 140 | Abortion with mention of infection[1] | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 142a | Ectopic gestation with mention of infection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 145A | Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery) with mention of infection | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 147 | Infection during childbirth and the puerperium[2] | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| | Puerperal toxemia | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 141a,c | Abortion (nonseptic), spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin, with mention of toxemia[1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 144 | Toxemias of pregnancy (death before delivery) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| 148 | Puerperal toxemias (excluding death before delivery)[2] | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| | Hemorrhage, trauma or shock | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 141b | Abortion (nonseptic), spontaneous, therapeutic, or of unspecified origin, with mention of hemorrhage, trauma or shock, but not toxemia[1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 142b | Ectopic gestation without mention of infection | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 143 | Hemorrhage of pregnancy (death before delivery) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 146 | Hemorrhage of childbirth and puerperium[2] | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 149 | Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth[2] | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Other puerperal causes | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 141d,e,f | Abortion, not elsewhere specified[1] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 145B | Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy (death before delivery) without mention of infection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 150 | Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and the puerperium | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

[1]Gestation less than 28 weeks.

[2]Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

Note.—Maternal mortality rates for each State are not presented in this report. Such rates may be computed by relating the numbers of puerperal deaths and live births which occurred to residents of each State. Data on the number of live births in the United States in 1945, classified by State of residence and by race, have been presented in the earlier release, "Births and Deaths by Specified Race: United States, Each Division and State, 1945," National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics—Special Reports, vol. 27, No. 5, 1947.

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TABLE 5A.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE, FOR ALL RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Total (140-150) | Abortion | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total (140, 141) | With mention of infection[1] | | | | | Without mention of infection[1] | | | | | |
| | | | Total (140) | a. With pyelitis | b. With other infection | c. Self-induced | d. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons | Total (141) | With hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | Without hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | e. Self-induced | f. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons |
| | | | | | | | | | a. With toxemia | b. Without toxemia | c. With toxemia | d. Without toxemia | | |
| United States | 5,868 | 888 | 587 | 4 | 458 | 46 | 79 | 301 | 10 | 103 | 70 | 89 | 10 | 19 |
| Alabama | 240 | 39 | 31 | - | 27 | - | 4 | 8 | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Arizona | 40 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Arkansas | 116 | 21 | 15 | - | 15 | - | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - |
| California | 298 | 45 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Colorado | 56 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | 39 | 8 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Delaware | 19 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Florida | 141 | 17 | 11 | - | 10 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Georgia | 242 | 35 | 24 | - | 21 | - | 3 | 11 | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | 2 |
| Idaho | 25 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Illinois | 235 | 37 | 25 | - | 17 | 4 | 4 | 12 | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 |
| Indiana | 113 | 15 | 9 | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Iowa | 79 | 15 | 10 | - | 9 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Kansas | 63 | 9 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Kentucky | 155 | 24 | 21 | - | 16 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | 145 | 29 | 24 | - | 16 | 1 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Maine | 41 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Maryland | 64 | 12 | 9 | - | 9 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 141 | 13 | 6 | - | 5 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Michigan | 165 | 26 | 15 | - | 9 | 4 | 2 | 11 | - | 6 | - | 3 | 2 | - |
| Minnesota | 75 | 9 | 6 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mississippi | 206 | 20 | 15 | - | 14 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Missouri | 150 | 24 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 10 | - | 5 | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| Montana | 17 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | 36 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Nevada | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | 124 | 22 | 11 | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 57 | 8 | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| New York | 412 | 71 | 46 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | - | - |
| North Carolina | 248 | 39 | 19 | - | 13 | 2 | 4 | 20 | - | 8 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| North Dakota | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | 235 | 44 | 32 | - | 23 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 19 | 17 | - | 15 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Oregon | 32 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 56 | 41 | - | 31 | 5 | 5 | 15 | - | 5 | 3 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | 169 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 9 | - | - | 12 | - | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | - |
| South Dakota | 16 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | 153 | 25 | 15 | - | 9 | - | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 | - | 1 |
| Texas | 358 | 68 | 49 | - | 43 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Utah | 21 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Vermont | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | 142 | 29 | 18 | - | 15 | 1 | 2 | 11 | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | - | - |
| Washington | 76 | 14 | 10 | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| West Virginia | 66 | 12 | 9 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 15 | 9 | - | 7 | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1]Gestation less than 28 weeks.

TABLE 3A.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE, FOR ALL RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Ectopic gestation | | | Death before delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Hemorrhage of pregnancy | | | | Toxemias of pregnancy | | | | | Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy | | |
| | Total (142) | a. With infection | b. Without infection | Total (143-145) | Total (143) | a. Placenta previa | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (144) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria, nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (145) | A. With infection | B. Without infection |
| United States..... | 334 | 86 | 248 | 816 | 60 | 21 | 12 | 27 | 515 | 266 | 116 | 13 | 120 | 241 | 156 | 85 |
| Alabama..... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 40 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 27 | 13 | 7 | - | 7 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Arizona..... | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Arkansas..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| California..... | 34 | 10 | 24 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Delaware..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia.... | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida..... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 16 | 5 | 6 | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Georgia..... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 25 | 8 | 7 | - | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Idaho..... | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Illinois..... | 20 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Indiana..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 20 | 9 | 2 | - | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Iowa..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Kansas..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Kentucky..... | 4 | - | 4 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 3 | - | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 20 | 13 | 5 | - | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Maine..... | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 7 | - | 7 | 14 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 6 | 6 | - |
| Massachusetts..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Michigan..... | 14 | 3 | 11 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Minnesota..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Mississippi..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 38 | - | - | - | - | 32 | 18 | 6 | - | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Missouri..... | 11 | 2 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Montana..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Nebraska..... | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Nevada..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| New Jersey..... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| New Mexico..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| New York..... | 23 | 9 | 14 | 39 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| North Carolina..... | 15 | 1 | 14 | 38 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 29 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| North Dakota..... | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 3 | 6 | 37 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Oregon..... | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 26 | 4 | 22 | 40 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 18 | 6 | 4 | - | 8 | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 12 | 6 | 6 | 38 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 33 | 18 | 7 | - | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| South Dakota..... | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 15 | 8 | 4 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Texas..... | 11 | 3 | 8 | 104 | 10 | 3 | - | 7 | 75 | 44 | 17 | - | 14 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Utah..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vermont..... | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Washington..... | 2 | - | 2 | 15 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| West Virginia..... | 1 | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Wisconsin..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Wyoming..... | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |

32.3031

TABLE 3A.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE, FOR ALL RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Puerperal toxemias[a] | | | | | Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth[a] | | | Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and puerperium | | | |
| | Total (142) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria and nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (142) | a. Laceration, rupture, or other trauma of pelvic organs, tissue | b. Other specified conditions | Total (150) | a. Infection of breast during lactation | b. Psychosis of puerperium | c. Other and unspecified conditions |
| United States..... | 810 | 450 | 216 | 27 | 137 | 451 | 95 | 336 | 331 | 1 | 8 | 322 |
| Alabama..... | 44 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 11 | - | 11 | 18 | - | - | 18 |
| Arizona..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Arkansas..... | 21 | 10 | 9 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| California..... | 49 | 22 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 34 | 6 | 28 | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| Colorado..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Florida..... | 30 | 18 | 11 | - | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 9 | - | - | 9 |
| Georgia..... | 56 | 31 | 19 | - | 6 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Idaho..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Illinois..... | 32 | 18 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 4 | 22 | 11 | 1 | - | 10 |
| Indiana..... | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 8 | - | 8 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Kansas..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Kentucky..... | 25 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Louisiana..... | 23 | 14 | 3 | - | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Maine..... | 7 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Massachusetts..... | 17 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| Michigan..... | 32 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Minnesota..... | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Mississippi..... | 27 | 14 | 7 | - | 6 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 23 | - | - | 23 |
| Missouri..... | 13 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Montana..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Nevada..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| New Jersey..... | 16 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | 10 | 3 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 |
| New Mexico..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| New York..... | 43 | 22 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 50 | 9 | 41 | 23 | - | 4 | 19 |
| North Carolina..... | 44 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 17 | - | - | 17 |
| North Dakota..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 10 | 6 | 4 | - | - | 19 | 6 | 13 | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Oklahoma..... | 17 | 14 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Oregon..... | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 52 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 33 | 11 | 22 | 24 | - | 1 | 23 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| South Carolina..... | 33 | 13 | 10 | - | 10 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| South Dakota..... | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 38 | 16 | 11 | - | 11 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| Texas..... | 29 | 22 | 4 | - | 3 | 22 | 4 | 18 | 22 | - | - | 22 |
| Utah..... | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Vermont..... | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Virginia..... | 23 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| Washington..... | 7 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | - | - | 6 |
| West Virginia..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Wisconsin..... | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

[a] Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

TABLE 5A.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE, FOR ALL RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hemorrhage of childbirth and puerperium* | | | | Infection during childbirth and puerperium* | | | | |
| | Total (146-150) | Total (146) | a. Placenta previa | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (147) | a. Pyelitis and pyelonephritis | b. General or local infection (except pyelitis) | c. Thrombophlebitis | d. Embolism and sudden death |
| United States | 3,630 | 887 | 196 | 174 | 517 | 1,171 | 29 | 479 | 175 | 488 |
| Alabama | 153 | 35 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 45 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 15 |
| Arizona | 31 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | - | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 75 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 17 | - | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| California | 194 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 59 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 24 |
| Colorado | 59 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 14 | - | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Connecticut | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Delaware | 14 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 12 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Florida | 94 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 31 | - | 14 | 3 | 14 |
| Georgia | 166 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 47 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 14 |
| Idaho | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois | 157 | 31 | 4 | 5 | 22 | 57 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 22 |
| Indiana | 64 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 28 | - | 11 | 6 | 9 |
| Iowa | 50 | 9 | 3 | - | 6 | 21 | - | 3 | 2 | 16 |
| Kansas | 45 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 16 | - | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Kentucky | 105 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 31 | - | 14 | 2 | 15 |
| Louisiana | 82 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| Maine | 30 | 9 | - | 1 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Maryland | 31 | 7 | 2 | - | 5 | 12 | - | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 99 | 32 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 16 |
| Michigan | 111 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 32 | - | 9 | 2 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 49 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 19 | - | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| Mississippi | 141 | 35 | 9 | 5 | 21 | 48 | - | 32 | 5 | 9 |
| Missouri | 99 | 29 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 36 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 14 |
| Montana | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Nebraska | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Nevada | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| New Jersey | 78 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 24 | - | 9 | 5 | 10 |
| New Mexico | 37 | 8 | - | 2 | 6 | 12 | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| New York | 279 | 62 | 14 | 14 | 34 | 101 | 1 | 27 | 16 | 57 |
| North Carolina | 158 | 34 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 46 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 13 |
| North Dakota | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Ohio | 145 | 35 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 66 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 32 |
| Oklahoma | 63 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 20 | - | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| Oregon | 24 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 262 | 61 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 92 | 4 | 34 | 12 | 42 |
| Rhode Island | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 97 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| South Dakota | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tennessee | 99 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 28 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 7 |
| Texas | 175 | 56 | 12 | 6 | 38 | 46 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 14 |
| Utah | 13 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 4 | - |
| Vermont | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Virginia | 93 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 14 |
| Washington | 45 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 42 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 18 | - | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 58 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| Wyoming | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |

*Gestation 28 weeks or over or unspecified.

32.30.32

TABLE 8B.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE WHITE RACE: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Total (140-150) | Abortion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total (140, 141) | With mention of infection[1] | | | | | Without mention of infection[1] | | | | | | |
| | | | Total (140) | a. With pyelitis | b. With other infection | c. Self-induced | d. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons | Total (141) | With hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | Without hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | e. Self-induced | f. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons |
| | | | | | | | | | a. With toxemia | b. Without toxemia | c. With toxemia | d. Without toxemia | | |
| United States | 4,122 | 602 | 395 | 4 | 296 | 37 | 58 | 207 | 8 | 67 | 51 | 60 | 7 | 14 |
| Alabama | 107 | 18 | 14 | - | 10 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Arizona | 27 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Arkansas | 69 | 11 | 9 | - | 9 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| California | 274 | 42 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Colorado | 54 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | 33 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Delaware | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Florida | 65 | 9 | 5 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Georgia | 98 | 15 | 7 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Idaho | 21 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Illinois | 200 | 27 | 18 | - | 11 | 4 | 3 | 9 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | 2 |
| Indiana | 103 | 13 | 8 | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Iowa | 75 | 15 | 10 | - | 9 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Kansas | 59 | 9 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Kentucky | 136 | 19 | 16 | - | 11 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana | 67 | 13 | 11 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Maine | 40 | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Maryland | 45 | 9 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 139 | 11 | 5 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Michigan | 141 | 23 | 13 | - | 8 | 3 | 2 | 10 | - | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | - |
| Minnesota | 73 | 8 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Mississippi | 59 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Missouri | 125 | 20 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| Montana | 18 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | 35 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Nevada | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | 97 | 14 | 8 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| New Mexico | 46 | 8 | 7 | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| New York | 358 | 51 | 30 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 7 | - | - |
| North Carolina | 111 | 15 | 8 | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 |
| North Dakota | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio | 196 | 32 | 23 | - | 15 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Oklahoma | 67 | 11 | 10 | - | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Oregon | 31 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | 332 | 44 | 34 | - | 28 | 2 | 4 | 10 | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 18 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | 47 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| South Dakota | 14 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | 96 | 14 | 8 | - | 4 | - | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| Texas | 260 | 45 | 32 | - | 29 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Utah | 20 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Vermont | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | 80 | 16 | 12 | - | 10 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Washington | 70 | 12 | 8 | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| West Virginia | 62 | 10 | 7 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 15 | 9 | - | 7 | - | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1] Gestation less than 28 weeks.

TABLE 3B.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE WHITE RACE: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Ectopic gestation | | | Death before delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Hemorrhage of pregnancy | | | | Toxemias of pregnancy | | | | | Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy | | |
| | Total (142) | a. With infection | b. Without infection | Total (143-145) | Total (143) | a. Placenta praevia | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (144) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria, nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (145) | A. With infection | B. Without infection |
| United States..... | 250 | 61 | 169 | 580 | 42 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 342 | 173 | 69 | 13 | 87 | 196 | 128 | 68 |
| Alabama..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 15 | 6 | 3 | - | 6 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Arizona..... | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Arkansas..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| California..... | 30 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 11 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Delaware..... | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida..... | 3 | - | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Georgia..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 5 | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Idaho..... | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Illinois..... | 17 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Indiana..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 19 | 9 | 1 | - | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Iowa..... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Kansas..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Kentucky..... | 3 | - | 3 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 3 | - | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Maine..... | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 3 | - | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | - |
| Massachusetts..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Michigan..... | 9 | 2 | 7 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Minnesota..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Mississippi..... | 2 | - | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri..... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Montana..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Nebraska..... | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Nevada..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| New Jersey..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| New Mexico..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| New York..... | 19 | 6 | 13 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| North Carolina..... | 5 | - | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| North Dakota..... | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ohio..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4 | - | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Oregon..... | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 20 | 3 | 17 | 36 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 15 | 6 | 2 | - | 7 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| South Dakota..... | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Tennessee..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 9 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Texas..... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 80 | 9 | 2 | - | 7 | 54 | 31 | 9 | - | 14 | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| Utah..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vermont..... | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia..... | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Washington..... | 2 | - | 2 | 14 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| West Virginia..... | 1 | 1 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Wisconsin..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Wyoming..... | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |

32,30,33

TABLE 5B.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE WHITE RACE: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hemorrhage of childbirth and puerperium[a] | | | | Infection during childbirth and puerperium[a] | | | | |
| | Total (146-150) | Total (146) | a. Placenta previa | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (147) | a. Pyelitis and pyelonephritis | b. General or local infection (except pyelitis) | c. Thrombophlebitis | d. Embolism and sudden death |
| United States | 2,710 | 690 | 151 | 154 | 405 | 897 | 23 | 296 | 155 | 423 |
| Alabama | 67 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 19 | - | 7 | 1 | 11 |
| Arizona | 19 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 44 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | - | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| California | 180 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 25 | 53 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 21 |
| Colorado | 37 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 14 | - | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Connecticut | 17 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Delaware | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Florida | 44 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | - | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Georgia | 69 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| Idaho | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois | 140 | 26 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 54 | 2 | 21 | 9 | 22 |
| Indiana | 60 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 23 | - | 8 | 6 | 9 |
| Iowa | 46 | 8 | 2 | - | 6 | 20 | - | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| Kansas | 42 | 12 | - | 2 | 10 | 15 | - | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Kentucky | 91 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 14 | 25 | - | 10 | 2 | 13 |
| Louisiana | 38 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 8 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Maine | 30 | 9 | - | 1 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Maryland | 24 | 6 | 2 | - | 4 | 7 | - | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 99 | 32 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 29 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 16 |
| Michigan | 95 | 19 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 31 | - | 8 | 2 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 48 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 19 | - | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| Mississippi | 43 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 12 | - | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| Missouri | 85 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 13 |
| Montana | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Nebraska | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Nevada | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| New Jersey | 66 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 21 | - | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| New Mexico | 29 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | 11 | - | 5 | - | 6 |
| New York | 252 | 56 | 12 | 13 | 31 | 92 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 52 |
| North Carolina | 76 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| North Dakota | 6 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Ohio | 125 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 58 | 1 | 18 | 14 | 25 |
| Oklahoma | 46 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 11 | - | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Oregon | 23 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 232 | 57 | 9 | 12 | 36 | 80 | 4 | 27 | 12 | 37 |
| Rhode Island | 13 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 28 | 9 | - | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| South Dakota | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tennessee | 65 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Texas | 127 | 44 | 10 | 4 | 30 | 33 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 14 |
| Utah | 13 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 4 | - |
| Vermont | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Virginia | 57 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 |
| Washington | 42 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| West Virginia | 41 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 18 | - | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 58 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 13 |
| Wyoming | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |

[a] Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

TABLE 5B.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE WHITE RACE: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Puerperal toxemias[a] | | | | | Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth[a] | | | Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and puerperium | | | |
| | Total (148) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria and nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (149) | a. Laceration, rupture, or other trauma of pelvic organs, tissue | b. Other specified conditions | Total (150) | a. Infection of breast during lactation | b. Psychosis of puerperium | c. Other and unspecified conditions |
| United States..... | 564 | 285 | 154 | 24 | 101 | 338 | 75 | 263 | 221 | - | 6 | 215 |
| Alabama..... | 20 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | 7 | - | - | 7 |
| Arizona..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Arkansas..... | 13 | 7 | 4 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| California..... | 45 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 25 | 14 | - | - | 14 |
| Colorado..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Connecticut..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Delaware..... | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Florida..... | 16 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Georgia..... | 20 | 8 | 8 | - | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Idaho..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Illinois..... | 28 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 19 | 9 | - | - | 9 |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Iowa..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 7 | - | 7 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Kansas..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Kentucky..... | 22 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Louisiana..... | 9 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Maine..... | 7 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 6 | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Maryland..... | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Massachusetts..... | 17 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 13 | - | - | 13 |
| Michigan..... | 25 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Mississippi..... | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Missouri..... | 11 | 9 | 2 | - | - | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| Montana..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Nevada..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| New Jersey..... | 12 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 |
| New Mexico..... | 8 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| New York..... | 41 | 21 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 43 | 8 | 35 | 20 | - | 3 | 17 |
| North Carolina..... | 23 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | - | - | 9 |
| North Dakota..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 13 | 4 | 9 | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Oklahoma..... | 11 | 8 | 1 | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Oregon..... | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 48 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 29 | 9 | 20 | 18 | - | 1 | 17 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 13 | 5 | 2 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| South Dakota..... | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 20 | 6 | 7 | - | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 17 | 2 | - | 3 | 15 | 1 | 14 | 15 | - | - | 15 |
| Utah..... | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Vermont..... | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Virginia..... | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Washington..... | 7 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| West Virginia..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Wisconsin..... | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | 6 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |

[a] Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

32.30.34

TABLE 3C.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE NONWHITE RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Total (140-150) | Abortion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total (140,141) | With mention of infection[1] | | | | | Without mention of infection[1] | | | | | | |
| | | | Total (140) | a. With pyelitis | b. With other infection | c. Self-induced | d. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons | Total (141) | With hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | Without hemorrhage, trauma or shock | | e. Self-induced | f. Induced by others for nontherapeutic reasons |
| | | | | | | | | | a. With toxemia | b. Without toxemia | c. With toxemia | d. Without toxemia | | |
| United States..... | 1,546 | 286 | 192 | - | 182 | 9 | 21 | 94 | 2 | 36 | 19 | 29 | 3 | 5 |
| Alabama..... | 133 | 21 | 17 | - | 17 | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Arizona..... | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansas..... | 47 | 10 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - |
| California..... | 24 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Colorado..... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware..... | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | 16 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Florida..... | 76 | 8 | 6 | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Georgia..... | 144 | 22 | 17 | - | 15 | - | 2 | 5 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Idaho..... | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois..... | 35 | 10 | 7 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Indiana..... | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa..... | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas..... | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky..... | 19 | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana..... | 78 | 16 | 13 | - | 8 | - | 5 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Maine..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland..... | 19 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan..... | 24 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi..... | 147 | 14 | 12 | - | 11 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Missouri..... | 25 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Montana..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey..... | 27 | 8 | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico..... | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York..... | 54 | 20 | 16 | - | 14 | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| North Carolina..... | 137 | 24 | 11 | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | 13 | - | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - |
| North Dakota..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 39 | 12 | 9 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 30 | 8 | 7 | - | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Oregon..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 52 | 12 | 7 | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 122 | 16 | 5 | - | 5 | - | - | 11 | - | 4 | 2 | 5 | - | - |
| South Dakota..... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 57 | 11 | 7 | - | 5 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| Texas..... | 98 | 23 | 17 | - | 14 | 1 | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Utah..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia..... | 62 | 13 | 6 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 7 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Washington..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Virginia..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[1]Gestation less than 28 weeks.

TABLE 3C.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE NONWHITE RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Ectopic gestation | | | Death before delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Hemorrhage of pregnancy | | | | Toxemias of pregnancy | | | | | Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy | | | |
| | Total (142) | a. With infection | b. Without infection | Total (143-145) | Total (143) | a. Placenta praevia | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (144) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria, nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (145) | A. With infection | B. Without infection |
| United States..... | 104 | 25 | 79 | 236 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 173 | 93 | 47 | - | 33 | 45 | 28 | 17 |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Arizona..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Arkansas..... | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| California..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Colorado..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Georgia..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 14 | 3 | 5 | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Idaho..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois..... | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Indiana..... | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Iowa..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky..... | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Louisiana..... | - | - | - | 18 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 14 | 10 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Maine..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland..... | 4 | - | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Massachusetts..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minnesota..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 15 | 4 | - | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Montana..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| New Mexico..... | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New York..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| North Carolina..... | 10 | 1 | 9 | 21 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 11 | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 |
| North Dakota..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Oregon..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Rhode Island..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 29 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 25 | 14 | 6 | - | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| South Dakota..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Texas..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 21 | 13 | 8 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| Utah..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Washington..... | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Virginia..... | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Wisconsin..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

32.30.35

TABLE 3C.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE NONWHITE RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Puerperal toxemias [2] | | | | | Other accidents and specified conditions of childbirth [3] | | | Other and unspecified conditions of childbirth and puerperium | | | |
| | Total (148) | a. Eclampsia | b. Albuminuria and nephritis | c. Acute yellow atrophy of liver | d. Other | Total (149) | a. Laceration, rupture, or other trauma of pelvic organs, tissue | b. Other specified conditions | Total (150) | a. Infection of breast during lactation | b. Psychosis of puerperium | c. Other and unspecified conditions |
| United States..... | 246 | 145 | 62 | 5 | 36 | 93 | 20 | 73 | 110 | 1 | 2 | 107 |
| Alabama..... | 24 | 18 | 4 | - | 2 | 9 | - | 9 | 11 | - | - | 11 |
| Arizona..... | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Arkansas..... | 8 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | - | - | 7 |
| California..... | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Colorado..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Connecticut..... | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Delaware..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Florida..... | 14 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Georgia..... | 36 | 23 | 11 | - | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| Idaho..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Indiana..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas..... | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kentucky..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Louisiana..... | 14 | 7 | 1 | - | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Maine..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan..... | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi..... | 23 | 12 | 7 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 18 | - | - | 18 |
| Missouri..... | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Montana..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| New York..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 |
| North Carolina..... | 21 | 14 | 3 | - | 4 | 9 | - | 9 | 8 | - | - | 8 |
| North Dakota..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Oklahoma..... | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oregon..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | - | - | 6 |
| Rhode Island..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| South Carolina..... | 20 | 8 | 8 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | - | - | 9 |
| South Dakota..... | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 18 | 10 | 4 | - | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Texas..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | - | - | 9 |
| Utah..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia..... | 12 | 6 | 4 | - | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Washington..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| West Virginia..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Wisconsin..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[2] Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

TABLE 8C.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EACH PUERPERAL CAUSE FOR THE NONWHITE RACES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, 1945—Con.

(By place of residence. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Death during or after delivery | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total (146-150) | Hemorrhage of childbirth and puerperium[2] | | | | Infection during childbirth and puerperium[2] | | | | |
| | | Total (146) | a. Placenta previa | b. Premature separation of placenta | c. Other | Total (147) | a. Pyelitis and pyelonephritis | b. General or local infection (except pyelitis) | c. Thrombophlebitis | d. Embolism and sudden death |
| United States..... | 920 | 197 | 45 | 40 | 112 | 274 | 6 | 183 | 20 | 65 |
| Alabama..... | 86 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 21 | - | 4 |
| Arizona..... | 12 | 5 | 1 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Arkansas..... | 31 | 9 | 2 | - | 7 | 6 | - | 5 | 1 | - |
| California..... | 14 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Colorado..... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut..... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Delaware..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| District of Columbia... | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Florida..... | 50 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 17 | - | 10 | 1 | 6 |
| Georgia..... | 97 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 25 | 1 | 20 | - | 4 |
| Idaho..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois..... | 17 | 5 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Indiana..... | 4 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Iowa..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kansas..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Kentucky..... | 12 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | 4 | - | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | 44 | 9 | - | 4 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| Maine..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland..... | 7 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Massachusetts..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Michigan..... | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Minnesota..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mississippi..... | 98 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 34 | - | 25 | 3 | 6 |
| Missouri..... | 16 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Montana..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada..... | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| New Jersey..... | 12 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 |
| New Mexico..... | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| New York..... | 27 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | - | 4 | - | 5 |
| North Carolina..... | 82 | 22 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 22 | - | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| North Dakota..... | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ohio..... | 20 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| Oklahoma..... | 17 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | - | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Oregon..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Pennsylvania..... | 30 | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | 12 | - | 7 | - | 5 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | 69 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| South Dakota..... | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee..... | 36 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 9 | - | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Texas..... | 48 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 13 | - | 13 | - | - |
| Utah..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia..... | 36 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | - | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Washington..... | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| West Virginia..... | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[2]Gestation 28 weeks or over, or unspecified.

## SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | — |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote, "Rate not computed" is used.

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 11 DECEMBER 17, 1947

VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

# DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX UNITED STATES, 1945

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

# DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

A total of 1,401,719 deaths were registered in the United States during 1945, excluding deaths among the armed forces overseas. This was 9,619 fewer than the number of deaths in 1944. The crude death rate per 1,000 population, excluding the armed forces overseas, was 10.6 in both years.

In interpreting these data consideration must be given to a number of factors. The crude death rate is influenced not only by mortality conditions but, in addition, by the composition of the population producing the deaths with respect to age, race, sex, and other selective factors. From 1940 to 1945, such changes were particularly rapid. The transfer of men in the armed forces for duty overseas markedly reduced the proportion of males in the age groups between 15 and 29 years within the population present in the country, and older age groups having higher mortality rates comprised an increasingly greater proportion of the population in each of these years. These changes in population composition must be borne in mind if comparisons of annual crude death rates are to be made.[1]

[1]Qualifications of crude death rates for the war years have been discussed at greater length in the earlier release: "Summary of Natality and Mortality Statistics: United States, 1943," Vital Statistics-Special Reports, vol. 21, No. 1, 1945.

The effect of changes in the characteristics of the population with respect to age, race, and sex, may be largely eliminated by using rates which are specific for these factors. Table A summarizes mortality from all causes in 1945 by 5-year age groups, race, and sex, and presents the percentage changes from the corresponding rates for 1944. It may be observed that the national mortality experience was more favorable in 1945 than in 1944, decreases in death rates having been recorded for almost all of the age-race-sex groups. The largest percentage declines were recorded for white and nonwhite children of both sexes between the ages of 1 and 4 years. The only groups for which substantial increases occurred were white and nonwhite males in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years. While these changes may reflect real increases in mortality, consideration must also be given to the effect of selection for military service on the composition of this population group. Such selection was made on the basis of physical fitness, and it is probable that mortality would normally have been relatively low for the group of men in the armed forces overseas, while men at these ages remaining in the population may have been poorer mortality risks. Consequently, both the age-specific rates for men of military age, as well as the crude rates, may overstate the "true" mortality risk if compared directly with previous years.

TABLE A.—AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR 1945 AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE IN RATE, 1944 TO 1945, BY RACE AND SEX: UNITED STATES

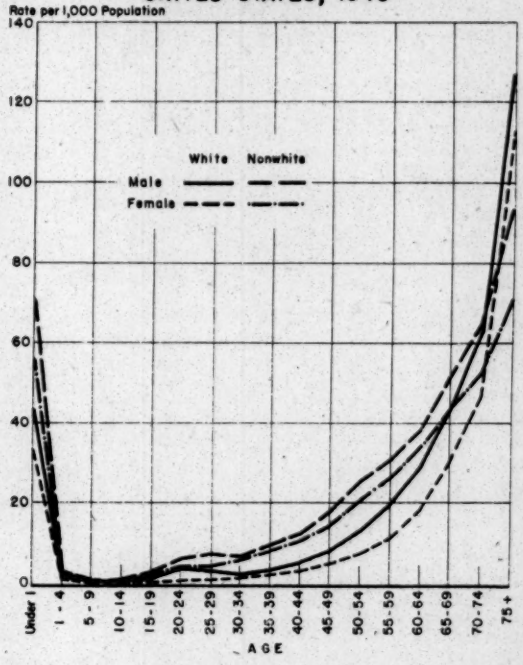
(Rate per 100,000 population)

| Age | Rate | | | | | Percent change | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | | Nonwhite | | Total | White | | Nonwhite | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Under 1 year... | 4,144.5 | 4,328.5 | 3,338.0 | 7,061.5 | 5,549.9 | -4.3 | -3.6 | -4.3 | -5.1 | -10.4 |
| 1-4 years..... | 201.0 | 199.4 | 168.3 | 342.7 | 298.5 | -13.1 | -11.7 | -12.2 | -16.2 | -19.2 |
| 5-9 years..... | 89.3 | 101.2 | 70.9 | 112.0 | 103.6 | -4.9 | -5.2 | -2.3 | -12.5 | -5.6 |
| 10-14 years.... | 87.8 | 100.5 | 62.8 | 138.7 | 117.5 | -3.9 | -3.4 | -1.7 | -13.6 | -3.6 |
| 15-19 years.... | 152.5 | 181.6 | 91.1 | 311.6 | 272.3 | -2.4 | +0.8 | -2.6 | -4.2 | -9.2 |
| 20-24 years.... | 246.8 | 400.6 | 122.3 | 621.6 | 438.1 | -2.3 | +11.6 | -6.6 | +9.0 | -6.0 |
| 25-29 years.... | 261.6 | 356.2 | 147.0 | 779.6 | 469.2 | +3.4 | +18.2 | -4.4 | +16.8 | -7.3 |
| 30-34 years.... | 279.5 | 283.3 | 192.2 | 734.8 | 597.8 | -2.9 | +0.4 | -4.4 | -2.8 | -8.8 |
| 35-39 years.... | 386.8 | 392.1 | 269.0 | 994.0 | 865.3 | -0.9 | +0.6 | -2.6 | +1.2 | -2.2 |
| 40-44 years.... | 533.8 | 566.5 | 358.9 | 1,266.8 | 1,059.2 | -2.6 | +0.3 | -3.9 | -5.9 | -7.4 |
| 45-49 years.... | 790.8 | 868.9 | 542.1 | 1,810.3 | 1,451.1 | -0.0 | +0.2 | +0.1 | -1.5 | -1.4 |
| 50-54 years.... | 1,160.6 | 1,322.8 | 784.7 | 2,592.2 | 2,060.0 | -1.8 | +0.0 | -3.2 | -3.8 | -5.5 |
| 55-59 years.... | 1,673.2 | 1,967.5 | 1,169.4 | 3,134.2 | 2,671.0 | -1.3 | -0.1 | -3.2 | -0.9 | -1.8 |
| 60-64 years.... | 2,488.1 | 2,943.6 | 1,855.3 | 3,806.6 | 3,431.7 | -1.9 | -0.5 | -3.4 | -1.7 | -4.5 |
| 65-69 years.... | 3,729.3 | 4,328.4 | 3,005.1 | 5,157.3 | 4,340.0 | -1.3 | -0.4 | -2.0 | -2.8 | -4.7 |
| 70-74 years.... | 5,454.8 | 6,251.9 | 4,673.4 | 6,467.1 | 5,205.1 | -2.8 | -1.8 | -3.8 | -4.2 | -3.5 |
| 75 and over.... | 11,653.5 | 12,701.9 | 11,262.8 | 9,240.4 | 7,056.0 | -2.5 | -1.9 | -2.9 | -4.1 | -6.1 |

Mortality by age, race, and sex

The variation in the force of mortality by age, sex, and broad race groups is depicted in figure 1. It may be seen that age is the most important population characteristic in determining mortality experience. Although great improvement has been made in the control of mortality during infancy, mortality risk for infants as compared with almost all of the older age groups remains very high. The death rate under 1 year of age[2] is higher than at any other age except 70 years and over among white persons and 75 years and over among nonwhite. After the earliest period of life, the mortality curve drops precipitously and remains at a low level during childhood. From that point the mortality rates rise again, slowly during young adult life and more sharply through middle and advanced age.

Figure 1.— DEATH RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945




The relative magnitude of male to female mortality in each age group is shown in figure 2, expressed as the ratios of the age-specific death rates. It may be seen that the impact of mortality on males is greater than on females throughout the life span and that the proportionate difference is greatest during the young adult years. The contrast between mortality risk for males and females is considerably larger in the white than in the nonwhite populations, the ratio of the death rate for white males to the death rate for white females exceeding the corresponding ratio for nonwhite persons in every age group excepting 75 years and over. The probability of dying is 2.0 times greater for white males than for white females between the ages of 15 and 19, over 3.3 times greater between the ages of 20 and 24, and almost 2.5 times greater between the ages of 25 and 29. Among nonwhites, the ratios of the death rates for males to the death rates for females show less variation by age and the highest ratio (1.7) occurs among persons in the 25-29 year age group.

Figure 2.— RATIO OF DEATH RATE FOR MALES TO DEATH RATE FOR FEMALES, AT EACH AGE, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1945

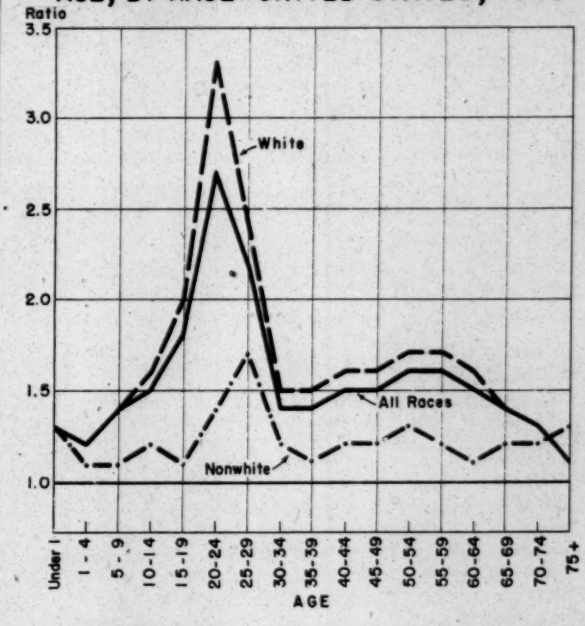



Figure 3 depicts the ratios of the age-specific death rates for the nonwhite races to the corresponding rates for the white race in the total population and by sex. The contrast seen here in mortality by race is more striking than that by sex discussed above. The death rate among nonwhite persons exceeds the death rate for white persons at every age except 75 years and older and is more than twice as large as the rate for white persons for the 40-year span between 15 and 54 years of age. The relative difference in mortality by race is larger, and shows greater variation by age, among females than among males. The difference between the ratios for males and females is most marked for the age groups between 15 and 29 years, the peak ratio for females occurring in the 20-24 year group, while the ratios for males rise more slowly and reach their highest point (2.6) between 30 and 34 years of age.

[2]The age-specific rate for deaths under 1 year of age relates the number of such deaths which occur during a given year to the number of individuals in the population in that age group, as distinguished from the infant mortality rate which relates these deaths to the number of live births which occurred during the same year.

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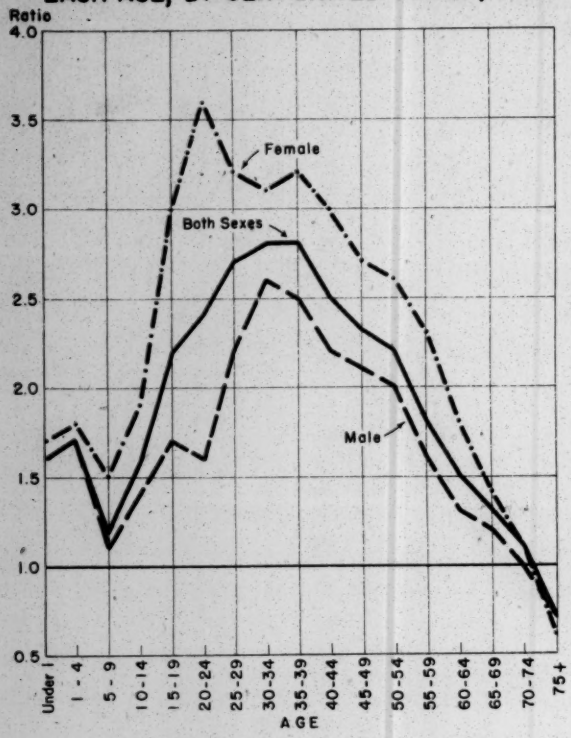
**Figure 3.— RATIO OF DEATH RATE FOR NONWHITES TO DEATH RATE FOR WHITES, AT EACH AGE, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945**




Leading causes of death

The 10 leading causes of death for the total population of the United States and for each of the four race-sex groups are presented in order of magnitude in table B. It may be seen that the composition of the group of leading causes and the rank order vary for each of the population groups. Motor-vehicle accidents is one of the 10 leading causes of death only among white males, while congenital malformations appears as a leading cause only for white females. Syphilis and homicide are the eighth and ninth leading causes of death among nonwhite males, and diseases of pregnancy and childbirth is the tenth largest cause among nonwhite females. Also striking is the difference in the relative position of tuberculosis in the white and in the nonwhite populations. Among white males and white females, tuberculosis ranks seventh and eighth, respectively, as a cause of death. On the other hand, this disease is the second leading cause of death among nonwhite males and the fifth leading cause among nonwhite females. Only diseases of the heart maintains the same relative position among white and nonwhite persons of both sexes as the major cause of death.

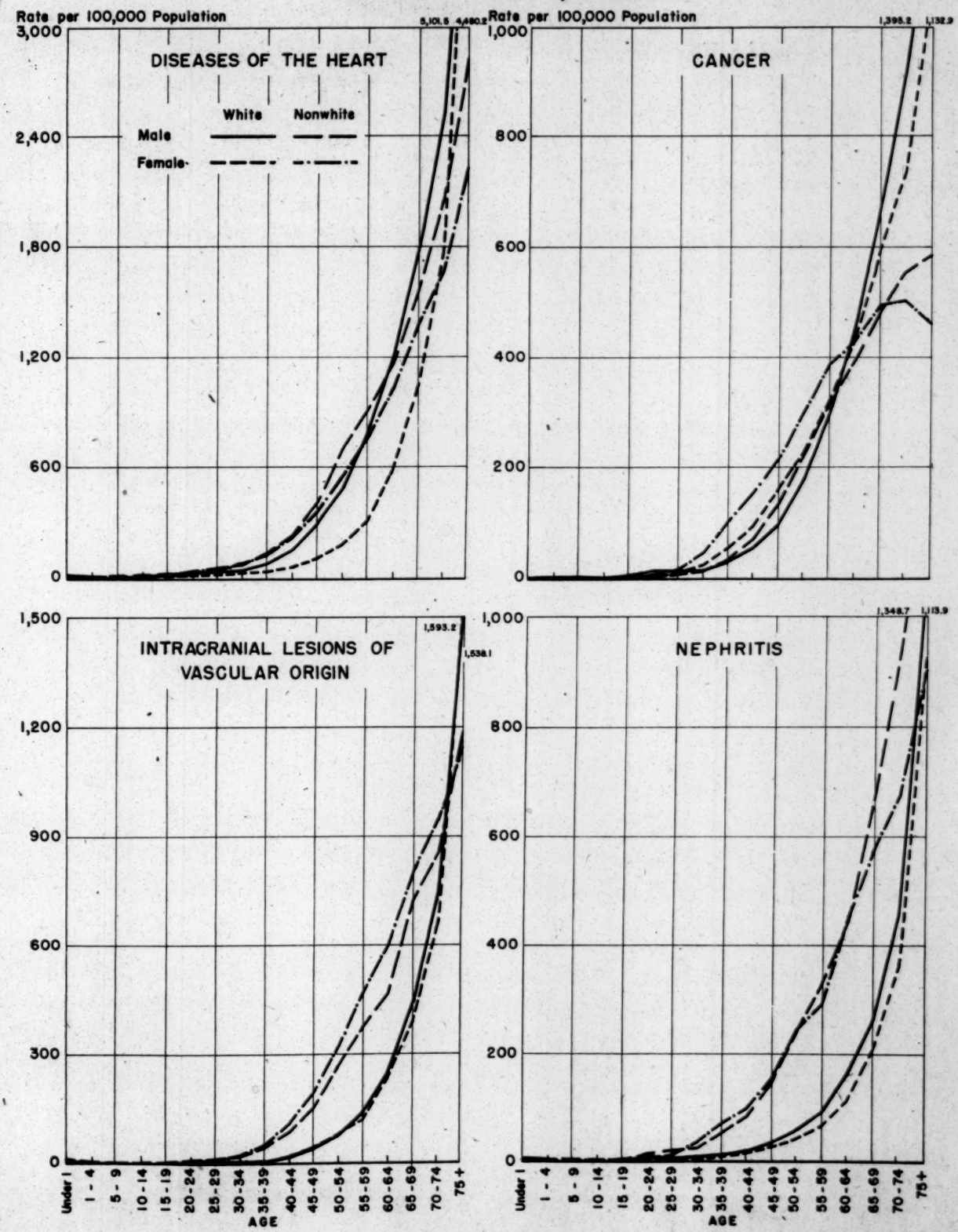
The series of charts in figure 4 depict the distribution of mortality from major causes by 5-year age intervals, race, and sex. Premature birth has been omitted; and suicide, homicide, and syphilis have been added because of their intrinsic interest although they are not among the 10 leading causes. It may be seen that mortality resulting

TABLE B.—DEATH RATES FOR 10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH RACE-SEX GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1945

(Rate per 100,000 population)

| Race, sex, and cause of death | Rate |
|---|---|
| ALL RACES, BOTH SEXES | |
| Diseases of the heart | 321.5 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 134.5 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 97.9 |
| Nephritis | 66.7 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 51.8 |
| Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents | 51.4 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 40.1 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 26.6 |
| Premature birth | 24.0 |
| Motor-vehicle accidents | 21.3 |
| WHITE MALE | |
| Diseases of the heart | 418.7 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 144.9 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 100.2 |
| Nephritis | 71.8 |
| Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents | 71.0 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 57.3 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 45.1 |
| Motor-vehicle accidents | 35.6 |
| Premature birth | 27.8 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 21.7 |
| WHITE FEMALE | |
| Diseases of the heart | 252.8 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 135.4 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 92.4 |
| Nephritis | 54.6 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 38.5 |
| Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents | 33.9 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 33.1 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 21.7 |
| Premature birth | 17.8 |
| Congenital malformations | 10.9 |
| NONWHITE MALE | |
| Diseases of the heart | 275.5 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 119.7 |
| Nephritis | 111.9 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 111.0 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 104.6 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 81.9 |
| Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents | 76.6 |
| Syphilis | 55.2 |
| Homicide | 47.6 |
| Premature birth | 41.4 |
| NONWHITE FEMALE | |
| Diseases of the heart | 213.1 |
| Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | 114.4 |
| Cancer and other malignant tumors | 94.9 |
| Nephritis | 91.5 |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 86.5 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | 76.2 |
| Premature birth | 31.3 |
| Accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents | 29.6 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 22.1 |
| Diseases of pregnancy | 20.9 |

## Figure 4.– DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

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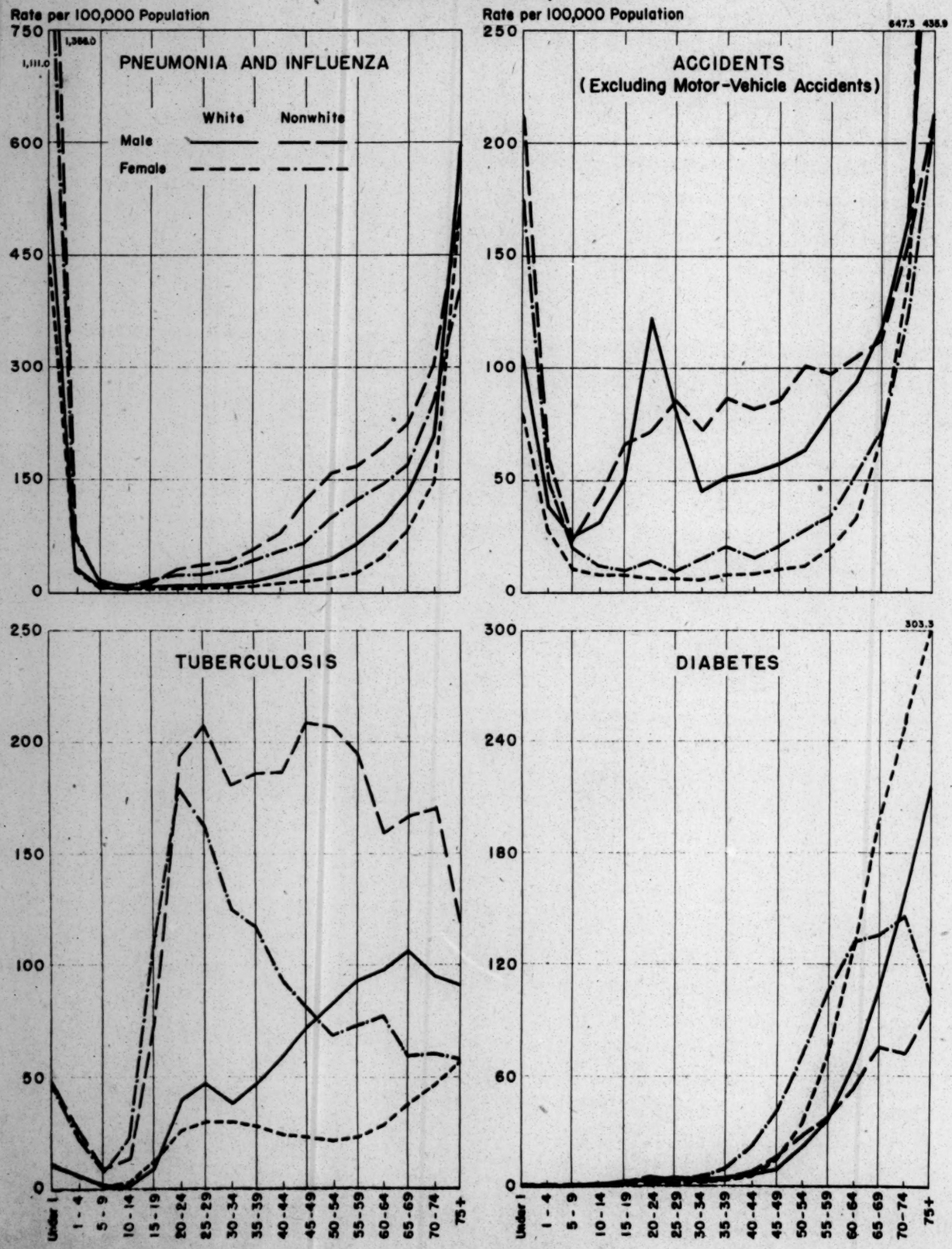
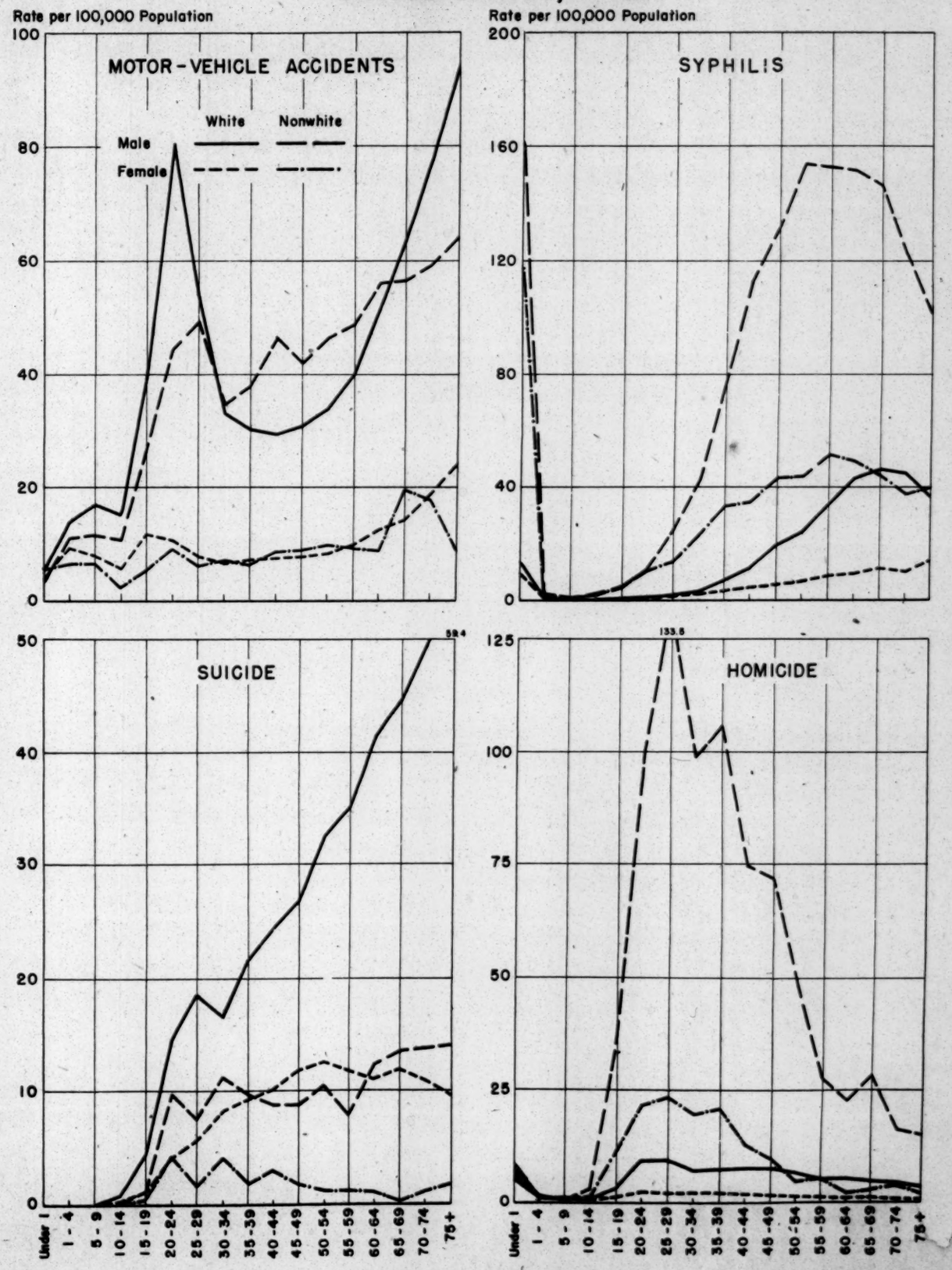
## Figure 4.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945



## Figure 4.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

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from each of these causes exerts varying degrees of force on the subgroups comprising the total population, forming a characteristic pattern.

Among the causes of death shown, accidents excluding motor-vehicle accidents, tuberculosis, motor-vehicle accidents, suicide, homicide, and syphilis, have relatively high death rates among young and middle-aged adults. On the other hand, diseases of the heart, cancer and other malignant tumors, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, nephritis, and diabetes mellitus, may be characterized as diseases of old age. Important variations in mortality by race and sex also appear. Pneumonia and influenza, and tuberculosis cause relatively more deaths in the nonwhite than in the white population. The incidence of deaths resulting from motor-vehicle accidents and from other accidents is much greater among males than among females and the difference by race is small. Suicide is predominantly a cause of death among white males, and syphilis and homicide among nonwhite males. Among the degenerative diseases of old age, mortality attributed to diseases of the heart is higher among white and nonwhite males than among white and nonwhite females, while the diabetes mellitus death rates are higher for females than for males in both racial groups. On the other hand, death rates for cancer and other malignant tumors, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, and nephritis, show more marked variation by race than by sex.

Mortality from 1943–45

Changes in mortality from each of the 10 leading causes of death except premature birth during the 3 years 1943, 1944, and 1945, are summarized in table C. The rates shown are specific for sex and race and are adjusted for age according to the age distribution of the total population at the time of the 1940 population census. These rates are, therefore, not affected by annual changes in the composition of the population with respect to age, race, and sex.

Table C shows that all but three of the leading causes of death shared in the general decrease in mortality which occurred during these years. Declines in both 1944 and 1945 as compared with the previous year are seen in age-adjusted death rates for diseases of the heart, nephritis, pneumonia and influenza, accidents other than motor vehicle accidents, tuberculosis, and diabetes mellitus. However, the only decreases which were consistent for each of the race-sex groups were recorded for nephritis and for pneumonia and influenza, which also showed the sharpest proportionate declines in annual age-adjusted death rates among the leading causes in both 1944 and 1945. In each of the race-sex groups, mortality from intracranial lesions of vascular origin rose from 1944 to 1945 after having shown substantial declines from 1943 to 1944. Increases in the age-adjusted death rate for cancer were recorded in both 1944 and 1945 and mortality attributed to this cause appears to be rising most rapidly among nonwhite males. Mortality resulting from motor-vehicle accidents shows the sharpest overall rise for the 3-year period for the total population and for each of the race-sex groups with the exception of nonwhite males. Particularly striking is the increase of 26.0 percent in the age-adjusted motor-vehicle accident death rate among white males from 1944 to 1945.

Explanatory notes

Deaths are classified by cause according to the International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision, and the Vital Statistics Instruction Manual. When two or more morbid conditions are reported on the death certificate as contributing to the death, assignment to a single cause is made according to the joint-cause relationships shown in the Manual of Joint Causes of Death, fourth edition, and special coding rules.

The list of selected causes presented in this report includes those causes or groups of related causes which retain greatest comparability through decennial revisions of the International List. The groups of leading causes of death presented are those of greatest magnitude among the titles of the selected cause list and are not necessarily the same as a group of leading causes chosen from a tabulation by detailed cause.

In the classification of data by racial groups, "White" includes Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, and "Nonwhite" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Hindus, and other nonwhite races.

SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | --- |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | |
| If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote, "Rate not computed" is used. | |

TABLE C.—DEATH RATES ADJUSTED FOR AGE, AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES, FOR LEADING CAUSES, BY RACE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1943–45

(Adjusted on the basis of the age distribution of the population as enumerated on April 1, 1940)

| Race, sex, and year | All causes | Diseases of the heart | Cancer and other malignant tumors | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin | Nephritis | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza | Accidents, excluding motor-vehicle accidents | Tuberculosis (all forms) | Diabetes mellitus | Motor-vehicle accidents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | | | | | | | | | |
| All races, both sexes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | 960.5 | 287.6 | 121.6 | 87.1 | 60.0 | 45.9 | 48.6 | 40.0 | 24.1 | 21.4 |
| 1944 | 982.5 | 290.3 | 119.8 | 85.9 | 63.8 | 56.4 | 51.6 | 41.0 | 24.5 | 18.3 |
| 1943 | 1,023.4 | 301.6 | 118.7 | 89.8 | 70.3 | 61.4 | 54.3 | 42.1 | 25.8 | 17.7 |
| White male: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | 1,089.6 | 352.9 | 122.8 | 84.1 | 61.4 | 48.5 | 71.7 | 43.2 | 18.7 | 38.3 |
| 1944 | 1,093.8 | 337.0 | 119.5 | 78.3 | 64.3 | 59.6 | 76.5 | 42.8 | 18.7 | 30.4 |
| 1943 | 1,127.1 | 359.9 | 117.0 | 86.1 | 70.8 | 65.0 | 77.5 | 42.6 | 19.9 | 29.0 |
| White female: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | 763.5 | 219.8 | 122.6 | 80.3 | 47.8 | 34.1 | 29.9 | 21.0 | 29.5 | 8.9 |
| 1944 | 788.8 | 225.0 | 122.3 | 79.6 | 51.6 | 41.8 | 30.1 | 22.6 | 29.8 | 7.6 |
| 1943 | 828.0 | 237.3 | 122.9 | 83.2 | 56.8 | 46.3 | 31.6 | 24.0 | 31.7 | 7.1 |
| Nonwhite male: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | 1,512.3 | 329.4 | 97.2 | 133.1 | 134.4 | 101.2 | 79.9 | 135.0 | 14.5 | 35.1 |
| 1944 | 1,543.8 | 333.4 | 91.5 | 131.5 | 142.4 | 122.4 | 74.1 | 135.9 | 15.9 | 32.7 |
| 1943 | 1,594.6 | 348.8 | 85.2 | 136.3 | 155.1 | 131.3 | 80.3 | 137.0 | 14.8 | 33.0 |
| Nonwhite female: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | 1,221.9 | 279.6 | 120.5 | 153.0 | 119.1 | 78.1 | 30.9 | 87.9 | 29.1 | 7.4 |
| 1944 | 1,291.9 | 290.0 | 117.4 | 152.8 | 128.2 | 93.5 | 31.3 | 92.3 | 32.4 | 6.8 |
| 1943 | 1,361.3 | 305.7 | 117.2 | 159.9 | 142.0 | 98.7 | 34.0 | 101.1 | 31.3 | 5.8 |
| | Percentage change | | | | | | | | | |
| All races, both sexes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 to 1945 | -2.2 | -0.9 | +1.5 | +1.4 | -6.0 | -18.6 | -5.8 | -2.4 | -1.6 | +16.9 |
| 1943 to 1944 | -4.0 | -3.7 | +0.9 | -4.4 | -9.3 | -8.2 | -5.0 | -2.6 | -5.0 | +3.4 |
| White male: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 to 1945 | -0.4 | +4.7 | +2.8 | +7.4 | -4.5 | -18.6 | -6.3 | +0.9 | 0 | +26.0 |
| 1943 to 1944 | -3.0 | -6.4 | +2.1 | -9.1 | -9.2 | -8.3 | -1.3 | +0.5 | -6.0 | +4.8 |
| White female: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 to 1945 | -3.2 | -2.3 | +0.2 | +0.9 | -7.4 | -18.4 | -0.7 | -7.1 | -1.0 | +17.1 |
| 1943 to 1944 | -4.7 | -5.2 | -0.5 | -4.3 | -9.2 | -9.7 | -4.8 | -5.8 | -6.0 | +7.0 |
| Nonwhite male: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 to 1945 | -2.1 | -1.2 | +6.2 | +1.2 | -5.6 | -17.3 | +7.8 | -0.7 | -8.8 | +7.3 |
| 1943 to 1944 | -3.2 | -4.4 | +7.4 | -3.5 | -8.2 | -6.8 | -7.7 | -0.8 | +7.4 | -0.9 |
| Nonwhite female: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1944 to 1945 | -5.4 | -3.6 | +2.6 | +0.1 | -7.1 | -16.5 | -1.3 | -4.8 | -10.2 | +8.8 |
| 1943 to 1944 | -5.1 | -5.1 | +0.2 | -4.5 | -9.7 | -5.3 | -8.0 | -8.7 | +3.5 | +17.2 |

32, 30.41

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total deaths (all causes)..... | 1,401,719 | 104,684 | 21,345 | 10,128 | 9,353 | 16,496 | 22,274 | 23,610 | 28,780 | 37,778 |
| 2 | All races...Male... | 788,063 | 59,998 | 11,729 | 5,930 | 5,684 | 9,998 | 12,630 | 12,884 | 15,488 | 20,881 |
| 3 | Female. | 613,656 | 44,686 | 9,616 | 4,198 | 3,669 | 6,498 | 9,644 | 10,726 | 13,292 | 16,897 |
| 4 | White.....Male... | 697,698 | 49,156 | 9,490 | 5,069 | 4,749 | 8,057 | 10,028 | 9,883 | 11,880 | 16,408 |
| 5 | Female. | 536,191 | 36,139 | 7,668 | 3,407 | 2,870 | 4,617 | 6,618 | 7,660 | 9,602 | 12,406 |
| 6 | Negro.....Male... | 85,716 | 10,197 | 2,007 | 792 | 879 | 1,852 | 2,438 | 2,873 | 3,466 | 4,291 |
| 7 | Female. | 75,019 | 8,031 | 1,726 | 736 | 741 | 1,780 | 2,909 | 2,971 | 3,573 | 4,394 |
| 8 | Other.....Male... | 4,649 | 645 | 232 | 69 | 56 | 89 | 164 | 128 | 142 | 182 |
| 9 | Female. | 2,448 | 516 | 222 | 55 | 58 | 101 | 117 | 95 | 117 | 97 |
| 10 | Typhoid and paratyphoid fever..... | 534 | 12 | 22 | 26 | 37 | 53 | 42 | 39 | 43 | 44 |
| 11 | White.....Male... | 233 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 15 | 9 | 22 | 22 |
| 12 | Female. | 146 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| 13 | Negro.....Male... | 84 | – | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| 14 | Female. | 63 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Other.....Male... | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 16 | Female. | 7 | – | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 17 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis..... | 1,728 | 269 | 352 | 132 | 92 | 138 | 83 | 64 | 84 | 68 |
| 18 | White.....Male... | 879 | 126 | 191 | 62 | 39 | 77 | 36 | 28 | 36 | 33 |
| 19 | Female | 538 | 108 | 115 | 49 | 32 | 30 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 17 |
| 20 | Negro.....Male... | 197 | 16 | 29 | 12 | 13 | 24 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 10 |
| 21 | Female. | 104 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 22 | Other.....Male... | 7 | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 23 | Female. | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 24 | Scarlet fever..... | 303 | 11 | 55 | 78 | 35 | 41 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| 25 | White.....Male... | 153 | 8 | 31 | 38 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| 26 | Female. | 136 | 3 | 21 | 36 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 27 | Negro.....Male... | 5 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 28 | Female. | 7 | – | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Other.....Male... | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 30 | Female. | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 31 | Whooping cough..... | 1,752 | 1,249 | 450 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – |
| 32 | White.....Male... | 620 | 481 | 121 | 8 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – |
| 33 | Female. | 683 | 478 | 181 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| 34 | Negro.....Male... | 185 | 124 | 54 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 35 | Female. | 234 | 149 | 81 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 36 | Other.....Male... | 17 | 11 | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 37 | Female. | 13 | 6 | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 38 | Diphtheria..... | 1,598 | 78 | 856 | 387 | 84 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 19 |
| 39 | White.....Male... | 757 | 40 | 414 | 167 | 43 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 12 |
| 40 | Female. | 648 | 27 | 334 | 172 | 29 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 41 | Negro.....Male... | 95 | 4 | 62 | 20 | 3 | – | – | 2 | 1 | – |
| 42 | Female. | 82 | 7 | 40 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 2 |
| 43 | Other.....Male... | 4 | – | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 44 | Female. | 12 | – | 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 45 | Tuberculosis (all forms).. | 52,916 | 412 | 920 | 311 | 476 | 2,288 | 4,478 | 4,759 | 4,776 | 4,735 |
| 46 | White.....Male... | 25,055 | 134 | 304 | 90 | 90 | 420 | 1,002 | 1,327 | 1,605 | 1,979 |
| 47 | Female. | 13,568 | 132 | 286 | 88 | 129 | 662 | 1,432 | 1,577 | 1,508 | 1,319 |
| 48 | Negro.....Male... | 7,163 | 56 | 128 | 49 | 74 | 420 | 736 | 747 | 833 | 779 |
| 49 | Female. | 5,951 | 50 | 116 | 54 | 133 | 680 | 1,176 | 1,008 | 726 | 576 |
| 50 | Other.....Male... | 716 | 18 | 48 | 19 | 23 | 40 | 74 | 49 | 56 | 53 |
| 51 | Female. | 463 | 22 | 38 | 11 | 27 | 66 | 58 | 51 | 48 | 29 |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49,762 | 67,312 | 91,344 | 113,503 | 131,985 | 151,815 | 161,587 | 150,618 | 113,261 | 66,132 | 22,432 | 5,022 | 1,145 | 1,353 | 1 |
| 29,189 | 40,485 | 56,561 | 70,884 | 80,454 | 88,020 | 89,194 | 78,899 | 55,852 | 30,619 | 9,372 | 1,926 | 465 | 921 | 2 |
| 20,573 | 26,827 | 34,783 | 42,619 | 51,531 | 63,795 | 72,393 | 71,719 | 57,409 | 35,513 | 13,060 | 3,096 | 680 | 432 | 3 |
| 23,372 | 33,426 | 48,126 | 62,790 | 72,976 | 80,687 | 83,075 | 74,588 | 53,362 | 29,284 | 8,738 | 1,633 | 251 | 670 | 4 |
| 15,171 | 21,002 | 28,115 | 36,157 | 45,534 | 58,094 | 67,736 | 68,310 | 55,221 | 34,225 | 12,304 | 2,734 | 355 | 246 | 5 |
| 5,604 | 6,794 | 8,102 | 7,729 | 7,053 | 6,894 | 5,769 | 4,068 | 2,351 | 1,253 | 588 | 276 | 203 | 237 | 6 |
| 5,300 | 5,722 | 6,532 | 6,339 | 5,896 | 5,578 | 4,551 | 3,321 | 2,120 | 1,238 | 724 | 340 | 313 | 182 | 7 |
| 213 | 265 | 333 | 365 | 425 | 439 | 350 | 243 | 139 | 82 | 46 | 17 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| 102 | 103 | 136 | 123 | 101 | 123 | 106 | 88 | 68 | 50 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 9 |
| 40 | 36 | 27 | 21 | 35 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 10 |
| 17 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 19 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 11 |
| 10 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| 74 | 68 | 78 | 79 | 64 | 36 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 17 |
| 46 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 15 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 18 |
| 9 | 14 | 22 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 19 |
| 11 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 20 |
| 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 |
| 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 |
| – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 30 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 31 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 32 |
| – | – | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 33 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 34 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 36 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 37 |
| 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 38 |
| 6 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 39 |
| 11 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 |
| 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 41 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 43 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 44 |
| 4,773 | 4,824 | 4,697 | 4,394 | 3,587 | 3,028 | 2,146 | 1,396 | 610 | 207 | 46 | 6 | 1 | 46 | 45 |
| 2,422 | 2,792 | 3,035 | 2,984 | 2,423 | 1,975 | 1,259 | 780 | 296 | 99 | 19 | 4 | – | 16 | 46 |
| 1,023 | 896 | 772 | 731 | 716 | 738 | 672 | 502 | 270 | 88 | 19 | 1 | – | 7 | 47 |
| 797 | 770 | 620 | 458 | 274 | 204 | 125 | 53 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 | – | 12 | 48 |
| 447 | 310 | 202 | 161 | 126 | 71 | 47 | 32 | 18 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 49 |
| 55 | 42 | 50 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 36 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 50 |
| 29 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 51 |

32.30.42

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tuberculosis—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system..... | 48,879 | 174 | 353 | 143 | 348 | 2,056 | 4,157 | 4,472 | 4,492 | 4,474 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 23,556 | 51 | 97 | 38 | 50 | 368 | 931 | 1,259 | 1,517 | 1,873 |
| 3 | Female. | 12,406 | 52 | 96 | 35 | 99 | 611 | 1,346 | 1,492 | 1,435 | 1,265 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 6,506 | 23 | 58 | 31 | 52 | 368 | 667 | 676 | 778 | 724 |
| 5 | Female. | 5,367 | 22 | 50 | 27 | 106 | 614 | 1,088 | 953 | 670 | 536 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 635 | 12 | 27 | 5 | 16 | 36 | 70 | 44 | 48 | 50 |
| 7 | Female. | 409 | 14 | 25 | 7 | 25 | 59 | 55 | 48 | 44 | 26 |
| 8 | Tuberculosis (other forms) | 4,037 | 238 | 567 | 168 | 128 | 232 | 321 | 287 | 284 | 261 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 1,499 | 83 | 207 | 52 | 40 | 52 | 71 | 68 | 88 | 106 |
| 10 | Female. | 1,162 | 80 | 190 | 53 | 30 | 51 | 86 | 85 | 73 | 54 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 657 | 33 | 70 | 18 | 22 | 52 | 69 | 71 | 55 | 55 |
| 12 | Female. | 584 | 28 | 66 | 27 | 27 | 66 | 88 | 55 | 56 | 40 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 81 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| 14 | Female. | 54 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 15 | Dysentery..... | 1,599 | 880 | 194 | 24 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 28 |
| 16 | White.....Male... | 676 | 400 | 77 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| 17 | Female. | 595 | 314 | 73 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| 18 | Negro.....Male... | 154 | 86 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 19 | Female. | 123 | 48 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 20 | Other.....Male... | 27 | 17 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 21 | Female. | 24 | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22 | Malaria..... | 443 | 28 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 28 |
| 23 | White.....Male... | 147 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 12 |
| 24 | Female. | 88 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 25 | Negro.....Male... | 94 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| 26 | Female. | 110 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| 27 | Other.....Male... | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 28 | Female. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | Syphilis..... | 14,062 | 684 | 40 | 14 | 29 | 90 | 176 | 265 | 552 | 907 |
| 30 | White.....Male... | 6,765 | 152 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 25 | 38 | 105 | 271 |
| 31 | Female. | 2,127 | 104 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 36 | 48 | 99 | 129 |
| 32 | Negro.....Male... | 3,513 | 231 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 25 | 44 | 94 | 203 | 333 |
| 33 | Female. | 1,482 | 168 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 28 | 68 | 82 | 141 | 162 |
| 34 | Other.....Male... | 124 | 16 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 35 | Female. | 51 | 13 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 36 | Measles..... | 307 | 91 | 123 | 38 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 116 | 39 | 45 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Female. | 110 | 22 | 52 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 39 | Negro.....Male... | 41 | 19 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 40 | Female. | 36 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 41 | Other.....Male... | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 42 | Female. | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 43 | Poliomyelitis, poliocencephalitis (acute)..... | 1,186 | 36 | 158 | 238 | 225 | 162 | 101 | 90 | 93 | 30 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 634 | 17 | 76 | 129 | 127 | 99 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 18 |
| 45 | Female. | 461 | 13 | 60 | 91 | 90 | 50 | 51 | 41 | 40 | 12 |
| 46 | Negro.....Male... | 33 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - |
| 47 | Female. | 54 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | - |
| 48 | Other.....Male... | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| 49 | Female. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,505 | 4,571 | 4,466 | 4,183 | 3,400 | 2,859 | 2,052 | 1,321 | 564 | 193 | 43 | 6 | 1 | 46 | 1 |
| 2,325 | 2,688 | 2,933 | 2,869 | 2,322 | 1,982 | 1,208 | 742 | 271 | 94 | 18 | 4 | – | 16 | 2 |
| 962 | 820 | 702 | 679 | 660 | 680 | 645 | 471 | 252 | 79 | 17 | 1 | – | 7 | 3 |
| 733 | 729 | 581 | 433 | 257 | 193 | 114 | 50 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | – | 12 | 4 |
| 407 | 279 | 183 | 145 | 116 | 64 | 43 | 29 | 17 | 5 | 1 | – | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| 52 | 42 | 50 | 42 | 35 | 33 | 35 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 6 |
| 26 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 268 | 253 | 231 | 211 | 187 | 169 | 94 | 75 | 46 | 14 | 3 | – | – | – | 8 |
| 97 | 104 | 102 | 115 | 101 | 93 | 51 | 38 | 25 | 5 | 1 | – | – | – | 9 |
| 61 | 76 | 70 | 52 | 56 | 58 | 27 | 31 | 18 | 9 | 2 | – | – | – | 10 |
| 64 | 41 | 39 | 25 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| 40 | 31 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| 3 | – | – | 1 | 3 | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| 31 | 28 | 35 | 44 | 45 | 41 | 40 | 52 | 35 | 30 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| 9 | 8 | 13 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 16 |
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 3 | – | 2 | 17 |
| 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 18 |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | – | 3 | 1 | – | – | 19 |
| – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| 20 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 39 | 19 | 14 | 10 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 22 |
| 8 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 23 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | – | – | 24 |
| 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | 25 |
| 4 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 26 |
| – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28 |
| 1,340 | 1,634 | 1,735 | 1,826 | 1,690 | 1,345 | 884 | 512 | 199 | 93 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 25 | 29 |
| 463 | 746 | 864 | 1,053 | 1,072 | 859 | 592 | 312 | 118 | 37 | 5 | – | – | 9 | 30 |
| 185 | 205 | 231 | 254 | 234 | 219 | 143 | 116 | 50 | 30 | 7 | 3 | – | 3 | 31 |
| 503 | 501 | 490 | 378 | 279 | 195 | 111 | 52 | 22 | 18 | 2 | – | 1 | 9 | 32 |
| 173 | 170 | 133 | 122 | 83 | 55 | 30 | 25 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 33 |
| 15 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 34 |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 36 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 37 |
| 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 41 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42 |
| 19 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 43 |
| 13 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 44 |
| 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 45 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 46 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 47 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 49 |

32, 30, 43

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cancer and other malignant tumors..... | 177,464 | 88 | 542 | 338 | 322 | 501 | 774 | 1,268 | 2,458 | 4,503 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 80,432 | 43 | 256 | 206 | 168 | 265 | 381 | 524 | 762 | 1,206 |
| 3 | Female. | 84,602 | 40 | 239 | 119 | 129 | 182 | 285 | 593 | 1,337 | 2,618 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 5,004 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 48 | 37 | 78 | 141 |
| 5 | Female. | 6,883 | 4 | 26 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 56 | 112 | 272 | 518 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 390 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 7 | Female. | 153 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 7 | 12 |
| 8 | Cancer of digestive organs, peritoneum..... | 80,204 | 17 | 47 | 38 | 25 | 64 | 157 | 312 | 616 | 1,213 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 40,793 | 7 | 28 | 27 | 12 | 37 | 73 | 157 | 257 | 496 |
| 10 | Female. | 34,412 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 52 | 120 | 278 | 533 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 2,638 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 35 | 81 |
| 12 | Female. | 2,041 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 21 | 42 | 97 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 249 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 |
| 14 | Female. | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 | Cancer of female genital organs..... | 22,345 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 32 | 99 | 263 | 669 | 1,279 |
| 16 | White.....Female. | 19,588 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 29 | 77 | 206 | 523 | 1,011 |
| 17 | Negro.....Female. | 2,724 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 57 | 142 | 264 |
| 18 | Other.....Female. | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 |
| 19 | Cancer of the breast.... | 17,133 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 6 | 15 | 89 | 315 | 722 |
| 20 | White.....Male... | 208 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| 21 | Female. | 15,786 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 10 | 75 | 265 | 631 |
| 22 | Negro.....Male... | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 23 | Female | 1,098 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 11 | 46 | 90 |
| 24 | Other.....Male... | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25 | Female. | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26 | Cancer (other sites).... | 57,782 | 70 | 483 | 291 | 286 | 399 | 503 | 604 | 858 | 1,289 |
| 27 | White.....Male... | 39,431 | 36 | 228 | 179 | 156 | 226 | 308 | 365 | 503 | 710 |
| 28 | Female. | 14,816 | 31 | 213 | 103 | 112 | 134 | 146 | 192 | 271 | 443 |
| 29 | Negro.....Male... | 2,339 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 27 | 34 | 23 | 41 | 59 |
| 30 | Female. | 1,020 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 42 | 67 |
| 31 | Other.....Male... | 139 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| 32 | Female. | 37 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 33 | Acute rheumatic fever..... | 1,341 | 11 | 66 | 225 | 216 | 164 | 96 | 81 | 68 | 75 |
| 34 | White.....Male... | 512 | 2 | 19 | 82 | 86 | 73 | 29 | 31 | 27 | 27 |
| 35 | Female. | 537 | 7 | 34 | 97 | 83 | 50 | 43 | 37 | 29 | 31 |
| 36 | Negro.....Male... | 129 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| 37 | Female. | 156 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| 38 | Other.....Male... | 5 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 39 | Female. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 40 | Diabetes mellitus..... | 35,160 | 13 | 66 | 90 | 184 | 263 | 299 | 318 | 359 | 452 |
| 41 | White.....Male... | 12,071 | 7 | 28 | 40 | 55 | 94 | 103 | 135 | 158 | 197 |
| 42 | Female. | 20,650 | 3 | 31 | 43 | 102 | 137 | 158 | 138 | 138 | 175 |
| 43 | Negro.....Male... | 714 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 25 | 21 |
| 44 | Female. | 1,597 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 27 | 36 | 56 |
| 45 | Other.....Male... | 89 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 46 | Female. | 39 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,338 | 11,431 | 16,523 | 21,285 | 23,688 | 25,500 | 23,825 | 19,277 | 11,426 | 4,940 | 1,098 | 213 | 31 | 95 | 1 |
| 2,152 | 3,757 | 6,544 | 9,540 | 11,384 | 12,613 | 12,156 | 9,846 | 5,718 | 2,327 | 457 | 82 | 8 | 37 | 2 |
| 4,079 | 6,279 | 8,259 | 9,984 | 10,776 | 11,545 | 10,692 | 8,817 | 5,414 | 2,479 | 584 | 115 | 7 | 30 | 3 |
| 302 | 505 | 701 | 765 | 706 | 607 | 485 | 297 | 146 | 68 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| 772 | 846 | 954 | 922 | 740 | 640 | 445 | 284 | 132 | 60 | 30 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 5 |
| 19 | 28 | 47 | 54 | 66 | 81 | 39 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | – | – | 6 |
| 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| 2,288 | 3,958 | 6,510 | 9,353 | 11,255 | 12,832 | 12,601 | 10,159 | 5,866 | 2,348 | 423 | 74 | 8 | 40 | 8 |
| 999 | 1,765 | 3,234 | 4,858 | 6,118 | 6,912 | 6,654 | 5,206 | 2,742 | 1,009 | 158 | 27 | 2 | 15 | 9 |
| 936 | 1,685 | 2,567 | 3,734 | 4,423 | 5,308 | 5,479 | 4,662 | 2,993 | 1,280 | 250 | 43 | 1 | 14 | 10 |
| 144 | 282 | 398 | 416 | 393 | 322 | 255 | 159 | 69 | 27 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| 192 | 203 | 277 | 299 | 266 | 228 | 183 | 112 | 50 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| 12 | 16 | 27 | 35 | 46 | 54 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 13 |
| 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| 1,861 | 2,442 | 2,932 | 3,041 | 2,721 | 2,519 | 1,898 | 1,422 | 746 | 292 | 67 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 1,500 | 2,062 | 2,551 | 2,671 | 2,466 | 2,302 | 1,759 | 1,339 | 700 | 283 | 61 | 14 | – | 7 | 16 |
| 355 | 378 | 378 | 366 | 251 | 214 | 137 | 83 | 46 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 17 |
| 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 18 |
| 1,203 | 1,770 | 2,056 | 2,156 | 2,141 | 2,124 | 1,777 | 1,379 | 850 | 378 | 112 | 23 | 4 | 10 | 19 |
| 14 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 27 | 32 | 28 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | 20 |
| 1,039 | 1,598 | 1,872 | 1,990 | 2,011 | 1,993 | 1,682 | 1,310 | 811 | 363 | 101 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 22 |
| 148 | 154 | 163 | 133 | 98 | 95 | 64 | 45 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 23 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 25 |
| 1,986 | 3,261 | 5,025 | 6,735 | 7,571 | 8,025 | 7,549 | 6,317 | 3,964 | 1,922 | 496 | 99 | 14 | 35 | 26 |
| 1,139 | 1,979 | 3,292 | 4,657 | 5,239 | 5,669 | 5,474 | 4,617 | 2,959 | 1,314 | 298 | 55 | 6 | 22 | 27 |
| 604 | 934 | 1,269 | 1,589 | 1,876 | 1,942 | 1,772 | 1,506 | 910 | 553 | 172 | 36 | 3 | 5 | 28 |
| 157 | 220 | 302 | 345 | 309 | 282 | 228 | 137 | 75 | 40 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 29 |
| 77 | 111 | 136 | 124 | 125 | 103 | 61 | 44 | 17 | 13 | 12 | – | – | 4 | 30 |
| 7 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | 31 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| 56 | 36 | 33 | 38 | 44 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 3 | – | – | 33 |
| 19 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | 34 |
| 25 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | 35 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | 36 |
| 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 37 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | 38 |
| – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 39 |
| 713 | 1,230 | 2,377 | 3,775 | 5,219 | 6,079 | 5,970 | 4,482 | 2,304 | 782 | 145 | 16 | 5 | 19 | 40 |
| 281 | 409 | 795 | 1,177 | 1,662 | 1,985 | 2,092 | 1,607 | 869 | 316 | 49 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 41 |
| 271 | 587 | 1,253 | 2,241 | 3,217 | 3,807 | 3,678 | 2,746 | 1,380 | 443 | 86 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 42 |
| 41 | 53 | 82 | 86 | 87 | 91 | 58 | 52 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 43 |
| 118 | 169 | 230 | 256 | 230 | 174 | 124 | 71 | 26 | 17 | 5 | 1 | – | 3 | 44 |
| – | 9 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 45 |
| 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 46 |

32-30-44

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Exophthalmic goiter..... | 2,468 | – | 2 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 46 | 58 | 87 | 120 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 414 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 19 |
| 3 | Female. | 1,830 | – | – | – | 1 | 16 | 28 | 28 | 49 | 75 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 28 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 5 | Female. | 185 | – | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 23 | 22 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 5 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – |
| 7 | Female. | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – |
| 8 | Pellagra (except alcoholic)..... | 914 | 1 | 5 | – | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 22 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 231 | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 10 | Female. | 424 | – | 3 | – | 1 | 2 | – | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 83 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 | – | 5 |
| 12 | Female. | 174 | – | – | – | – | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – |
| 14 | Female. | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 15 | Alcoholism (ethylism)..... | 2,293 | – | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 65 | 151 | 267 |
| 16 | White.....Male... | 1,778 | – | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 34 | 105 | 182 |
| 17 | Female. | 294 | – | 1 | – | – | – | 5 | 11 | 21 | 52 |
| 18 | Negro.....Male... | 157 | – | – | 1 | – | – | 8 | 8 | 19 | 24 |
| 19 | Female. | 46 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| 20 | Other.....Male... | 12 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 |
| 21 | Female. | 6 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | 2 |
| 22 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin..... | 129,144 | 164 | 161 | 79 | 83 | 147 | 225 | 353 | 720 | 1,382 |
| 23 | White.....Male... | 55,633 | 79 | 79 | 44 | 37 | 62 | 77 | 143 | 239 | 446 |
| 24 | Female. | 57,730 | 60 | 62 | 23 | 34 | 57 | 81 | 106 | 234 | 437 |
| 25 | Negro.....Male... | 7,051 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 33 | 39 | 98 | 195 |
| 26 | Female. | 8,366 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 33 | 64 | 147 | 298 |
| 27 | Other.....Male... | 251 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 28 | Female. | 113 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Diseases of the heart..... | 424,328 | 153 | 300 | 502 | 773 | 1,072 | 1,456 | 2,026 | 3,338 | 6,217 |
| 30 | White.....Male... | 232,466 | 73 | 130 | 200 | 317 | 512 | 617 | 831 | 1,485 | 3,229 |
| 31 | Female. | 157,926 | 61 | 117 | 202 | 302 | 391 | 546 | 749 | 1,132 | 1,686 |
| 32 | Negro.....Male... | 17,399 | 14 | 26 | 42 | 61 | 73 | 120 | 203 | 289 | 597 |
| 33 | Female. | 15,553 | 5 | 24 | 56 | 87 | 88 | 164 | 233 | 422 | 687 |
| 34 | Other.....Male... | 740 | – | 2 | – | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| 35 | Female. | 244 | – | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 36 | Chronic rheumatic diseases of the heart.. | 24,782 | – | 64 | 261 | 476 | 542 | 658 | 774 | 1,007 | 1,374 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 11,127 | – | 25 | 103 | 187 | 254 | 295 | 328 | 425 | 594 |
| 38 | Female. | 10,789 | – | 23 | 96 | 197 | 219 | 266 | 347 | 464 | 597 |
| 39 | Negro.....Male... | 1,362 | – | 5 | 23 | 40 | 28 | 41 | 35 | 43 | 82 |
| 40 | Female. | 1,416 | – | 10 | 37 | 49 | 37 | 52 | 60 | 71 | 96 |
| 41 | Other.....Male... | 52 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 42 | Female. | 36 | – | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | – | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 43 | Diseases of coronary arteries and angina pectoris..... | 131,437 | 30 | 18 | 15 | 19 | 81 | 167 | 334 | 826 | 2,161 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 89,037 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 39 | 69 | 176 | 499 | 1,518 |
| 45 | Female. | 36,663 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 54 | 87 | 183 | 353 |
| 46 | Negro.....Male... | 3,274 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 40 | 66 | 139 |
| 47 | Female. | 2,253 | 1 | – | 1 | 1 | 12 | 24 | 31 | 77 | 149 |
| 48 | Other.....Male... | 181 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 1 |
| 49 | Female. | 29 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 161 | 198 | 292 | 322 | 369 | 319 | 249 | 139 | 55 | 17 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 31 | 45 | 60 | 53 | 62 | 48 | 36 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 |
| 103 | 136 | 211 | 250 | 283 | 250 | 207 | 123 | 50 | 16 | 4 | - | - | - | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 24 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 43 | 39 | 65 | 70 | 92 | 136 | 148 | 134 | 80 | 22 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - | 8 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 25 | 44 | 51 | 37 | 16 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | 9 |
| 14 | 17 | 22 | 26 | 38 | 57 | 74 | 82 | 54 | 13 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 10 |
| 8 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 11 |
| 15 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 24 | 19 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 12 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 341 | 350 | 303 | 287 | 208 | 146 | 69 | 34 | 13 | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | 15 |
| 251 | 270 | 248 | 247 | 179 | 127 | 63 | 31 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | 16 |
| 61 | 56 | 26 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 17 |
| 19 | 20 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18 |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 |
| - | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 |
| 2,687 | 4,794 | 7,720 | 10,339 | 13,605 | 18,012 | 21,197 | 20,749 | 15,273 | 8,324 | 2,480 | 458 | 84 | 108 | 22 |
| 830 | 1,590 | 2,867 | 4,377 | 6,267 | 8,300 | 9,837 | 9,362 | 6,576 | 3,350 | 885 | 139 | 14 | 33 | 23 |
| 884 | 1,785 | 2,922 | 3,851 | 5,373 | 7,608 | 9,696 | 10,184 | 7,997 | 4,612 | 1,420 | 250 | 30 | 24 | 24 |
| 409 | 604 | 858 | 942 | 892 | 976 | 774 | 572 | 319 | 145 | 79 | 26 | 9 | 24 | 25 |
| 553 | 795 | 1,032 | 1,127 | 1,030 | 1,058 | 832 | 599 | 370 | 202 | 92 | 38 | 31 | 27 | 26 |
| 8 | 14 | 24 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 41 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 27 |
| 3 | 6 | 17 | 13 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 28 |
| 11,003 | 18,851 | 28,749 | 38,764 | 48,307 | 57,790 | 62,968 | 59,713 | 45,312 | 26,225 | 8,439 | 1,762 | 313 | 295 | 29 |
| 6,282 | 11,444 | 18,121 | 24,812 | 29,713 | 33,429 | 33,708 | 30,330 | 21,427 | 11,622 | 3,344 | 615 | 78 | 147 | 30 |
| 2,510 | 4,342 | 6,504 | 9,783 | 14,511 | 20,325 | 25,825 | 26,908 | 22,395 | 13,788 | 4,710 | 958 | 118 | 63 | 31 |
| 1,037 | 1,583 | 2,225 | 2,266 | 2,190 | 2,105 | 1,848 | 1,303 | 727 | 374 | 148 | 85 | 40 | 43 | 32 |
| 1,125 | 1,421 | 1,807 | 1,805 | 1,768 | 1,782 | 1,472 | 1,078 | 696 | 404 | 223 | 93 | 72 | 41 | 33 |
| 34 | 42 | 68 | 78 | 104 | 118 | 92 | 74 | 45 | 25 | 9 | 5 | 4 | - | 34 |
| 15 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 31 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| 1,409 | 1,743 | 1,932 | 2,015 | 2,180 | 2,378 | 2,507 | 2,448 | 1,669 | 982 | 275 | 58 | 14 | 16 | 36 |
| 609 | 767 | 893 | 957 | 1,064 | 1,138 | 1,174 | 1,085 | 682 | 412 | 102 | 19 | 3 | 11 | 37 |
| 605 | 728 | 743 | 799 | 823 | 996 | 1,099 | 1,197 | 874 | 525 | 157 | 28 | 3 | 3 | 38 |
| 72 | 112 | 153 | 136 | 157 | 126 | 116 | 85 | 62 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 39 |
| 116 | 127 | 131 | 119 | 132 | 108 | 112 | 78 | 49 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 40 |
| 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 41 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 42 |
| 4,699 | 8,239 | 12,422 | 16,215 | 18,693 | 19,977 | 18,647 | 14,631 | 8,689 | 4,147 | 1,128 | 183 | 25 | 91 | 43 |
| 3,497 | 6,350 | 9,643 | 12,376 | 13,520 | 13,422 | 11,677 | 8,619 | 4,763 | 2,174 | 496 | 90 | 9 | 56 | 44 |
| 649 | 1,212 | 1,948 | 3,060 | 4,510 | 5,958 | 6,561 | 5,679 | 3,755 | 1,888 | 599 | 81 | 8 | 23 | 45 |
| 290 | 403 | 495 | 491 | 388 | 352 | 237 | 171 | 91 | 48 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 46 |
| 246 | 258 | 318 | 259 | 240 | 215 | 147 | 143 | 71 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 47 |
| 15 | 14 | 18 | 28 | 31 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 48 |
| 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 49 |

32.305

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diseases of the heart—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Diseases of the heart (other forms)..... | 268,109 | 123 | 218 | 226 | 278 | 449 | 631 | 918 | 1,505 | 2,682 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 132,302 | 59 | 94 | 90 | 118 | 219 | 253 | 327 | 561 | 1,117 |
| 3 | Female. | 110,474 | 46 | 89 | 100 | 101 | 147 | 226 | 315 | 485 | 736 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 12,763 | 14 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 40 | 59 | 128 | 180 | 376 |
| 5 | Female. | 11,884 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 37 | 39 | 88 | 142 | 274 | 442 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 507 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| 7 | Female. | 179 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Pneumonia (all forms), influenza..... | 68,386 | 14,540 | 4,038 | 839 | 643 | 852 | 916 | 957 | 1,286 | 1,636 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 31,803 | 6,015 | 1,606 | 339 | 238 | 344 | 291 | 311 | 476 | 697 |
| 10 | Female. | 24,043 | 4,732 | 1,411 | 309 | 271 | 281 | 326 | 346 | 410 | 453 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 6,542 | 1,938 | 479 | 84 | 69 | 96 | 123 | 140 | 198 | 250 |
| 12 | Female. | 5,371 | 1,595 | 450 | 97 | 56 | 125 | 169 | 152 | 196 | 221 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 348 | 144 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| 14 | Female. | 279 | 116 | 54 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 15 | Bronchopneumonia..... | 28,794 | 8,488 | 1,949 | 331 | 201 | 241 | 280 | 276 | 352 | 461 |
| 16 | White.....Male... | 13,428 | 3,524 | 798 | 148 | 83 | 108 | 109 | 102 | 143 | 215 |
| 17 | Female. | 10,918 | 2,839 | 686 | 121 | 85 | 85 | 94 | 106 | 126 | 134 |
| 18 | Negro.....Male... | 2,239 | 1,085 | 216 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 31 | 34 | 39 | 55 |
| 19 | Female. | 1,896 | 871 | 205 | 32 | 10 | 30 | 42 | 33 | 42 | 52 |
| 20 | Other.....Male... | 178 | 93 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 |
| 21 | Female. | 135 | 76 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| 22 | Lobar pneumonia..... | 23,299 | 2,491 | 849 | 246 | 217 | 322 | 369 | 428 | 589 | 777 |
| 23 | White.....Male... | 11,540 | 1,032 | 303 | 91 | 83 | 129 | 102 | 147 | 230 | 336 |
| 24 | Female. | 7,211 | 768 | 293 | 95 | 79 | 95 | 126 | 142 | 155 | 189 |
| 25 | Negro.....Male... | 2,536 | 356 | 122 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 64 | 71 | 113 | 149 |
| 26 | Female. | 1,843 | 287 | 113 | 34 | 29 | 56 | 75 | 63 | 89 | 96 |
| 27 | Other.....Male... | 100 | 29 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 28 | Female. | 69 | 19 | 14 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 29 | Pneumonia (unspecified). | 6,103 | 1,807 | 471 | 83 | 83 | 101 | 116 | 94 | 136 | 174 |
| 30 | White.....Male... | 2,729 | 760 | 204 | 28 | 30 | 29 | 37 | 25 | 50 | 64 |
| 31 | Female. | 2,090 | 581 | 157 | 30 | 35 | 44 | 46 | 30 | 47 | 61 |
| 32 | Negro.....Male... | 659 | 224 | 45 | 17 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 21 |
| 33 | Female. | 540 | 213 | 48 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| 34 | Other.....Male... | 44 | 15 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 35 | Female. | 41 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| 36 | Influenza..... | 10,190 | 1,754 | 769 | 179 | 142 | 188 | 151 | 159 | 209 | 224 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 4,106 | 699 | 301 | 72 | 42 | 78 | 43 | 37 | 53 | 82 |
| 38 | Female. | 3,824 | 544 | 275 | 63 | 72 | 57 | 60 | 68 | 82 | 69 |
| 39 | Negro.....Male... | 1,108 | 273 | 96 | 18 | 13 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 25 |
| 40 | Female. | 1,092 | 224 | 84 | 24 | 12 | 27 | 34 | 34 | 41 | 48 |
| 41 | Other.....Male... | 26 | 7 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 42 | Female. | 34 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 43 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum..... | 8,958 | 31 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 69 | 138 | 257 | 431 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 6,817 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 36 | 89 | 174 | 320 |
| 45 | Female. | 1,346 | 6 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 51 |
| 46 | Negro.....Male... | 546 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 37 | 40 |
| 47 | Female. | 194 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 18 |
| 48 | Other.....Male... | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 49 | Female. | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,895 | 8,869 | 14,395 | 20,534 | 27,434 | 35,435 | 41,814 | 42,634 | 34,954 | 21,096 | 7,036 | 1,521 | 274 | 188 | 1 |
| 2,176 | 4,327 | 7,585 | 11,479 | 15,129 | 18,869 | 20,857 | 20,626 | 15,982 | 9,036 | 2,746 | 506 | 66 | 80 | 2 |
| 1,256 | 2,402 | 3,813 | 5,924 | 9,178 | 13,371 | 18,165 | 20,032 | 17,766 | 11,375 | 3,954 | 849 | 107 | 37 | 3 |
| 675 | 1,068 | 1,577 | 1,639 | 1,645 | 1,627 | 1,495 | 1,047 | 574 | 298 | 122 | 75 | 32 | 36 | 4 |
| 763 | 1,036 | 1,358 | 1,427 | 1,396 | 1,459 | 1,213 | 857 | 576 | 356 | 204 | 81 | 65 | 35 | 5 |
| 15 | 23 | 42 | 48 | 69 | 89 | 67 | 57 | 35 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - | 6 |
| 10 | 13 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 6 | - | - | 7 |
| 2,185 | 2,567 | 3,238 | 3,598 | 4,112 | 4,604 | 5,432 | 5,899 | 5,312 | 3,696 | 1,533 | 367 | 88 | 48 | 8 |
| 1,023 | 1,277 | 1,642 | 2,032 | 2,315 | 2,495 | 2,774 | 2,930 | 2,532 | 1,694 | 618 | 120 | 18 | 16 | 9 |
| 518 | 540 | 748 | 824 | 1,165 | 1,566 | 2,140 | 2,563 | 2,538 | 1,832 | 817 | 208 | 32 | 13 | 10 |
| 362 | 462 | 494 | 420 | 360 | 312 | 269 | 207 | 110 | 84 | 42 | 18 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| 275 | 269 | 326 | 295 | 251 | 211 | 225 | 179 | 113 | 72 | 47 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 12 |
| 1 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 13 |
| 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | 14 |
| 585 | 692 | 920 | 1,060 | 1,281 | 1,656 | 2,161 | 2,509 | 2,545 | 1,772 | 791 | 186 | 44 | 13 | 15 |
| 273 | 375 | 486 | 627 | 722 | 919 | 1,114 | 1,262 | 1,220 | 803 | 322 | 59 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 190 | 171 | 244 | 284 | 410 | 597 | 887 | 1,136 | 1,240 | 913 | 436 | 110 | 19 | 5 | 17 |
| 55 | 91 | 108 | 87 | 71 | 76 | 92 | 56 | 34 | 28 | 13 | 6 | 2 | - | 18 |
| 65 | 50 | 73 | 56 | 68 | 58 | 58 | 48 | 41 | 23 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 19 |
| - | 4 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 20 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 21 |
| 1,085 | 1,302 | 1,647 | 1,778 | 1,985 | 2,012 | 2,167 | 2,063 | 1,572 | 951 | 344 | 69 | 20 | 16 | 22 |
| 537 | 681 | 881 | 1,047 | 1,177 | 1,136 | 1,158 | 1,073 | 768 | 460 | 136 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 23 |
| 203 | 222 | 340 | 352 | 498 | 640 | 802 | 818 | 732 | 437 | 175 | 38 | 8 | 4 | 24 |
| 212 | 253 | 266 | 222 | 186 | 143 | 103 | 90 | 37 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 25 |
| 129 | 134 | 145 | 145 | 116 | 82 | 96 | 75 | 33 | 21 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 26 |
| 1 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 27 |
| 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 |
| 208 | 222 | 240 | 266 | 309 | 325 | 337 | 398 | 352 | 255 | 92 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 29 |
| 107 | 117 | 113 | 146 | 168 | 166 | 155 | 192 | 172 | 119 | 35 | 8 | - | 4 | 30 |
| 43 | 49 | 63 | 63 | 84 | 115 | 138 | 170 | 156 | 118 | 47 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| 40 | 35 | 41 | 24 | 39 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 32 |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 33 |
| - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 34 |
| - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 35 |
| 307 | 351 | 431 | 494 | 537 | 611 | 767 | 929 | 843 | 718 | 306 | 91 | 18 | 12 | 36 |
| 106 | 104 | 162 | 212 | 248 | 274 | 347 | 403 | 372 | 312 | 125 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 37 |
| 82 | 98 | 101 | 125 | 173 | 214 | 313 | 439 | 410 | 364 | 159 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 38 |
| 55 | 83 | 79 | 87 | 64 | 64 | 50 | 41 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 39 |
| 63 | 66 | 88 | 64 | 51 | 57 | 54 | 43 | 33 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 41 |
| 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 42 |
| 661 | 831 | 1,132 | 1,236 | 1,188 | 1,125 | 792 | 545 | 317 | 135 | 24 | 3 | - | 5 | 43 |
| 510 | 632 | 907 | 1,009 | 966 | 866 | 584 | 365 | 229 | 75 | 14 | 2 | - | 3 | 44 |
| 69 | 96 | 116 | 130 | 145 | 189 | 172 | 158 | 76 | 58 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 45 |
| 57 | 68 | 84 | 59 | 46 | 54 | 24 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 46 |
| 21 | 32 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 47 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |

32,30,46

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc.. | 11,465 | 8,277 | 1,098 | 83 | 38 | 58 | 75 | 76 | 93 | 121 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 5,082 | 3,791 | 441 | 41 | 11 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 46 | 35 |
| 3 | Female. | 4,072 | 2,796 | 376 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 43 | 31 | 32 | 61 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 1,113 | 853 | 120 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| 5 | Female. | 952 | 668 | 100 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 16 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 130 | 93 | 32 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 7 | Female. | 116 | 76 | 29 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 8 | Appendicitis..... | 6,697 | 30 | 351 | 351 | 429 | 399 | 282 | 305 | 350 | 414 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 3,443 | 18 | 185 | 169 | 223 | 182 | 97 | 106 | 177 | 179 |
| 10 | Female. | 2,307 | 7 | 139 | 128 | 147 | 146 | 123 | 120 | 103 | 122 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 489 | 2 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 24 | 36 | 40 | 52 |
| 12 | Female. | 424 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 25 | 42 | 34 | 43 | 29 | 54 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 26 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | 7 |
| 14 | Female. | 8 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 15 | Hernia and intestinal obstruction..... | 11,621 | 477 | 232 | 78 | 72 | 105 | 155 | 228 | 325 | 462 |
| 16 | White.....Male... | 5,142 | 247 | 133 | 42 | 38 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 84 | 121 |
| 17 | Female. | 4,954 | 157 | 64 | 22 | 19 | 31 | 70 | 112 | 154 | 230 |
| 18 | Negro.....Male... | 763 | 49 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 32 | 32 | 37 |
| 19 | Female. | 710 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 38 | 53 | 73 |
| 20 | Other.....Male... | 35 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | Female. | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 22 | Cirrhosis of the liver.... | 12,541 | 15 | 35 | 19 | 18 | 35 | 47 | 109 | 319 | 607 |
| 23 | White.....Male... | 7,685 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 40 | 157 | 330 |
| 24 | Female. | 4,016 | 7 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 49 | 131 | 230 |
| 25 | Negro.....Male... | 468 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 15 |
| 26 | Female. | 318 | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 26 |
| 27 | Other.....Male... | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 28 | Female. | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Biliary calculi, etc..... | 6,702 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 32 | 72 | 130 | 190 |
| 30 | White.....Male... | 2,145 | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 47 |
| 31 | Female. | 4,266 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 50 | 88 | 120 |
| 32 | Negro.....Male... | 73 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 33 | Female. | 189 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 17 |
| 34 | Other.....Male... | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 35 | Female. | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| 36 | Nephritis..... | 88,078 | 112 | 324 | 239 | 271 | 500 | 666 | 845 | 1,234 | 1,820 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 39,847 | 56 | 151 | 102 | 94 | 229 | 290 | 350 | 444 | 610 |
| 38 | Female. | 34,081 | 35 | 103 | 91 | 129 | 184 | 241 | 287 | 407 | 595 |
| 39 | Negro.....Male... | 7,199 | 14 | 42 | 24 | 21 | 44 | 52 | 88 | 143 | 245 |
| 40 | Female. | 6,728 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 24 | 43 | 79 | 118 | 234 | 364 |
| 41 | Other.....Male... | 166 | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 42 | Female. | 57 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 43 | Diseases of the prostate.. | 7,443 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 6,716 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 45 | Negro.....Male... | 711 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 46 | Other.....Male... | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 47 | Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium... | 5,668 | - | - | - | 23 | 509 | 1,051 | 1,159 | 1,268 | 1,123 |
| 48 | White.....Female. | 4,122 | - | - | - | 3 | 302 | 734 | 877 | 931 | 856 |
| 49 | Negro.....Female. | 1,481 | - | - | - | 20 | 201 | 307 | 274 | 321 | 252 |
| 50 | Other.....Female. | 65 | - | - | - | - | 6 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 15 |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 117 | 112 | 139 | 138 | 132 | 171 | 190 | 201 | 148 | 121 | 51 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| 43 | 40 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 53 | 51 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 52 | 38 | 39 | 54 | 47 | 73 | 81 | 99 | 85 | 60 | 30 | 6 | – | 2 | 3 |
| 10 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 12 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 5 | – | 1 | 5 |
| – | – | 1 | – | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 1 | 2 | – | – | – | 7 |
| 409 | 468 | 543 | 617 | 523 | 480 | 346 | 239 | 108 | 38 | 9 | 3 | – | 3 | 8 |
| 212 | 268 | 308 | 334 | 309 | 257 | 194 | 140 | 60 | 17 | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | 9 |
| 102 | 129 | 156 | 213 | 182 | 193 | 134 | 92 | 46 | 19 | 4 | 2 | – | – | 10 |
| 44 | 37 | 50 | 43 | 21 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | 1 | 11 |
| 48 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 12 |
| 1 | – | 2 | 1 | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| 547 | 654 | 878 | 1,099 | 1,173 | 1,312 | 1,303 | 1,106 | 779 | 459 | 132 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| 166 | 213 | 360 | 539 | 571 | 613 | 641 | 559 | 375 | 229 | 57 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 16 |
| 225 | 280 | 348 | 417 | 490 | 584 | 579 | 496 | 368 | 219 | 69 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| 69 | 76 | 76 | 79 | 63 | 71 | 51 | 27 | 25 | 7 | 4 | – | – | 4 | 18 |
| 84 | 84 | 87 | 58 | 43 | 40 | 25 | 18 | 11 | 3 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | 19 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| – | – | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| 1,021 | 1,356 | 1,641 | 1,677 | 1,562 | 1,428 | 1,196 | 779 | 427 | 187 | 52 | 8 | – | 3 | 22 |
| 599 | 822 | 1,035 | 1,145 | 1,056 | 922 | 725 | 453 | 222 | 80 | 27 | 2 | – | – | 23 |
| 319 | 416 | 495 | 426 | 418 | 436 | 406 | 294 | 193 | 100 | 23 | 5 | – | 2 | 24 |
| 54 | 74 | 62 | 78 | 46 | 40 | 35 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 25 |
| 43 | 40 | 41 | 25 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 26 |
| 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28 |
| 305 | 464 | 708 | 848 | 910 | 894 | 802 | 644 | 426 | 182 | 47 | 5 | – | 2 | 29 |
| 89 | 145 | 206 | 248 | 325 | 323 | 280 | 226 | 138 | 50 | 15 | – | – | 1 | 30 |
| 189 | 281 | 465 | 562 | 559 | 547 | 505 | 413 | 281 | 131 | 32 | 5 | – | – | 31 |
| 9 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 6 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 32 |
| 17 | 27 | 24 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 33 |
| 1 | – | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 34 |
| – | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 35 |
| 2,700 | 3,861 | 5,461 | 6,839 | 8,494 | 10,639 | 12,709 | 12,687 | 10,107 | 6,051 | 1,882 | 436 | 99 | 102 | 36 |
| 953 | 1,471 | 2,232 | 3,139 | 4,044 | 4,899 | 6,031 | 6,011 | 4,906 | 2,870 | 771 | 138 | 24 | 32 | 37 |
| 866 | 1,198 | 1,665 | 2,162 | 2,776 | 4,015 | 5,185 | 5,579 | 4,552 | 2,830 | 931 | 207 | 24 | 19 | 38 |
| 367 | 554 | 767 | 808 | 858 | 947 | 869 | 626 | 358 | 194 | 89 | 35 | 24 | 30 | 39 |
| 505 | 617 | 779 | 706 | 786 | 754 | 602 | 451 | 283 | 146 | 88 | 55 | 25 | 20 | 40 |
| 5 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | – | 1 | 41 |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | – | 1 | – | 42 |
| 6 | 47 | 110 | 317 | 606 | 1,055 | 1,523 | 1,551 | 1,279 | 708 | 196 | 25 | 6 | 8 | 43 |
| 3 | 21 | 65 | 239 | 508 | 916 | 1,394 | 1,456 | 1,217 | 675 | 190 | 22 | 4 | 4 | 44 |
| 3 | 26 | 45 | 77 | 94 | 138 | 125 | 92 | 59 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 45 |
| – | – | – | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | 46 |
| 470 | 57 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 47 |
| 375 | 41 | 2 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 48 |
| 89 | 13 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 49 |
| 6 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 50 |

32.30.47

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Puerperal septicemia.... | 2,000 | - | - | - | 5 | 183 | 428 | 423 | 462 | 328 |
| 2 | White.....Female. | 1,481 | - | - | - | 1 | 105 | 291 | 330 | 363 | 258 |
| 3 | Negro.....Female. | 496 | - | - | - | 4 | 77 | 132 | 89 | 93 | 66 |
| 4 | Other.....Female. | 23 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Puerperal toxemia..... | 1,405 | - | - | - | 15 | 192 | 271 | 256 | 267 | 266 |
| 6 | White.....Female. | 965 | - | - | - | 1 | 115 | 194 | 182 | 182 | 184 |
| 7 | Negro.....Female. | 429 | - | - | - | 14 | 75 | 77 | 73 | 83 | 78 |
| 8 | Other.....Female. | 11 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 9 | Hemorrhage, trauma, shock | 1,729 | - | - | - | 1 | 85 | 246 | 373 | 434 | 409 |
| 10 | White.....Female. | 1,306 | - | - | - | - | 53 | 173 | 295 | 315 | 329 |
| 11 | Negro.....Female. | 399 | - | - | - | 1 | 31 | 69 | 77 | 112 | 74 |
| 12 | Other.....Female. | 24 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 13 | Other puerperal causes.. | 534 | - | - | - | 2 | 49 | 106 | 107 | 105 | 120 |
| 14 | White.....Female. | 370 | - | - | - | 1 | 29 | 76 | 70 | 71 | 85 |
| 15 | Negro.....Female. | 157 | - | - | - | 1 | 18 | 29 | 35 | 33 | 34 |
| 16 | Other.....Female. | 7 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Congenital malformations.. | 16,187 | 13,544 | 1,219 | 307 | 195 | 183 | 147 | 118 | 80 | 94 |
| 18 | White.....Male... | 8,191 | 6,905 | 559 | 153 | 99 | 92 | 74 | 64 | 50 | 51 |
| 19 | Female. | 6,798 | 5,708 | 531 | 123 | 73 | 75 | 56 | 44 | 25 | 32 |
| 20 | Negro.....Male... | 603 | 476 | 55 | 17 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| 21 | Female. | 513 | 387 | 66 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 22 | Other.....Male... | 47 | 41 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 23 | Female. | 35 | 27 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 24 | Diseases peculiar to the first year of life..... | 50,779 | 50,779 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | White.....Male... | 25,387 | 25,387 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Female. | 17,573 | 17,573 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Negro.....Male... | 4,211 | 4,211 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Female. | 3,313 | 3,313 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Other.....Male... | 167 | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Female. | 128 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Premature birth..... | 31,614 | 31,614 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | White.....Male... | 15,428 | 15,428 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Female. | 11,140 | 11,140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Negro.....Male... | 2,632 | 2,632 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Female. | 2,251 | 2,251 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Other.....Male... | 93 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Female. | 70 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life..... | 19,165 | 19,165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | White.....Male... | 9,959 | 9,959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Female. | 6,433 | 6,433 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Negro.....Male... | 1,579 | 1,579 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Female. | 1,062 | 1,062 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Other.....Male... | 74 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Female. | 58 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 18 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| 116 | 15 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2 |
| 31 | 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| 117 | 17 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 5 |
| 95 | 11 | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| 22 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | 7 |
| – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| 162 | 18 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 9 |
| 128 | 13 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| 31 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |
| 3 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 12 |
| 41 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| 36 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| 5 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16 |
| 83 | 42 | 52 | 45 | 29 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 4 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 17 |
| 40 | 19 | 26 | 27 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 18 |
| 39 | 18 | 23 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 19 |
| 3 | 2 | – | 5 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| – | – | – | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 |
| – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |

32,30.48

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas.

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Suicide..... | 14,782 | – | – | 2 | 48 | 302 | 649 | 846 | 1,179 | 1,379 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 10,374 | – | – | 2 | 39 | 191 | 368 | 514 | 695 | 902 |
| 3 | Female. | 3,920 | – | – | – | 9 | 97 | 212 | 293 | 405 | 425 |
| 4 | Negro.....Male... | 304 | – | – | – | – | 11 | 36 | 28 | 45 | 39 |
| 5 | Female. | 100 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 25 | 10 | 22 | 9 |
| 6 | Other.....Male... | 76 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| 7 | Female. | 8 | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | – | 2 | – |
| 8 | Homicide..... | 7,412 | 149 | 71 | 69 | 65 | 492 | 892 | 1,015 | 990 | 976 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 2,703 | 62 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 139 | 225 | 263 | 294 | 308 |
| 10 | Female. | 791 | 63 | 31 | 32 | 10 | 45 | 99 | 84 | 94 | 84 |
| 11 | Negro.....Male... | 3,069 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 226 | 414 | 504 | 476 | 468 |
| 12 | Female. | 773 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 78 | 149 | 153 | 116 | 107 |
| 13 | Other.....Male... | 63 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| 14 | Female. | 13 | – | 2 | – | – | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 15 | Accidental deaths..... | 95,918 | 2,753 | 4,988 | 3,502 | 3,334 | 5,764 | 6,682 | 5,137 | 4,600 | 4,842 |
| 16 | White.....Male... | 59,208 | 1,235 | 2,474 | 2,095 | 2,241 | 4,053 | 5,072 | 3,743 | 3,262 | 3,378 |
| 17 | Female. | 26,863 | 911 | 1,695 | 921 | 625 | 1,021 | 958 | 769 | 667 | 756 |
| 18 | Negro.....Male... | 6,656 | 307 | 427 | 261 | 348 | 556 | 442 | 478 | 501 | 527 |
| 19 | Female. | 2,584 | 264 | 339 | 203 | 100 | 105 | 148 | 102 | 135 | 138 |
| 20 | Other.....Male... | 475 | 23 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 45 | 40 | 29 | 36 |
| 21 | Female. | 132 | 13 | 22 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 22 | Motor-vehicle accidents. | 28,076 | 109 | 1,181 | 1,354 | 1,032 | 2,530 | 2,828 | 2,125 | 1,903 | 1,783 |
| 23 | White.....Male... | 19,780 | 53 | 657 | 836 | 704 | 1,736 | 2,014 | 1,504 | 1,373 | 1,258 |
| 24 | Female. | 5,684 | 43 | 411 | 381 | 241 | 593 | 568 | 393 | 317 | 324 |
| 25 | Negro.....Male... | 1,932 | 4 | 66 | 85 | 67 | 155 | 169 | 177 | 157 | 153 |
| 26 | Female. | 484 | 7 | 39 | 48 | 16 | 32 | 49 | 36 | 40 | 29 |
| 27 | Other.....Male... | 155 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 17 |
| 28 | Female. | 41 | 1 | 3 | 1 | – | 4 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 29 | Other accidents..... | 67,842 | 2,644 | 3,807 | 2,148 | 2,302 | 3,234 | 3,854 | 3,012 | 2,697 | 3,059 |
| 30 | White.....Male... | 39,428 | 1,182 | 1,817 | 1,259 | 1,537 | 2,317 | 3,058 | 2,239 | 1,889 | 2,120 |
| 31 | Female. | 21,179 | 868 | 1,284 | 540 | 384 | 428 | 390 | 376 | 350 | 432 |
| 32 | Negro.....Male... | 4,724 | 303 | 361 | 176 | 281 | 401 | 273 | 301 | 344 | 374 |
| 33 | Female. | 2,100 | 257 | 300 | 155 | 84 | 73 | 99 | 66 | 95 | 109 |
| 34 | Other.....Male... | 320 | 22 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 29 | 28 | 16 | 19 |
| 35 | Female. | 91 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 36 | Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes..... | 28,981 | 4,350 | 606 | 184 | 127 | 198 | 227 | 315 | 379 | 511 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 11,050 | 1,189 | 169 | 51 | 28 | 63 | 46 | 74 | 105 | 166 |
| 38 | Female. | 8,882 | 931 | 147 | 51 | 32 | 44 | 57 | 76 | 84 | 112 |
| 39 | Negro.....Male... | 4,575 | 1,206 | 121 | 44 | 28 | 36 | 41 | 68 | 82 | 106 |
| 40 | Female. | 3,912 | 874 | 107 | 30 | 33 | 45 | 71 | 82 | 99 | 119 |
| 41 | Other.....Male... | 312 | 78 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 42 | Female. | 250 | 72 | 31 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| 43 | All other causes..... | 110,561 | 5,438 | 4,030 | 1,908 | 1,477 | 2,032 | 2,492 | 2,817 | 3,468 | 4,253 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 52,533 | 2,606 | 1,922 | 925 | 679 | 957 | 1,051 | 1,051 | 1,266 | 1,595 |
| 45 | Female. | 45,064 | 1,822 | 1,522 | 723 | 554 | 696 | 922 | 1,120 | 1,389 | 1,681 |
| 46 | Negro.....Male... | 6,265 | 554 | 304 | 134 | 113 | 167 | 206 | 267 | 288 | 354 |
| 47 | Female. | 6,249 | 399 | 244 | 108 | 122 | 198 | 305 | 368 | 504 | 610 |
| 48 | Other.....Male... | 289 | 33 | 22 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 11 |
| 49 | Female. | 161 | 24 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 |

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

See table 2 for International List numbers of causes of death)

| 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75–79 years | 80–84 years | 85–89 years | 90–94 years | 95–99 years | 100 years and over | Not stated | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,485 | 1,525 | 1,663 | 1,497 | 1,324 | 1,079 | 831 | 566 | 265 | 95 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| 1,009 | 1,029 | 1,182 | 1,116 | 1,031 | 833 | 661 | 458 | 225 | 82 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 |
| 421 | 455 | 443 | 358 | 267 | 227 | 156 | 98 | 36 | 12 | – | 1 | – | 5 | 3 |
| 35 | 28 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | – | – | 1 | 4 |
| 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | – | – | – | – | – | 1 | 6 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 |
| 800 | 652 | 444 | 277 | 191 | 148 | 84 | 43 | 16 | 7 | 2 | – | 1 | 28 | 8 |
| 320 | 284 | 234 | 161 | 128 | 88 | 56 | 25 | 11 | 5 | 1 | – | – | 11 | 9 |
| 73 | 49 | 39 | 33 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 3 | – | 1 | – | – | 2 | 10 |
| 333 | 269 | 154 | 70 | 41 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 2 | – | – | 1 | 11 | 11 |
| 65 | 37 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | 4 | 12 |
| 9 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | – | – | 1 | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| – | 2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 |
| 4,814 | 4,734 | 4,927 | 5,255 | 5,181 | 5,334 | 5,904 | 6,114 | 5,799 | 4,028 | 1,530 | 327 | 57 | 312 | 15 |
| 3,405 | 3,361 | 3,563 | 3,846 | 3,621 | 3,377 | 3,238 | 2,773 | 2,328 | 1,358 | 439 | 90 | 12 | 244 | 16 |
| 692 | 753 | 761 | 929 | 1,137 | 1,595 | 2,334 | 3,102 | 3,333 | 2,590 | 1,048 | 218 | 27 | 21 | 17 |
| 563 | 465 | 455 | 344 | 285 | 224 | 185 | 120 | 72 | 39 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 35 | 18 |
| 120 | 118 | 116 | 99 | 106 | 114 | 122 | 104 | 59 | 35 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| 30 | 33 | 25 | 33 | 31 | 18 | 19 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 | 20 |
| 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 21 |
| 1,767 | 1,654 | 1,706 | 1,718 | 1,716 | 1,561 | 1,372 | 913 | 556 | 182 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 22 |
| 1,204 | 1,165 | 1,232 | 1,272 | 1,283 | 1,182 | 1,029 | 671 | 409 | 137 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 23 |
| 307 | 291 | 291 | 299 | 308 | 273 | 271 | 194 | 128 | 42 | 3 | – | – | 6 | 24 |
| 202 | 148 | 144 | 112 | 98 | 76 | 52 | 36 | 15 | 2 | 4 | – | – | 10 | 25 |
| 40 | 34 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 24 | 13 | 7 | 3 | – | – | – | – | 2 | 26 |
| 12 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | – | – | – | – | 27 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | – | 2 | 3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28 |
| 3,047 | 3,080 | 3,221 | 3,537 | 3,465 | 3,773 | 4,532 | 5,201 | 5,243 | 3,845 | 1,503 | 325 | 56 | 256 | 29 |
| 2,201 | 2,196 | 2,331 | 2,574 | 2,338 | 2,195 | 2,209 | 2,102 | 1,919 | 1,221 | 419 | 88 | 11 | 206 | 30 |
| 385 | 462 | 470 | 630 | 829 | 1,322 | 2,063 | 2,908 | 3,205 | 2,548 | 1,045 | 218 | 27 | 15 | 31 |
| 361 | 317 | 311 | 232 | 187 | 148 | 133 | 84 | 57 | 37 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 25 | 32 |
| 80 | 84 | 86 | 79 | 91 | 90 | 109 | 97 | 56 | 36 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 33 |
| 18 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 | – | 1 | 4 | 34 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | – | 2 | 1 | 2 | – | 35 |
| 695 | 848 | 1,132 | 1,315 | 1,483 | 1,882 | 2,360 | 2,810 | 3,409 | 3,130 | 1,927 | 680 | 311 | 102 | 36 |
| 265 | 358 | 490 | 630 | 688 | 851 | 1,056 | 1,174 | 1,404 | 1,272 | 699 | 176 | 44 | 52 | 37 |
| 124 | 103 | 169 | 201 | 258 | 443 | 665 | 1,031 | 1,493 | 1,489 | 952 | 343 | 66 | 11 | 38 |
| 142 | 195 | 263 | 259 | 285 | 331 | 346 | 323 | 264 | 168 | 112 | 65 | 75 | 15 | 39 |
| 159 | 176 | 198 | 213 | 228 | 227 | 257 | 243 | 213 | 177 | 144 | 82 | 118 | 17 | 40 |
| 3 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 41 |
| 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 42 |
| 4,798 | 5,512 | 6,567 | 7,442 | 8,084 | 9,130 | 10,471 | 10,853 | 9,513 | 6,623 | 2,775 | 659 | 129 | 90 | 43 |
| 1,894 | 2,310 | 3,161 | 3,899 | 4,433 | 4,725 | 5,482 | 5,555 | 4,589 | 3,037 | 1,104 | 222 | 40 | 30 | 44 |
| 1,899 | 2,239 | 2,368 | 2,620 | 2,825 | 3,572 | 4,306 | 4,831 | 4,579 | 3,392 | 1,544 | 386 | 47 | 27 | 45 |
| 395 | 440 | 556 | 500 | 462 | 473 | 392 | 272 | 171 | 94 | 55 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 46 |
| 586 | 492 | 450 | 391 | 344 | 329 | 262 | 179 | 155 | 90 | 59 | 24 | 20 | 10 | 47 |
| 14 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 2 | – | 1 | 48 |
| 10 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | – | – | 49 |

32,304

TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(Exclusive of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas. Rates per 100,000 estimated population in International List of

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total deaths (all causes) | 1,062.1 | 4,144.5 | 201.0 | 89.3 | 87.8 | 152.5 |
| 2 | All races.....Male... | 1,269.0 | 4,654.0 | 216.7 | 102.6 | 105.3 | 197.6 |
| 3 | Female. | 878.2 | 3,613.4 | 184.6 | 75.4 | 69.9 | 112.9 |
| 4 | White.....Male... | 1,256.7 | 4,328.5 | 199.4 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 181.6 |
| 5 | Female. | 858.4 | 3,338.0 | 168.3 | 70.9 | 62.8 | 91.1 |
| 6 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 1,372.5 | 7,061.5 | 342.7 | 112.0 | 138.7 | 311.6 |
| 7 | Female. | 1,045.1 | 5,549.9 | 298.5 | 103.6 | 117.5 | 272.3 |
| 8 | Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (1, 2)..... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 9 | White.....Male... | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 10 | Female. | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 11 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 1.3 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 12 | Female. | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| 13 | Cerebrospinal (meningococcus) meningitis (6)..... | 1.3 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 14 | White.....Male... | 1.6 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| 15 | Female. | 0.9 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| 16 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 3.1 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| 17 | Female. | 1.4 | 12.3 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 18 | Scarlet fever (8)..... | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 19 | White.....Male... | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 20 | Female. | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 21 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Female. | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 23 | Whooping cough (9)..... | 1.3 | 49.4 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 24 | White.....Male... | 1.1 | 42.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25 | Female. | 1.1 | 44.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 3.1 | 87.9 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0 |
| 27 | Female. | 3.3 | 100.6 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0 |
| 28 | Diphtheria (10)..... | 1.2 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 29 | White.....Male... | 1.4 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| 30 | Female. | 1.0 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 31 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 1.5 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0 |
| 32 | Female. | 1.3 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| 33 | Tuberculosis (all forms) (13–22)..... | 40.1 | 16.3 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 21.2 |
| 34 | White.....Male... | 45.1 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 9.5 |
| 35 | Female. | 21.7 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 13.1 |
| 36 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 119.7 | 48.2 | 26.9 | 8.8 | 14.4 | 73.8 |
| 37 | Female. | 86.5 | 46.8 | 23.6 | 8.5 | 23.5 | 108.0 |
| 38 | Tuberculosis of respiratory system (13)..... | 37.0 | 6.9 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 19.0 |
| 39 | White.....Male... | 42.4 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 8.3 |
| 40 | Female. | 19.9 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 12.1 |
| 41 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 108.5 | 22.8 | 13.0 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 64.9 |
| 42 | Female. | 77.9 | 23.4 | 11.5 | 4.5 | 19.3 | 97.4 |
| 43 | Tuberculosis (other forms) (14–22)..... | 3.1 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| 44 | White.....Male... | 2.7 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| 45 | Female. | 1.9 | 7.4 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 46 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 11.2 | 25.4 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 9.0 |
| 47 | Female. | 8.6 | 23.4 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 10.6 |
| 48 | Dysentery (27)..... | 1.2 | 34.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 49 | White.....Male... | 1.2 | 35.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 50 | Female. | 1.0 | 29.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 51 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 2.7 | 67.1 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 52 | Female. | 2.0 | 40.9 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 |

[1] Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945

a specified group, excluding armed forces overseas. Numbers after causes of death are those of the detailed Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 246.8 | 261.6 | 279.5 | 386.8 | 533.8 | 790.8 | 1,160.6 | 1,673.2 | 2,488.1 | 3,729.3 | 5,454.8 | 11,653.5 | 1 |
| 432.3 | 407.8 | 330.6 | 450.5 | 636.6 | 955.6 | 1,427.0 | 2,054.8 | 3,007.0 | 4,387.1 | 6,266.2 | 12,457.5 | 2 |
| 158.0 | 182.9 | 236.8 | 329.3 | 434.3 | 627.5 | 890.4 | 1,278.4 | 1,960.0 | 3,090.0 | 4,704.3 | 10,962.8 | 3 |
| 400.6 | 356.2 | 283.3 | 392.1 | 566.5 | 868.9 | 1,322.8 | 1,967.5 | 2,943.6 | 4,328.4 | 6,251.9 | 12,701.9 | 4 |
| 122.3 | 147.0 | 192.2 | 269.0 | 358.9 | 542.1 | 784.7 | 1,169.4 | 1,855.3 | 3,005.1 | 4,673.4 | 11,262.8 | 5 |
| 621.6 | 779.6 | 734.8 | 994.0 | 1,266.8 | 1,810.3 | 2,592.2 | 3,134.2 | 3,806.6 | 5,157.3 | 6,467.1 | 9,240.4 | 6 |
| 438.1 | 469.2 | 597.8 | 865.3 | 1,059.2 | 1,451.1 | 2,060.0 | 2,670.9 | 3,431.7 | 4,340.0 | 5,205.1 | 7,056.0 | 7 |
| 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 8 |
| 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 9 |
| 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 10 |
| 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 11 |
| 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 13 |
| 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 14 |
| 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 15 |
| 4.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 16 |
| 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 |
| 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 20 |
| 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 23 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 25 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 28 |
| 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 29 |
| 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 30 |
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| 49.6 | 52.7 | 46.4 | 48.5 | 51.2 | 56.7 | 59.7 | 64.8 | 67.6 | 74.4 | 72.4 | 73.6 | 33 |
| 40.0 | 47.8 | 38.3 | 47.3 | 58.7 | 72.6 | 83.4 | 93.5 | 97.7 | 105.9 | 94.7 | 90.7 | 34 |
| 26.5 | 30.3 | 30.2 | 28.6 | 24.2 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 23.6 | 29.2 | 38.2 | 46.4 | 57.2 | 35 |
| 193.5 | 206.8 | 181.1 | 184.9 | 185.5 | 208.2 | 205.9 | 194.0 | 158.8 | 166.7 | 170.2 | 119.5 | 36 |
| 178.7 | 162.1 | 125.4 | 116.6 | 93.3 | 80.7 | 68.0 | 73.6 | 77.8 | 59.4 | 60.4 | 57.6 | 37 |
| 46.1 | 49.6 | 43.6 | 45.8 | 48.3 | 53.7 | 56.7 | 61.7 | 64.1 | 70.2 | 69.3 | 69.2 | 38 |
| 37.2 | 45.4 | 36.2 | 44.8 | 56.3 | 69.9 | 80.6 | 90.0 | 93.7 | 101.0 | 90.9 | 85.4 | 39 |
| 24.9 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 27.4 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 19.6 | 22.0 | 26.9 | 35.2 | 44.5 | 53.3 | 40 |
| 176.1 | 187.0 | 168.2 | 172.0 | 170.9 | 197.7 | 193.9 | 183.9 | 148.6 | 158.9 | 157.5 | 114.5 | 41 |
| 165.5 | 153.2 | 115.7 | 108.3 | 84.9 | 72.7 | 61.8 | 66.1 | 72.1 | 54.1 | 55.9 | 54.2 | 42 |
| 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 43 |
| 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 44 |
| 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 45 |
| 17.4 | 19.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 12.7 | 5.0 | 46 |
| 13.2 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 47 |
| 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 48 |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 49 |
| 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 50 |
| 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 51 |
| 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 52 |

32, 30, 50

TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(See headnote

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Malaria (28) | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 2 | White—Male | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 3 | White—Female | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | Nonwhite—Male | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 5 | Nonwhite—Female | 1.5 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| 6 | Syphilis (all forms) (30) | 10.7 | 27.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 7 | White—Male | 12.2 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 8 | White—Female | 3.4 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 9 | Nonwhite—Male | 55.2 | 160.9 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| 10 | Nonwhite—Female | 20.7 | 117.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| 11 | Measles (35) | 0.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 12 | White—Male | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 13 | White—Female | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 14 | Nonwhite—Male | 0.7 | 12.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| 15 | Nonwhite—Female | 0.5 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 16 | Poliomyelitis, polioencephalitis (acute) (36) | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| 17 | White—Male | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 18 | White—Female | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 19 | Nonwhite—Male | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| 20 | Nonwhite—Female | 0.7 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 21 | Cancer and other malignant tumors (45–55) | 134.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| 22 | White—Male | 144.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| 23 | White—Female | 135.4 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 24 | Nonwhite—Male | 81.9 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 5.6 |
| 25 | Nonwhite—Female | 94.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| 26 | Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum (46) | 60.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| 27 | White—Male | 73.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 28 | White—Female | 55.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 29 | Nonwhite—Male | 43.8 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| 30 | Nonwhite—Female | 28.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 31 | Cancer of female genital organs (48, 49) | 16.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 32 | White—Female | 31.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| 33 | Nonwhite—Female | 37.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| 34 | Cancer of the breast (50) | 13.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 35 | White—Male | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | White—Female | 25.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 37 | Nonwhite—Male | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Nonwhite—Female | 15.0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Cancer (other sites) (45, 47, 51–55) | 43.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| 40 | White—Male | 71.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 |
| 41 | White—Female | 23.7 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 42 | Nonwhite—Male | 37.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| 43 | Nonwhite—Female | 14.3 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 44 | Acute rheumatic fever (58) | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| 45 | White—Male | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| 46 | White—Female | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| 47 | Nonwhite—Male | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 48 | Nonwhite—Female | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| 49 | Diabetes mellitus (61) | 26.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| 50 | White—Male | 21.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| 51 | White—Female | 33.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| 52 | Nonwhite—Male | 12.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 53 | Nonwhite—Female | 22.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 |

[1] Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

on p. 202)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2 |
| 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3 |
| 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 11.0 | 4 |
| 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 5 |
| 2.0 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 9.3 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 26.9 | 31.9 | 33.0 | 29.8 | 26.8 | 6 |
| 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 19.4 | 23.7 | 33.0 | 43.2 | 46.1 | 44.6 | 35.7 | 7 |
| 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 8 |
| 10.7 | 24.7 | 41.8 | 75.3 | 112.8 | 131.0 | 153.7 | 152.6 | 152.2 | 147.0 | 122.6 | 101.6 | 9 |
| 10.1 | 12.9 | 23.2 | 32.4 | 34.1 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 51.7 | 48.6 | 44.2 | 36.9 | 39.0 | 10 |
| 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11 |
| 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 12 |
| 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13 |
| 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 16 |
| 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 17 |
| 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| 8.6 | 14.1 | 23.9 | 46.1 | 78.7 | 134.3 | 209.9 | 313.8 | 446.6 | 626.4 | 804.3 | 1,201.9 | 21 |
| 15.2 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 28.8 | 52.2 | 97.7 | 179.9 | 298.9 | 459.2 | 676.6 | 914.8 | 1,395.2 | 22 |
| 5.3 | 11.4 | 26.8 | 56.8 | 96.5 | 162.1 | 230.5 | 322.9 | 439.1 | 597.2 | 737.7 | 1,132.9 | 23 |
| 11.9 | 9.9 | 16.3 | 33.1 | 69.9 | 136.7 | 229.9 | 317.1 | 393.0 | 483.9 | 553.8 | 586.7 | 24 |
| 8.4 | 17.3 | 45.2 | 102.1 | 154.1 | 214.7 | 300.3 | 389.4 | 432.6 | 497.9 | 506.3 | 459.2 | 25 |
| 1.7 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 12.4 | 24.5 | 46.5 | 82.7 | 137.9 | 212.2 | 315.2 | 425.4 | 613.5 | 26 |
| 2.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 24.2 | 45.9 | 88.9 | 152.2 | 246.8 | 370.8 | 500.8 | 691.9 | 27 |
| 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 22.1 | 43.5 | 71.6 | 120.8 | 180.2 | 274.6 | 378.0 | 600.3 | 28 |
| 3.8 | 3.4 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 34.0 | 76.4 | 130.6 | 174.6 | 223.5 | 264.4 | 295.9 | 292.8 | 29 |
| 2.3 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 19.3 | 38.6 | 52.3 | 87.7 | 128.1 | 157.4 | 179.7 | 210.1 | 178.8 | 30 |
| 1.1 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 13.1 | 20.0 | 28.7 | 37.3 | 44.8 | 51.3 | 61.9 | 64.1 | 82.8 | 31 |
| 1.4 | 4.0 | 10.5 | 21.9 | 35.5 | 53.2 | 71.2 | 86.4 | 100.5 | 119.1 | 121.4 | 155.9 | 32 |
| 3.2 | 8.7 | 23.7 | 51.6 | 70.8 | 94.7 | 117.7 | 152.9 | 145.9 | 165.2 | 155.4 | 128.8 | 33 |
| 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 20.8 | 26.1 | 31.8 | 40.4 | 52.2 | 60.0 | 89.2 | 34 |
| 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 35 |
| 0.2 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 13.7 | 24.6 | 41.2 | 52.2 | 64.4 | 81.9 | 103.1 | 116.0 | 169.8 | 36 |
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 37 |
| 0.7 | 1.7 | 7.5 | 17.3 | 29.2 | 38.9 | 51.0 | 56.6 | 56.1 | 73.1 | 71.5 | 72.9 | 38 |
| 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 21.3 | 38.3 | 63.8 | 99.3 | 142.7 | 197.1 | 254.8 | 416.3 | 39 |
| 12.3 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 27.6 | 51.4 | 90.5 | 145.9 | 211.3 | 304.1 | 412.0 | 699.9 | 40 |
| 2.7 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 14.3 | 24.1 | 35.4 | 51.4 | 76.4 | 100.5 | 122.3 | 206.8 | 41 |
| 8.1 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 14.2 | 35.7 | 59.5 | 99.0 | 140.9 | 167.0 | 217.3 | 254.7 | 288.9 | 42 |
| 2.2 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 28.9 | 43.9 | 51.7 | 73.2 | 79.9 | 69.3 | 78.8 | 43 |
| 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 44 |
| 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 45 |
| 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 46 |
| 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 47 |
| 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 48 |
| 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 14.4 | 30.2 | 55.7 | 98.4 | 149.3 | 201.5 | 251.3 | 49 |
| 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 36.9 | 67.0 | 106.5 | 157.4 | 215.5 | 50 |
| 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 15.2 | 35.0 | 72.5 | 131.1 | 196.9 | 253.8 | 303.3 | 51 |
| 5.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 28.0 | 37.6 | 55.5 | 76.0 | 72.9 | 98.6 | 52 |
| 2.2 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 11.4 | 23.5 | 42.8 | 73.5 | 107.5 | 132.2 | 136.3 | 146.4 | 105.1 | 53 |

32.30.51

TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(See headnote

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Exophthalmic goiter (63b) | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 2 | White—Male | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 3 | Female | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| 4 | Nonwhite—Male | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Female | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 6 | Pellagra (except alcoholic) (69) | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 7 | White—Male | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Female | 0.7 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Nonwhite—Male | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Female | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 |
| 11 | Alcoholism (ethylism) (77) | 1.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 12 | White—Male | 3.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 13 | Female | 0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Nonwhite—Male | 2.6 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Female | 0.7 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 16 | Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (83) | 97.9 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| 17 | White—Male | 100.2 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| 18 | Female | 92.4 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| 19 | Nonwhite—Male | 111.0 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| 20 | Female | 114.4 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| 21 | Diseases of the heart (90–95) | 321.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 9.9 |
| 22 | White—Male | 418.7 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 11.5 |
| 23 | Female | 252.8 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 7.7 |
| 24 | Nonwhite—Male | 275.5 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 12.4 |
| 25 | Female | 213.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 13.4 | 13.3 |
| 26 | Chronic rheumatic diseases of heart (90a,92b,c,93c,95b) | 18.8 | 0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 27 | White—Male | 20.0 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| 28 | Female | 17.3 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 29 | Nonwhite—Male | 21.5 | 0 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| 30 | Female | 19.6 | 0 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 5.8 |
| 31 | Diseases of coronary arteries and angina pectoris (94) | 99.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| 32 | White—Male | 160.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| 33 | Female | 58.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 34 | Nonwhite—Male | 52.5 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| 35 | Female | 30.8 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| 36 | Diseases of the heart (other forms) (90b, 91, 92a,d,e, 93a,b,d,e, 95a,c) | 203.2 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 |
| 37 | White—Male | 238.3 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 4.9 |
| 38 | Female | 176.9 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| 39 | Nonwhite—Male | 201.6 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 6.9 |
| 40 | Female | 162.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 41 | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza (107–109, 33) | 51.8 | 575.7 | 38.0 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 7.9 |
| 42 | White—Male | 57.3 | 529.7 | 33.7 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 7.8 |
| 43 | Female | 38.5 | 437.1 | 31.0 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| 44 | Nonwhite—Male | 104.6 | 1,356.0 | 79.1 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 15.7 |
| 45 | Female | 76.2 | 1,111.0 | 77.2 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 18.7 |
| 46 | Bronchopneumonia (107) | 21.8 | 336.0 | 18.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 47 | White—Male | 24.2 | 310.3 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| 48 | Female | 17.5 | 262.2 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| 49 | Nonwhite—Male | 36.7 | 767.2 | 36.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| 50 | Female | 27.4 | 614.9 | 35.2 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 4.6 |

[1]Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

on p. 202)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 1 |
| 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 3 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 12.0 | 13.7 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 5 |
| 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 6 |
| 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 7 |
| 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 8 |
| 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 9 |
| 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 16.1 | 10 |
| 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 11 |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 12 |
| 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 13 |
| 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 14 |
| 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 2.5 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 14.2 | 28.8 | 56.3 | 98.1 | 152.4 | 256.5 | 442.5 | 715.6 | 1,539.3 | 16 |
| 3.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 10.7 | 20.1 | 41.3 | 78.8 | 137.1 | 252.8 | 445.2 | 740.3 | 1,538.1 | 17 |
| 1.5 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 20.9 | 46.1 | 81.6 | 124.6 | 218.9 | 393.5 | 669.0 | 1,593.2 | 18 |
| 8.1 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 44.4 | 90.8 | 158.5 | 271.1 | 376.0 | 467.8 | 725.1 | 861.4 | 1,189.3 | 19 |
| 4.8 | 9.8 | 24.0 | 57.6 | 109.0 | 199.5 | 324.1 | 471.2 | 599.1 | 816.8 | 948.9 | 1,148.0 | 20 |
| 16.1 | 22.5 | 32.4 | 63.7 | 118.0 | 221.5 | 365.3 | 571.4 | 910.7 | 1,419.6 | 2,125.7 | 4,606.8 | 21 |
| 24.6 | 30.0 | 35.4 | 77.2 | 152.3 | 297.5 | 498.1 | 777.5 | 1,198.5 | 1,793.3 | 2,536.7 | 5,101.5 | 22 |
| 10.1 | 14.4 | 22.7 | 36.6 | 59.4 | 112.1 | 181.5 | 316.4 | 591.2 | 1,051.4 | 1,781.8 | 4,480.2 | 23 |
| 30.3 | 54.6 | 60.1 | 135.8 | 233.2 | 416.7 | 704.7 | 907.7 | 1,167.7 | 1,563.4 | 2,050.3 | 2,827.8 | 24 |
| 24.0 | 36.1 | 69.0 | 133.1 | 223.5 | 358.7 | 565.7 | 754.3 | 1,023.7 | 1,380.2 | 1,671.0 | 2,230.0 | 25 |
| 7.3 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 20.5 | 24.5 | 29.7 | 41.1 | 58.4 | 84.6 | 177.0 | 26 |
| 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 30.0 | 42.9 | 61.0 | 88.4 | 174.3 | 27 |
| 4.9 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 20.7 | 25.8 | 33.5 | 51.5 | 75.8 | 181.1 | 28 |
| 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 19.1 | 16.6 | 30.0 | 49.5 | 53.4 | 82.0 | 93.5 | 126.8 | 196.2 | 29 |
| 7.5 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 18.7 | 23.3 | 32.6 | 41.7 | 50.0 | 75.5 | 84.5 | 127.4 | 137.3 | 30 |
| 1.9 | 3.7 | 8.0 | 22.1 | 50.4 | 96.8 | 157.8 | 239.0 | 352.4 | 490.7 | 629.5 | 936.0 | 31 |
| 2.8 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 36.3 | 84.8 | 165.1 | 265.1 | 387.8 | 545.4 | 720.0 | 878.8 | 1,222.2 | 32 |
| 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 15.4 | 31.3 | 54.4 | 99.0 | 183.8 | 308.2 | 452.7 | 781.2 | 33 |
| 4.8 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 31.1 | 66.4 | 106.9 | 157.7 | 201.0 | 213.3 | 263.0 | 272.7 | 365.6 | 34 |
| 3.5 | 4.7 | 12.5 | 28.9 | 48.6 | 64.8 | 98.2 | 107.5 | 139.6 | 169.8 | 168.8 | 233.0 | 35 |
| 7.0 | 10.2 | 14.6 | 27.5 | 52.5 | 104.2 | 182.9 | 302.7 | 517.2 | 870.5 | 1,411.5 | 3,493.8 | 36 |
| 10.1 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 26.7 | 52.7 | 112.5 | 208.5 | 359.7 | 610.3 | 1,012.2 | 1,569.6 | 3,705.0 | 37 |
| 4.2 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 16.0 | 29.7 | 62.0 | 106.4 | 191.6 | 374.0 | 691.7 | 1,253.3 | 3,517.9 | 38 |
| 14.8 | 34.3 | 37.5 | 85.6 | 150.3 | 279.8 | 497.5 | 653.2 | 872.5 | 1,206.9 | 1,650.8 | 2,266.0 | 39 |
| 13.0 | 22.0 | 44.6 | 85.5 | 151.6 | 261.3 | 425.7 | 596.8 | 808.6 | 1,125.9 | 1,374.8 | 1,859.7 | 40 |
| 10.2 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 16.8 | 23.4 | 30.2 | 41.1 | 53.0 | 77.5 | 113.1 | 183.4 | 549.0 | 41 |
| 11.6 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 16.7 | 24.8 | 33.2 | 45.1 | 63.7 | 93.4 | 133.8 | 208.8 | 598.7 | 42 |
| 6.0 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 20.9 | 26.7 | 47.5 | 81.0 | 147.6 | 519.7 | 43 |
| 30.6 | 37.4 | 40.5 | 58.0 | 79.0 | 121.8 | 158.3 | 169.6 | 191.9 | 225.8 | 302.3 | 514.0 | 44 |
| 24.8 | 23.9 | 32.6 | 43.3 | 55.1 | 68.5 | 102.9 | 125.7 | 145.9 | 169.0 | 259.3 | 404.1 | 45 |
| 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 15.6 | 24.1 | 40.7 | 73.0 | 255.0 | 46 |
| 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 13.4 | 19.6 | 29.1 | 49.3 | 83.8 | 278.2 | 47 |
| 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 16.7 | 30.9 | 61.2 | 250.7 | 48 |
| 8.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 24.4 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 40.7 | 56.3 | 104.6 | 157.4 | 49 |
| 6.2 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 39.5 | 45.7 | 68.2 | 133.9 | 50 |

32.3052

TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(See headnote

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza (107–109, 33)—Continued | | | | | | |
| 1 | Lobar pneumonia (108) | 17.7 | 98.6 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| 2 | White.....Male... | 20.8 | 90.9 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| 3 | Female. | 11.5 | 70.9 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 4 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 40.0 | 250.8 | 19.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 6.6 |
| 5 | Female. | 25.8 | 198.7 | 19.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 8.3 |
| 6 | Pneumonia (unspecified) (109) | 4.6 | 71.5 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 7 | White.....Male... | 4.9 | 66.9 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 8 | Female. | 3.3 | 53.7 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 9 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 10.7 | 135.7 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| 10 | Female. | 7.8 | 147.4 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| 11 | Influenza (33) | 7.7 | 69.4 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 12 | White.....Male... | 7.4 | 61.6 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| 13 | Female. | 6.1 | 50.2 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| 14 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 17.2 | 182.4 | 15.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| 15 | Female. | 15.2 | 150.0 | 13.6 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| 16 | Ulcer of stomach or duodenum (117) | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 17 | White.....Male... | 12.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 18 | Female. | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 19 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 9.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| 20 | Female. | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 21 | Diarrhea, enteritis, etc. (119, 120) | 8.7 | 327.7 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 22 | White.....Male... | 9.2 | 333.8 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| 23 | Female. | 6.5 | 258.3 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 24 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 18.9 | 616.1 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| 25 | Female. | 14.4 | 483.1 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 26 | Appendicitis (121) | 5.1 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 27 | White.....Male... | 6.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| 28 | Female. | 3.7 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| 29 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 7.8 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 30 | Female. | 5.8 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 6.1 |
| 31 | Hernia and intestinal obstruction (122) | 8.8 | 18.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 32 | White.....Male... | 9.3 | 21.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 33 | Female. | 7.9 | 14.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| 34 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 12.1 | 33.2 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| 35 | Female. | 9.8 | 14.3 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| 36 | Cirrhosis of the liver (124) | 9.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 13.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 38 | Female. | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 39 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 7.7 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 40 | Female. | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 41 | Biliary calculi, etc. (126, 127) | 5.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 42 | White.....Male... | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 43 | Female. | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 44 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 1.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 45 | Female. | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 46 | Nephritis (130–132) | 66.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| 47 | White.....Male... | 71.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.2 |
| 48 | Female. | 54.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| 49 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 111.9 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 7.1 |
| 50 | Female. | 91.5 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 6.2 |
| 51 | Diseases of the prostate (137) | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | White.....Male... | 12.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 11.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[1]Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

on p. 202)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 15.3 | 20.9 | 26.2 | 37.4 | 49.4 | 73.2 | 163.1 | 1 |
| 4.1 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 17.7 | 24.2 | 32.8 | 47.5 | 60.9 | 87.1 | 186.5 | 2 |
| 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 20.3 | 33.1 | 55.3 | 143.6 | 3 |
| 15.5 | 18.7 | 23.2 | 34.0 | 46.4 | 66.7 | 85.4 | 89.8 | 98.2 | 103.4 | 116.3 | 190.2 | 4 |
| 11.0 | 10.3 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 25.9 | 34.6 | 45.7 | 60.8 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 108.4 | 131.3 | 5 |
| 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 36.5 | 6 |
| 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 39.8 | 7 |
| 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 9.5 | 32.7 | 8 |
| 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 9.7 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 28.5 | 56.8 | 9 |
| 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 19.0 | 32.2 | 10 |
| 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 25.9 | 94.4 | 11 |
| 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 14.7 | 26.1 | 94.1 | 12 |
| 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 11.1 | 21.6 | 92.7 | 13 |
| 3.3 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 21.3 | 24.6 | 34.9 | 33.1 | 45.0 | 52.8 | 109.6 | 14 |
| 4.9 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 29.2 | 44.9 | 63.7 | 106.8 | 15 |
| 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 22.4 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 33.3 | 16 |
| 1.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 7.6 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 24.9 | 31.6 | 39.0 | 46.5 | 43.9 | 51.8 | 17 |
| 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 19.6 | 18 |
| 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 41.5 | 30.6 | 24.9 | 19 |
| 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 20 |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 17.5 | 21 |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 15.9 | 22 |
| 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 23 |
| 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 16.9 | 24 |
| 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 9.9 | 22.4 | 27.1 | 25 |
| 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 26 |
| 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 27 |
| 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 28 |
| 6.4 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 10.7 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 29 |
| 5.1 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 30 |
| 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 11.2 | 16.2 | 22.1 | 32.2 | 44.0 | 81.5 | 31 |
| 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 9.9 | 16.9 | 23.0 | 32.9 | 48.2 | 93.3 | 32 |
| 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 20.0 | 30.2 | 39.9 | 76.0 | 33 |
| 3.1 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 15.7 | 19.7 | 24.0 | 31.8 | 34.1 | 52.0 | 60.2 | 68.7 | 34 |
| 3.5 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 14.1 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 28.4 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 31.2 | 29.1 | 31.3 | 35 |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 15.9 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 29.4 | 35.1 | 40.4 | 47.2 | 36 |
| 0.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 14.5 | 21.4 | 28.4 | 35.9 | 42.6 | 49.5 | 54.6 | 59.3 | 37 |
| 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 22.6 | 28.0 | 40.0 | 38 |
| 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 20.9 | 31.4 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 39.1 | 27.9 | 39 |
| 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 16.0 | 20.6 | 31.3 | 22.0 | 40 |
| 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 17.2 | 22.0 | 27.1 | 42.4 | 41 |
| 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 21.1 | 32.5 | 42 |
| 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 18.2 | 22.8 | 28.3 | 34.8 | 56.1 | 43 |
| 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 1.0 | 44 |
| 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 45 |
| 7.4 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 18.6 | 29.0 | 45.4 | 69.4 | 100.8 | 160.1 | 261.3 | 429.0 | 1,015.9 | 46 |
| 11.6 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 23.1 | 38.2 | 61.3 | 98.4 | 163.1 | 262.8 | 453.9 | 1,113.9 | 47 |
| 4.5 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 20.5 | 30.9 | 46.5 | 69.9 | 113.1 | 207.7 | 357.7 | 918.7 | 48 |
| 13.4 | 23.1 | 29.5 | 55.6 | 81.0 | 146.4 | 240.6 | 320.6 | 446.4 | 679.4 | 938.5 | 1,348.7 | 49 |
| 11.4 | 18.2 | 38.6 | 70.3 | 99.8 | 154.7 | 241.3 | 293.5 | 456.1 | 577.8 | 676.2 | 902.3 | 50 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 11.4 | 25.9 | 51.4 | 122.3 | 51 |
| 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 7.5 | 20.5 | 49.1 | 104.9 | 269.7 | 52 |
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 13.8 | 30.2 | 49.9 | 97.8 | 136.3 | 200.2 | 53 |

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TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(See headnote

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium (140–150). | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 4.7 |
| 2 | White.....Female. | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 6.0 |
| 3 | Nonwhite.....Female. | 20.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 30.0 |
| 4 | Puerperal septicemia (140,142a, 145A, 147)..... | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 5 | White.....Female. | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| 6 | Nonwhite.....Female. | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 11.3 |
| 7 | Puerperal toxemias (141a, c, 144, 148)..... | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| 8 | White.....Female. | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| 9 | Nonwhite.....Female. | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 11.1 |
| 10 | Hemorrhage, trauma and shock (141b, 142b, 143,146,149) | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| 11 | White.....Female. | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |
| 12 | Nonwhite.....Female. | 5.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 4.6 |
| 13 | Other puerperal causes (141d,e,f, 145B, 150)..... | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| 14 | White.....Female. | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 15 | Nonwhite.....Female. | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 2.9 |
| 16 | Congenital malformations (157)..... | 12.3 | 536.2 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 17 | White.....Male... | 14.8 | 608.0 | 11.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 18 | Female. | 10.9 | 527.2 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 19 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 9.9 | 336.7 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 20 | Female. | 7.4 | 268.8 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| 21 | Diseases peculiar to first year (158–161)..... | 38.5 | 2,010.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | White.....Male... | 45.7 | 2,235.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 | Female. | 28.1 | 1,623.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 66.5 | 2,851.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Female. | 46.4 | 2,234.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Premature birth (159)..... | 24.0 | 1,251.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | White.....Male... | 27.8 | 1,358.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Female. | 17.8 | 1,028.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 41.4 | 1,774.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Female. | 31.3 | 1,507.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Other diseases peculiar to first year (158,160,161)... | 14.5 | 758.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | White.....Male... | 17.9 | 877.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Female. | 10.3 | 594.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 25.1 | 1,076.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Female. | 15.1 | 727.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Suicide (163–164)..... | 11.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| 37 | White.....Male... | 18.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 |
| 38 | Female. | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| 39 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 5.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.9 |
| 40 | Female. | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 41 | Homicide (165–168)..... | 5.6 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| 42 | White.....Male... | 4.9 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 43 | Female. | 1.3 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| 44 | Nonwhite.....Male... | 47.6 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 36.6 |
| 45 | Female. | 10.6 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 11.6 |

[1]Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

on p. 202)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 13.6 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 45.9 | 43.2 | 54.6 | 51.4 | 18.6 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 5.4 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 19.8 | 14.2 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 11.1 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 3.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 10.6 | 11.9 | 19.3 | 15.4 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 16 |
| 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 17 |
| 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 18 |
| 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0 | 19 |
| 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.8 | 20 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| 7.2 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 21.1 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 26.5 | 28.1 | 30.8 | 36 |
| 14.7 | 18.5 | 16.6 | 21.6 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 32.5 | 35.0 | 41.6 | 44.7 | 49.7 | 59.4 | 37 |
| 3.9 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 38 |
| 9.8 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 39 |
| 4.1 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 40 |
| 9.9 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 41 |
| 9.0 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 42 |
| 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 43 |
| 99.9 | 133.5 | 98.4 | 105.6 | 74.5 | 71.8 | 47.9 | 27.5 | 22.4 | 28.1 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 44 |
| 21.7 | 23.6 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 45 |

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TABLE 2.—DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES,

(See headnote

| Line No. | Cause of death, race, and sex | All ages[1] | Under 1 year | 1–4 years | 5–9 years | 10–14 years | 15–19 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Accidental deaths (169–195) | 72.7 | 109.0 | 47.0 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 53.3 |
| 2 | White—Male | 106.6 | 108.7 | 52.0 | 41.8 | 47.4 | 91.3 |
| 3 | Female | 43.0 | 84.1 | 37.2 | 19.2 | 13.7 | 20.2 |
| 4 | Nonwhite—Male | 108.3 | 214.9 | 70.1 | 35.9 | 53.9 | 93.0 |
| 5 | Female | 36.6 | 179.9 | 55.3 | 27.5 | 15.4 | 16.1 |
| 6 | Motor-vehicle accidents (170) | 21.3 | 4.3 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 23.4 |
| 7 | White—Male | 35.6 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 39.1 |
| 8 | Female | 9.1 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 11.7 |
| 9 | Nonwhite—Male | 31.7 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 26.5 |
| 10 | Female | 7.1 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 5.2 |
| 11 | Other accidents (169,171–195) | 51.4 | 104.7 | 35.8 | 18.9 | 21.6 | 29.9 |
| 12 | White—Male | 71.0 | 104.1 | 38.2 | 25.1 | 32.5 | 52.2 |
| 13 | Female | 33.9 | 80.2 | 28.2 | 11.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| 14 | Nonwhite—Male | 76.6 | 211.7 | 59.2 | 24.4 | 43.3 | 66.5 |
| 15 | Female | 29.6 | 174.7 | 48.9 | 21.1 | 13.1 | 10.9 |
| 16 | Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes (162,199,200) | 22.0 | 172.2 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| 17 | White—Male | 19.9 | 104.7 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| 18 | Female | 14.2 | 86.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 19 | Nonwhite—Male | 74.2 | 836.3 | 23.3 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.6 |
| 20 | Female | 56.2 | 614.3 | 21.1 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 7.2 |
| 21 | All other causes | 83.8 | 215.3 | 37.9 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 18.8 |
| 22 | White—Male | 94.6 | 229.5 | 40.4 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 21.6 |
| 23 | Female | 72.1 | 168.3 | 33.4 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 13.7 |
| 24 | Nonwhite—Male | 99.5 | 382.3 | 50.0 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 28.1 |
| 25 | Female | 86.5 | 274.7 | 39.8 | 15.5 | 18.7 | 29.5 |

[1]Includes ages not stated.

BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1945—Continued

on p. 202)

| 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55–59 years | 60–64 years | 65–69 years | 70–74 years | 75 years and over | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74.0 | 56.9 | 44.7 | 49.6 | 51.6 | 55.6 | 62.6 | 77.5 | 97.7 | 131.0 | 199.3 | 580.2 | 1 |
| 202.6 | 134.9 | 77.8 | 80.7 | 82.5 | 87.4 | 97.9 | 120.5 | 146.1 | 181.2 | 243.7 | 529.7 | 2 |
| 17.7 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 19.4 | 21.2 | 30.0 | 46.3 | 82.5 | 161.0 | 671.2 | 3 |
| 116.3 | 134.6 | 107.9 | 125.1 | 129.1 | 127.7 | 147.5 | 146.0 | 160.9 | 170.2 | 215.6 | 276.9 | 4 |
| 23.9 | 16.4 | 22.8 | 27.9 | 24.3 | 30.4 | 38.0 | 42.6 | 61.2 | 91.4 | 143.1 | 219.4 | 5 |
| 31.3 | 23.5 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 21.7 | 25.3 | 32.3 | 38.3 | 46.3 | 54.6 | 6 |
| 80.5 | 54.2 | 32.7 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 30.3 | 33.9 | 39.9 | 51.8 | 63.4 | 77.4 | 93.8 | 7 |
| 10.5 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 23.9 | 8 |
| 44.2 | 49.1 | 34.6 | 37.8 | 46.6 | 41.8 | 46.4 | 48.4 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 59.2 | 63.7 | 9 |
| 8.8 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 8.5 | 10 |
| 42.7 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 36.2 | 40.9 | 52.1 | 65.3 | 92.7 | 153.0 | 525.6 | 11 |
| 122.2 | 80.7 | 45.0 | 50.7 | 53.3 | 57.1 | 64.1 | 80.7 | 94.3 | 117.7 | 166.2 | 435.9 | 12 |
| 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 20.4 | 33.8 | 68.4 | 142.3 | 647.3 | 13 |
| 72.1 | 85.5 | 73.3 | 87.3 | 82.5 | 85.9 | 101.1 | 97.6 | 104.9 | 113.9 | 156.4 | 213.2 | 14 |
| 15.1 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 28.1 | 33.5 | 52.6 | 71.6 | 125.2 | 211.0 | 15 |
| 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 14.4 | 19.4 | 28.0 | 46.2 | 79.7 | 398.6 | 16 |
| 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 19.7 | 27.8 | 45.7 | 79.5 | 360.9 | 17 |
| 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 22.9 | 45.9 | 349.6 | 18 |
| 10.5 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 24.7 | 31.6 | 52.3 | 83.0 | 102.6 | 155.3 | 246.9 | 390.0 | 1,079.7 | 19 |
| 11.6 | 13.9 | 16.8 | 23.5 | 31.6 | 45.6 | 62.7 | 90.5 | 132.8 | 180.4 | 301.8 | 881.2 | 20 |
| 27.6 | 31.2 | 33.7 | 43.5 | 51.5 | 64.8 | 83.4 | 109.7 | 152.4 | 224.3 | 353.5 | 992.8 | 21 |
| 42.0 | 37.9 | 30.2 | 38.1 | 45.9 | 60.1 | 86.9 | 122.2 | 178.8 | 253.5 | 412.6 | 1,100.8 | 22 |
| 17.0 | 21.5 | 27.8 | 36.4 | 44.9 | 57.8 | 66.1 | 84.7 | 115.1 | 184.8 | 297.1 | 961.3 | 23 |
| 49.7 | 70.7 | 61.5 | 81.1 | 89.1 | 118.2 | 177.3 | 200.6 | 243.8 | 348.8 | 438.6 | 679.3 | 24 |
| 45.0 | 57.2 | 82.8 | 117.9 | 116.9 | 125.1 | 142.4 | 167.4 | 198.6 | 256.5 | 299.5 | 460.9 | 25 |

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VITAL STATISTICS — SPECIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL SUMMARIES

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# MATERNAL MORTALITY BY RACE, AGE, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# MATERNAL MORTALITY BY RACE, AGE, AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

Wartime shortages of hospital facilities and medical personnel, and unusually large numbers of births, presented a serious problem for the provision of adequate maternal care during the war years. Despite such adverse conditions, the relative frequency of maternal deaths in the United States decreased strikingly during recent years. The course of the maternal mortality rates for the birth-registration area, from 1915 to 1945,[1] is presented in the accompanying chart. Three main periods may be distinguished: first, a period of apparently little change in trend from 1915 to 1929;[2] second, a period of uninterrupted but relatively slow decrease during the years 1930 through 1936; third, a period of uninterrupted and relatively rapid decrease during the years 1937 through 1945. With the exception of the high points recorded for 1918 and 1920, which were associated with the influenza epidemics of those years, the maternal mortality rates remained at almost the same level between 1915 and 1929, and the rate for 1929 (7.0) was higher than the rate for 1915 (6.1). By 1936, the rate had decreased to 5.7, or 19 percent, from the rate for 1929, and during this period (1930-36) the average annual percent of decrease in the maternal mortality rates was about 3 percent. Beginning with 1937, the line drops sharply, and the rates for the years 1937 through 1945 constitute a record of notable progress in the reduction of maternal death. During these years, the maternal mortality rates were decreasing at an average of about 10 percent annually and the rate for 1945 (2.1) was 63 percent smaller than the rate for 1936 (5.7).

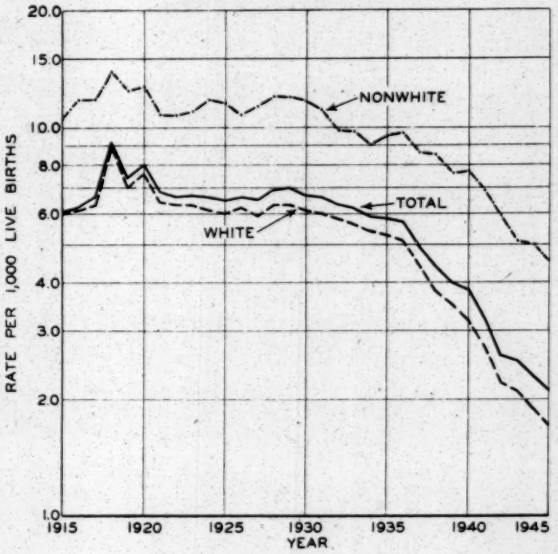
Probably the largest single factor responsible for the pronounced improvement in maternal mortality conditions during recent years was the introduction of sulfa drugs and penicillin in the prevention and treatment of puerperal septicemia, the leading cause of maternal death. The statistics of mortality from this cause (see table A) indicate that the relative frequency of death from septicemia remained almost the same between 1930 and 1935. From 1935 to 1945, however, the maternal mortality rate for puerperal septicemia declined very rapidly from 2.4 to 0.7, or 71 percent.

A large decline in mortality from puerperal toxemia may also be noted. The rate for mortality from this cause dropped 74 percent from 1.9 in 1930 to 0.5 in 1945. In contrast to the course of mortality from puerperal septicemia however, these declines were fairly general throughout the period 1930-45.

Data on mortality from hemorrhage and trauma or shock are available beginning with 1939. In that year, the maternal mortality rate for this cause was 1.0 and by 1945 the rate had decreased to 0.6, or 40 percent.

In the chart, the pronounced racial difference in mortality risk associated with childbirth is immediately observed, maternal mortality rates for nonwhite women being very much higher than those for white women. Comparing the slopes of the lines for both racial groups, it may also be discerned that the decline in rates for the white race was substantially greater than that for the nonwhite races be-

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY RACE: 1915-45
BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES.




[1]Maternal mortality rates are available beginning with 1915 when the birth-registration area was established. Beginning with 1933, the birth-registration area has included the entire United States.

[2]The annual changes in maternal mortality rates for a fixed area—the birth-registration States of 1915—are substantially the same as those for the expanding United States birth-registration area, with the exception of 1928 and 1929. In these years, the rates for the birth-registration area increased (from 6.5 in 1927 to 6.9 in 1928 and 7.0 in 1929), the rates for the birth-registration States of 1927 increased by a smaller amount (from 6.5 in 1927 to 6.7 in 1928 and 1929), and the rates for the birth-registration States of 1915 decreased slightly (from 6.2 in 1927 to 6.1 in 1928 and 1929). Thus, the increases seen in 1928 and 1929 resulted, in part, from the inclusion of States with high maternal mortality rates into the registration area.

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TABLE A.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, 1930, 1935, 1940–45

(Rates per 1,000 live births)

| Cause[1] and race | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1935 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All races.....All causes | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| Puerperal septicemia[2]..... | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Puerperal toxemia..... | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Hemorrhage, trauma or shock..... | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Other puerperal causes..... | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | | |
| White.....All causes | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 6.1 |
| Puerperal septicemia..... | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Puerperal toxemia..... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Hemorrhage, trauma or shock..... | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Other puerperal causes..... | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | | |
| Nonwhite.....All causes | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 11.7 |
| Puerperal septicemia..... | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Puerperal toxemia..... | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Hemorrhage, trauma or shock..... | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Other puerperal causes..... | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | | |

[1]See table 7 for International List numbers.
[2]The maternal mortality rates for puerperal septicemia in 1931–34 were 2.5, 2.3, 2.3, and 2.4, respectively.

tween 1936 and 1945. In 1945, the maternal mortality rate for the white race was 1.7, whereas the rate for the nonwhite races was 4.5, or 2.6 times as large and at approximately the level of the rates for the white race in 1937.

Considering mortality from leading puerperal causes in the white and the nonwhite races, the largest relative difference appears for mortality from puerperal toxemia, the maternal mortality rate for this cause being over 3 times greater for nonwhite than for white women. For septicemia and for hemorrhage, trauma or shock, the maternal mortality rates for the nonwhite races were about 2.5 times larger than the corresponding rates for the white.

## Maternal mortality by age

One of the most important factors associated with the risk of maternal death is the age of the mother (see table B). Maternal mortality rates are very high for the 10–14 years age group, fall sharply and remain at a relatively low level for the age groups between 15 and 29 years, and rise continuously for the older age groups. The optimum childbearing ages, by 5-year age groups, is 20–24 years. This relationship is maintained in each of the years shown.

Tables C and D present weighted averages of maternal mortality rates by age for 1923–25 and 1943–45. Since the annual numbers of births and deaths in many age groups is quite small, particularly at the extremes of the age range, relatively large changes in the maternal mortality rates for these age groups may result from small differences in the numbers of deaths. The rates for the 3-year periods are therefore used here as they afford more stable bases for comparison.

As may be seen in table C, maternal mortality is considerably higher among nonwhite than among white women in each age group. However, the general age pattern of the maternal mortality rates, noted above for all races, is consistent within each of the racial groups. The race differential in the maternal mortality rates is greatest in the center of the age range (for the age groups between 20 and 39 years) than at either the younger or older ages.

Table D compares the degree of improvement in maternal mortality conditions for each age group over a 20-year period. In general, the proportions of decrease in the age-specific rates are in inverse relation to their relative sizes. The largest relative decrease (70 percent) in maternal mortality rates from 1923–25 to 1943–45 occurred for the age group 20–24 years and the smallest (41 percent) for the age group 45–49 years.

## Geographic variation in maternal mortality

Data on maternal mortality classified by urban and rural areas show that the maternal mortality rate for urban residents was 2.0 in 1945, or somewhat lower than the rate of 2.2 for rural residents. (Rural areas are defined as places having populations of less than 2,500.) Among the four population-size classifications within the urban group, greater divergence is seen. The maternal mortality rate for cities having populations of 100,000 or more (1.8) is the smallest recorded for any urban

TABLE B.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY AGE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES, 1920-45

(Rates per 1,000 live births. Rates based on frequencies less than 25 are underscored)

| Age | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1935 | 1930 | 1925 | 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All ages[1] | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 8.0 |
| 10–14 years | 6.4 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 20.9 | 18.3 | 21.4 |
| 15–19 years | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 |
| 20–24 years | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 |
| 25–29 years | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| 30–34 years | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 9.2 |
| 35–39 years | 4.0 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 11.2 |
| 40–44 years | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 14.1 |
| 45–49 years | 10.3 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 20.7 |
| 50–54 years | 18.6 | 14.9 | 6.5 | 17.8 | 14.7 | 17.0 | 70.5 | 53.3 | 20.8 | 52.3 |

[1]Includes ages 55 and over and not stated.
Note.—Excludes Maine for 1920–30

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TABLE C.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY AGE AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1943–45

(Rates per 1,000 live births. Rates based on frequencies less than 25 are underscored)

| Age | All races | White | Non-white |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10–14 years | 6.9 | 4.0 | 8.4 |
| 15–19 years | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| 20–24 years | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| 25–29 years | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.6 |
| 30–34 years | 2.7 | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| 35–39 years | 4.5 | 3.9 | 9.8 |
| 40–44 years | 6.9 | 6.2 | 12.1 |
| 45–49 years | 10.1 | 9.2 | 15.2 |
| 50–54 years | 13.4 | 11.8 | 18.5 |

TABLE D.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY AGE, FOR 3-YEAR PERIODS, 1923–25 AND 1943–45, AND PERCENTAGE DECREASE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION STATES

(Rates per 1,000 live births. Rates based on frequencies less than 25 are underscored)

| Age | 1923–25[1] | 1943–45 | Percentage difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10–14 years | 20.7 | 6.9 | -66.7 |
| 15–19 years | 6.5 | 2.1 | -67.7 |
| 20–24 years | 4.7 | 1.4 | -70.2 |
| 25–29 years | 5.5 | 1.7 | -69.1 |
| 30–34 years | 7.1 | 2.7 | -62.0 |
| 35–39 years | 10.1 | 4.5 | -55.4 |
| 40–44 years | 13.1 | 6.9 | -47.3 |
| 45–49 years | 17.2 | 10.1 | -41.3 |
| 50–54 years | 28.4 | 13.4 | -52.8 |

[1]Excludes Maine

group. No difference is seen for cities of 25,000–100,000 and 10,000–25,000 population and the rates for these areas (2.0) compare favorably with that for rural areas. However, the maternal mortality rate (2.3) for cities of the smallest size (2,500–10,000) exceeds those for other urban places and for rural areas. Tables 5 and 6 present data on maternal mortality in urban and rural areas of each State.

In interpreting mortality data by population-size group, two considerations must be borne in mind. First, these areas are classified by size according to their population at the time of the last census enumeration in 1940. More recent information would probably result in shifts in inclusions of a number of places from one to another population-size group. Second, precise information regarding errors in residence allocation of births and deaths is not available. However, such errors are believed to be proportionately greater for small urban places than for rural areas and larger cities and to result in an overstatement, for small cities, and an understatement, for rural areas, in the numbers of births and deaths. The maternal mortality rates for these areas are therefore somewhat biased if the degree of such error for the numerator of the fraction (number of maternal deaths) is not equal to the corresponding error for the denominator (number of live births). If the proportions of error are the same for both maternal deaths and for births, the rate is not affected.

Among the geographic divisions, the maternal mortality rates in 1945 ranged from 1.6 for the East North Central and Pacific States to 3.0 for the East South Central States. Maternal mortality rates lower than the national rate were recorded for the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and Pacific divisions, whereas the rates for the South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain divisions exceeded the national rate. For the white race alone, the maternal mortality rates ranged from 1.5 for the East North Central division to 2.2 for the East South Central division, and the corresponding lowest and highest divisional rates for the nonwhite races were 2.5 for the Pacific States and 5.9 for the Mountain States. Maternal mortality rates equal to or greater than the national rates for both the white and the nonwhite races are seen for three divisions—the South Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain States. Among the individual States, the maternal mortality rates varied widely from the lowest rate of 0.9 for Wyoming to the highest rate of 3.8 for Mississippi.

## SYMBOLS USED IN SPECIAL REPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Class or item not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Data not available (three dashes) | --- |
| Quantity is zero, in frequency tables (one dash) | - |
| Quantity is zero, in rate or percent tables (one cipher) | 0 |
| If rate or percent is more than 0 but less than 0.05 | 0.0 |
| If both frequency and population base are zero in rate or percent tables (one dash) | - |

If the population is reported to be zero, but one or more births or deaths are reported, a footnote, "Rate not computed" is used.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1941-45

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births)

| Area | Number | | | | | Rate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 |
| United States | 5,668 | 6,369 | 7,197 | 7,267 | 7,956 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 267 | 294 | 352 | 331 | 371 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 920 | 999 | 1,175 | 1,237 | 1,217 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| East North Central | 833 | 954 | 1,146 | 1,175 | 1,255 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| West North Central | 433 | 466 | 525 | 559 | 626 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| South Atlantic | 1,115 | 1,295 | 1,497 | 1,494 | 1,696 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| East South Central | 754 | 847 | 863 | 859 | 1,112 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| West South Central | 716 | 854 | 909 | 941 | 1,035 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Mountain | 224 | 243 | 263 | 259 | 265 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Pacific | 406 | 417 | 467 | 412 | 379 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 41 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 49 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 24 | 25 | 11 | 24 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Vermont | 12 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Massachusetts | 141 | 140 | 173 | 174 | 199 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 25 | 33 | 26 | 24 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Connecticut | 39 | 52 | 63 | 67 | 59 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 412 | 425 | 521 | 545 | 491 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| New Jersey | 124 | 120 | 161 | 162 | 179 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 454 | 493 | 530 | 547 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 235 | 257 | 324 | 300 | 321 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Indiana | 113 | 141 | 149 | 178 | 167 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Illinois | 235 | 254 | 320 | 326 | 340 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Michigan | 165 | 193 | 226 | 257 | 291 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 109 | 127 | 114 | 136 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 75 | 77 | 84 | 96 | 111 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Iowa | 79 | 83 | 80 | 94 | 122 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Missouri | 150 | 152 | 183 | 182 | 199 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 24 | 39 | 29 | 29 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 23 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 43 | 42 | 45 | 49 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Kansas | 63 | 64 | 77 | 88 | 84 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Maryland | 64 | 82 | 85 | 88 | 97 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 33 | 35 | 41 | 36 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Virginia | 142 | 183 | 210 | 220 | 236 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| West Virginia | 66 | 89 | 126 | 103 | 124 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| North Carolina | 248 | 266 | 306 | 307 | 336 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 193 | 240 | 260 | 300 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| Georgia | 242 | 279 | 307 | 300 | 325 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| Florida | 141 | 161 | 173 | 166 | 231 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 6.2 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 155 | 159 | 163 | 178 | 240 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Tennessee | 153 | 191 | 204 | 197 | 219 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Alabama | 240 | 278 | 260 | 235 | 345 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.4 |
| Mississippi | 206 | 219 | 236 | 249 | 308 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 116 | 114 | 168 | 158 | 164 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| Louisiana | 145 | 207 | 199 | 201 | 236 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 111 | 122 | 142 | 144 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Texas | 358 | 422 | 420 | 440 | 491 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 17 | 16 | 20 | 26 | 21 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Idaho | 25 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 28 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Colorado | 58 | 59 | 63 | 44 | 72 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 |
| New Mexico | 57 | 62 | 71 | 68 | 66 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Arizona | 40 | 42 | 38 | 49 | 32 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| Utah | 21 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Nevada | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 4.1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 76 | 70 | 72 | 68 | 56 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Oregon | 32 | 43 | 38 | 38 | 43 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| California | 298 | 304 | 357 | 306 | 280 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births in a specified race group)

| Area | Number | | | Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | White | Non-white | Total | White | Non-white |
| United States | 5,668 | 4,122 | 1,546 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | |
| New England | 267 | 257 | 10 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.9 |
| Middle Atlantic | 920 | 787 | 133 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.3 |
| East North Central | 833 | 725 | 108 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| West North Central | 433 | 394 | 39 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| South Atlantic | 1,115 | 530 | 585 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 4.7 |
| East South Central | 754 | 398 | 356 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.1 |
| West South Central | 716 | 463 | 253 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| Mountain | 224 | 193 | 31 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| Pacific | 406 | 375 | 31 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| New England: | | | | | | |
| Maine | 41 | 40 | 1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 20.4 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 15 | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Vermont | 12 | 12 | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 141 | 139 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 18 | 1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| Connecticut | 39 | 33 | 6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | |
| New York | 412 | 358 | 54 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| New Jersey | 124 | 97 | 27 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 4.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 332 | 52 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 235 | 196 | 39 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| Indiana | 113 | 103 | 10 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| Illinois | 235 | 200 | 35 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| Michigan | 165 | 141 | 24 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 85 | - | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 75 | 73 | 2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| Iowa | 79 | 75 | 4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 11.4 |
| Missouri | 150 | 125 | 25 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.8 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 13 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.0 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 35 | 1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Kansas | 63 | 59 | 4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | 14 | 5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| Maryland | 64 | 45 | 19 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 8 | 16 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Virginia | 142 | 80 | 62 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| West Virginia | 66 | 62 | 4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| North Carolina | 248 | 111 | 137 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 4.9 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 47 | 122 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 5.4 |
| Georgia | 242 | 98 | 144 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| Florida | 141 | 65 | 76 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 6.0 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 155 | 136 | 19 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 5.9 |
| Tennessee | 153 | 96 | 57 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 5.3 |
| Alabama | 240 | 107 | 133 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 5.1 |
| Mississippi | 206 | 59 | 147 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 116 | 69 | 47 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| Louisiana | 145 | 67 | 78 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.5 |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 67 | 30 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 6.3 |
| Texas | 358 | 260 | 98 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.0 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | |
| Montana | 17 | 16 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Idaho | 23 | 21 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 9.4 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 5 | - | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 56 | 54 | 2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| New Mexico | 57 | 46 | 11 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 8.7 |
| Arizona | 40 | 27 | 13 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 7.2 |
| Utah | 21 | 20 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.6 |
| Nevada | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.7 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | |
| Washington | 76 | 70 | 6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| Oregon | 32 | 31 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| California | 298 | 274 | 24 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 |

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, BY AGE: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence)*

| Area | Total | 10–14 years | 15–19 years | 20–24 years | 25–29 years | 30–34 years | 35–39 years | 40–44 years | 45–49 years | 50–54 years | 55 years and over | Not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 5,668 | 23 | 509 | 1,051 | 1,159 | 1,268 | 1,123 | 470 | 57 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 267 | - | 14 | 46 | 62 | 64 | 59 | 20 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Middle Atlantic | 920 | 1 | 52 | 150 | 200 | 246 | 190 | 74 | 7 | - | - | - |
| East North Central | 833 | 3 | 51 | 160 | 169 | 208 | 151 | 79 | 11 | - | 1 | - |
| West North Central | 433 | 1 | 36 | 85 | 97 | 77 | 94 | 36 | 6 | - | - | 1 |
| South Atlantic | 1,115 | 10 | 132 | 223 | 214 | 216 | 222 | 88 | 8 | - | - | 2 |
| East South Central | 754 | 5 | 83 | 138 | 142 | 175 | 140 | 60 | 10 | - | - | 1 |
| West South Central | 716 | 2 | 91 | 127 | 135 | 143 | 143 | 67 | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| Mountain | 224 | - | 17 | 55 | 40 | 40 | 51 | 18 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Pacific | 406 | 1 | 33 | 67 | 100 | 99 | 73 | 28 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 41 | - | 5 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| New Hampshire | 15 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Vermont | 12 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Massachusetts | 141 | - | 6 | 26 | 29 | 37 | 30 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Rhode Island | 19 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Connecticut | 39 | - | 2 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 412 | - | 15 | 66 | 98 | 116 | 84 | 32 | 1 | - | - | - |
| New Jersey | 124 | - | 7 | 13 | 20 | 42 | 29 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 1 | 30 | 71 | 82 | 88 | 77 | 30 | 5 | - | - | - |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 235 | 1 | 13 | 46 | 39 | 61 | 49 | 21 | 4 | - | 1 | - |
| Indiana | 113 | - | 9 | 24 | 22 | 34 | 11 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Illinois | 235 | 2 | 12 | 36 | 49 | 61 | 50 | 23 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Michigan | 165 | - | 15 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 26 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Wisconsin | 85 | - | 2 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 75 | - | 5 | 15 | 19 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Iowa | 79 | - | 6 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Missouri | 150 | 1 | 18 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 14 | 2 | - | - | - |
| North Dakota | 14 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| South Dakota | 16 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska | 36 | - | 3 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Kansas | 63 | - | 2 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | - | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maryland | 64 | - | 5 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 1 | - | 3 | 8 | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia | 142 | 3 | 11 | 22 | 30 | 32 | 27 | 15 | 2 | - | - | - |
| West Virginia | 66 | - | 5 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| North Carolina | 248 | 1 | 34 | 56 | 36 | 50 | 43 | 27 | 1 | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | 169 | 1 | 23 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 31 | 15 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Georgia | 242 | 2 | 39 | 52 | 50 | 37 | 46 | 15 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Florida | 141 | 2 | 13 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 155 | - | 15 | 24 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 15 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | 153 | 2 | 13 | 33 | 23 | 32 | 30 | 15 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Alabama | 240 | 1 | 25 | 47 | 40 | 63 | 44 | 18 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Mississippi | 206 | 2 | 30 | 34 | 49 | 45 | 33 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 116 | 1 | 12 | 21 | 16 | 28 | 23 | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Louisiana | 145 | - | 15 | 26 | 31 | 25 | 34 | 13 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma | 97 | - | 15 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Texas | 358 | 1 | 49 | 66 | 73 | 72 | 65 | 30 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 17 | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 23 | - | 4 | 5 | 8 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Wyoming | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Colorado | 56 | - | 2 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | 57 | - | 8 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona | 40 | - | 2 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Utah | 21 | - | - | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nevada | 5 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 76 | - | 8 | 12 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Oregon | 32 | - | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| California | 298 | 1 | 22 | 49 | 69 | 80 | 53 | 19 | 3 | 2 | - | - |

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TABLE 4.—AGE-SPECIFIC MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Rates expressed in terms of the number of deaths of mothers in a specified age group per 1,000 live births to mothers in that age group)

| Area | All ages[1] | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | 50-54 years | 55 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 18.6 | 14.9 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1.7 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 0 | 0 |
| East North Central | 1.6 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 0 | 200.0 |
| West North Central | 1.7 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 |
| South Atlantic | 2.6 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0 | 0 |
| East South Central | 3.0 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 13.1 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 55.6 | 0 |
| Mountain | 2.3 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 11.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pacific | 1.6 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 133.3 | 0 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 2.5 | 0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 10.3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| New Hampshire | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 0 | - | - |
| Vermont | 1.7 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Massachusetts | 1.8 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 0 | 50.0 | - | - |
| Connecticut | 1.2 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 1.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1.6 | 0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 0 | - |
| Pennsylvania | 2.2 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 16.4 | 0 | 0 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1.8 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 17.3 | 0 | 1,000.0 |
| Indiana | 1.7 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 29.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 1.7 | 20.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 1.5 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 0 | - |
| Wisconsin | 1.4 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1.4 | 0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 19.7 | - | - |
| Iowa | 1.8 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 2.3 | 14.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 0 | - |
| North Dakota | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1.3 | 0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Nebraska | 1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 15.6 | 0 | - |
| Kansas | 1.9 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 0 | - | - |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 3.2 | 0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Maryland | 1.5 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 1.5 | 22.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Virginia | 2.1 | 18.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 10.1 | - | - |
| West Virginia | 1.7 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 4.4 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 3.4 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 6.8 | 12.5 | 32.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 3.2 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 3.0 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2.5 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 2.4 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 25.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Alabama | 3.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 8.5 | 5.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 3.8 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 0 | 0 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 2.9 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 17.7 | 1,000.0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 2.5 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 0 | - |
| Oklahoma | 2.2 | 0 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 21.1 | - | - |
| Texas | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 1.6 | 0 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Idaho | 2.0 | 0 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 0 | - | - |
| Wyoming | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 0 | - | - |
| Colorado | 2.4 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 3.7 | 0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 3.0 | 0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 13.6 | 75.0 | 0 | - |
| Utah | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Nevada | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1.7 | 0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Oregon | 1.3 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| California | 1.6 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 153.8 | 0 |

[1]Includes ages not stated.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence)

| Area | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Places of 100,000 or more | Places of 25,000 to 100,000 | Places of 10,000 to 25,000 | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | |
| United States | 5,668 | 3,164 | 1,388 | 663 | 463 | 650 | 2,504 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 267 | 206 | 67 | 78 | 38 | 23 | 61 |
| Middle Atlantic | 920 | 701 | 407 | 121 | 84 | 89 | 219 |
| East North Central | 833 | 565 | 320 | 105 | 61 | 79 | 268 |
| West North Central | 433 | 220 | 94 | 35 | 44 | 47 | 213 |
| South Atlantic | 1,115 | 465 | 126 | 135 | 79 | 125 | 650 |
| East South Central | 754 | 230 | 72 | 45 | 41 | 72 | 524 |
| West South Central | 716 | 366 | 121 | 66 | 55 | 124 | 350 |
| Mountain | 224 | 112 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 48 | 112 |
| Pacific | 406 | 299 | 164 | 54 | 38 | 43 | 107 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 41 | 16 | ... | 1 | 6 | 9 | 25 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 11 | ... | 6 | 5 | - | 4 |
| Vermont | 12 | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 141 | 131 | 51 | 48 | 21 | 11 | 10 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 18 | 6 | 12 | - | - | 1 |
| Connecticut | 39 | 23 | 10 | 9 | 4 | - | 16 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 412 | 341 | 243 | 43 | 29 | 26 | 71 |
| New Jersey | 124 | 101 | 45 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 23 |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 259 | 119 | 54 | 42 | 44 | 125 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 235 | 164 | 104 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 71 |
| Indiana | 113 | 69 | 33 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 44 |
| Illinois | 235 | 179 | 102 | 26 | 18 | 33 | 56 |
| Michigan | 165 | 108 | 63 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 57 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 45 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 40 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 75 | 30 | 19 | - | 3 | 8 | 45 |
| Iowa | 79 | 38 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 12 | 41 |
| Missouri | 150 | 85 | 50 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 65 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | - | 10 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 |
| Kansas | 63 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 27 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 |
| Maryland | 64 | 34 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 30 |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 142 | 59 | 19 | 24 | 4 | 12 | 83 |
| West Virginia | 66 | 28 | ... | 9 | 8 | 11 | 38 |
| North Carolina | 248 | 72 | 7 | 34 | 14 | 17 | 176 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 54 | ... | 18 | 14 | 22 | 115 |
| Georgia | 242 | 103 | 16 | 31 | 20 | 36 | 139 |
| Florida | 141 | 77 | 24 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 64 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 155 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 17 | 105 |
| Tennessee | 153 | 65 | 41 | - | 12 | 12 | 88 |
| Alabama | 240 | 66 | 11 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 174 |
| Mississippi | 206 | 49 | ... | 12 | 18 | 19 | 157 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 116 | 34 | ... | 6 | 10 | 18 | 82 |
| Louisiana | 145 | 65 | 27 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 80 |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 44 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 18 | 53 |
| Texas | 358 | 223 | 81 | 44 | 25 | 73 | 135 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 17 | 8 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Idaho | 23 | 9 | ... | - | 4 | 5 | 14 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Colorado | 56 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 26 |
| New Mexico | 57 | 31 | ... | 4 | 8 | 19 | 26 |
| Arizona | 40 | 17 | ... | 11 | ... | 6 | 23 |
| Utah | 21 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Nevada | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 76 | 51 | 38 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 25 |
| Oregon | 32 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| California | 298 | 228 | 117 | 49 | 32 | 30 | 70 |

32, 30. 61

TABLE 6.—MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY URBAN AND RURAL AREAS: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Rates per 1,000 live births in the specified area)

| Area | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Places of 100,000 or more | Places of 25,000 to 100,000 | Places of 10,000 to 25,000 | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | |
| United States | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Middle Atlantic | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| East North Central | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| West North Central | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| South Atlantic | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| East South Central | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| West South Central | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Mountain | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Pacific | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| New England: | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 2.5 | 2.5 | ... | 0.4 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 2.5 |
| New Hampshire | 1.8 | 2.2 | ... | 2.5 | 2.8 | - | 1.2 |
| Vermont | 1.7 | 2.6 | ... | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| Massachusetts | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Rhode Island | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.2 | - | - | 0.7 |
| Connecticut | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | - | 1.5 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| New York | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| New Jersey | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Indiana | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Illinois | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Michigan | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Iowa | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Missouri | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| North Dakota | 1.1 | 1.4 | ... | 1.5 | 2.5 | - | 1.0 |
| South Dakota | 1.3 | 0.8 | ... | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Nebraska | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| Kansas | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 | ... | ... | 4.4 | 1.7 |
| Maryland | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| District of Columbia | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| West Virginia | 1.7 | 2.1 | ... | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| North Carolina | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| South Carolina | 3.4 | 3.5 | ... | 2.7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Georgia | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| Florida | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Tennessee | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | - | 4.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Alabama | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Mississippi | 3.8 | 4.0 | ... | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 2.9 | 2.8 | ... | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Louisiana | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Oklahoma | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Texas | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 1.6 | 1.5 | ... | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Idaho | 2.0 | 1.8 | ... | - | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Wyoming | 0.9 | 1.2 | ... | ... | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| Colorado | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| New Mexico | 3.7 | 5.1 | ... | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 2.8 |
| Arizona | 3.0 | 2.2 | ... | 2.3 | ... | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| Utah | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Nevada | 1.8 | 1.4 | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Oregon | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| California | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 |

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SELECTED PUERPERAL CAUSES AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, 1945

(By place of residence. Numbers under causes of death are those of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, 1938 revision)

| Area | Number | | | | | Rate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total 140-150 | Puerperal septicemia 140, 142a, 145A, 147 | Puerperal toxemia 141a,c, 144, 148 | Hemorrhage, trauma or shock 141b, 142b, 143, 146, 149 | Other puerperal causes 141d,e,f, 145B, 150 | Total 140-150 | Puerperal septicemia 140, 142a, 145A, 147 | Puerperal toxemia 141a,c, 144, 148 | Hemorrhage, trauma or shock 141b, 142b, 143, 146, 149 | Other puerperal causes 141d,e,f, 145B, 150 |
| United States | 5,668 | 2,000 | 1,405 | 1,729 | 534 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Geographic Divisions: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 267 | 87 | 54 | 94 | 32 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Middle Atlantic | 920 | 360 | 174 | 303 | 83 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| East North Central | 833 | 332 | 166 | 266 | 69 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| West North Central | 433 | 168 | 85 | 145 | 35 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| South Atlantic | 1,115 | 351 | 352 | 307 | 105 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| East South Central | 754 | 250 | 226 | 196 | 82 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| West South Central | 716 | 236 | 206 | 203 | 71 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Mountain | 224 | 78 | 43 | 78 | 25 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Pacific | 406 | 138 | 99 | 167 | 32 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| New England: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 41 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Vermont | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Massachusetts | 141 | 47 | 27 | 49 | 18 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Connecticut | 39 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Middle Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 412 | 168 | 73 | 137 | 34 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| New Jersey | 124 | 40 | 28 | 44 | 12 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 384 | 152 | 73 | 122 | 37 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| East North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 235 | 110 | 34 | 65 | 26 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Indiana | 113 | 43 | 31 | 34 | 5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Illinois | 235 | 93 | 44 | 78 | 20 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Michigan | 165 | 52 | 41 | 59 | 13 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 34 | 16 | 30 | 5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| West North Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 75 | 31 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Iowa | 79 | 35 | 17 | 23 | 4 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Missouri | 150 | 54 | 23 | 56 | 17 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota | 14 | 4 | 7 | 3 | - | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 16 | 7 | 3 | 6 | - | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 36 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Kansas | 63 | 23 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| South Atlantic: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 19 | 7 | 2 | 10 | - | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Maryland | 64 | 27 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| District of Columbia | 24 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Virginia | 142 | 52 | 33 | 44 | 13 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| West Virginia | 66 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 248 | 68 | 79 | 75 | 26 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| South Carolina | 169 | 44 | 68 | 39 | 18 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 242 | 74 | 84 | 64 | 20 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Florida | 141 | 45 | 49 | 37 | 10 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| East South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 155 | 58 | 38 | 47 | 12 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Tennessee | 153 | 45 | 54 | 38 | 16 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Alabama | 240 | 81 | 74 | 58 | 27 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Mississippi | 206 | 66 | 60 | 53 | 27 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| West South Central: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 116 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 17 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Louisiana | 145 | 51 | 46 | 40 | 8 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Oklahoma | 97 | 41 | 22 | 26 | 8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Texas | 358 | 109 | 106 | 105 | 38 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Mountain: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 17 | 9 | 3 | 5 | - | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0 |
| Idaho | 23 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Colorado | 56 | 21 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 57 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 4 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 |
| Arizona | 40 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Utah | 21 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nevada | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Pacific: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 76 | 27 | 19 | 22 | 8 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Oregon | 32 | 9 | 11 | 12 | - | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 |
| California | 298 | 102 | 69 | 103 | 24 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |

32.30 L2

[U. S. Senate -]

ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS., CHAIRMAN
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT. — ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, S. DAK. — ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
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MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK. — TOM STEWART, TENN.
JAMES P. KEM, MO. — CLYDE R. HOEY, N. C.
EDWARD J. THYE, MINN. — CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
JAMES M. KENDALL, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

April 7, 1947

Mr. William E. B. DeBois
69 5th Avenue
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. DeBois:

I am writing to you as a sincere friend of American cooperation with the United Nations for peace and security.

Senator Taylor of Idaho, Congressman Blatnik of Minnesota, and I have introduced the enclosed resolution dealing with aid to Greece and problems of the eastern Mediterranean area through the United Nations.

Under the administration proposal, unilateral action by the United States would provide more than half of the monies to Greece and all of the monies to Turkey to be used to maintain armed forces. We believe that the United States should not support foreign soldiers as part of a global policy of power politics which can only lead to war.

Under our resolution, the United States can do everything the President proposes to do to help Greece without undermining the United Nations. The United Nations has all of the mechanism and agencies to deal effectively with problems of economics and social welfare as well as aggression. The handling of this crucial matter through the United Nations is of stern necessity to the future of the organization and the peace of the United States and the world.

Senator Taylor, Congressman Blatnik, and I would be immensely grateful if you and your organization would give our resolution your full support immediately and join with us actively to help the cause of peace through the United Nations. Please keep me informed of any action you and your organization takes in this crucial matter.

Best wishes to you, and

Always sincerely

Claude Pepper

822-1

[U.S. - Senate]

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 93

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR) introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

# JOINT RESOLUTION

Favoring the establishment of a relief and rehabilitation fund for Greece to be administered through the United Nations Organization.

Whereas the postwar adjustment in the Near East and Middle East areas has given rise to a number of interrelated situations which endanger the peace and foster suspicion and distrust among members of the United Nations, including: Armed conflicts in Greece and Palestine, disputes over the control of the Dardanelles, and problems of access by the various nations of the world to the critical oil resources of these areas on an equitable basis; and

Whereas the people of the United States have renounced war and the use of armed force in the solution of international disputes and have joined with other peace-loving nations

in the United Nations in order to promote and secure the peace through international cooperation; and

Whereas there is and will be hunger, privation, and suffering in Greece if assistance is not promptly provided, and the Government of the United States desires to assist in the furnishing of such assistance to Greece for humanitarian reasons and in order to promote international well-being; and

Whereas administration of such assistance by the United Nations will promote international confidence and minimize suspicion and conflict among the nations, and will foster that spirit of unity of the Great Powers that brought us victory in war and laid the foundations of a United Nations organization to preserve the peace: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it is the sense of Congress that (a) the United States shall initiate a request for an emergency meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations to consider, investigate, and take appropriate action looking toward the resolution of, those situations in the Near East and Middle East areas which are endangering the peace, and (b) United States representatives at the several constituent organizations of the United Nations now in session request such organizations as have jurisdiction over any of the aforesaid situations to expedite consideration and action upon such situations pending the convening of the emergency meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. The United States representatives at the appropriate constituent organizations of the United Nations are hereby authorized and directed to initiate proposals looking toward the establishment of a fund for the relief and rehabilitation of Greece in accordance with the following terms and provisions:

(a) The said fund shall be subscribed by voluntary contributions of the member nations (but the United Nations may recommend to the member nations quotas based on equitable considerations).

(b) The said fund shall be controlled and administered by appropriate organizations and officials of the United Nations.

(c) The said fund shall be used only for the provision of supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of the civilian economy of Greece (including incidental administrative, transportation, technical, and other necessary services); but no part of said fund shall be used for the provision of military material, supplies, or services.

(d) No assistance shall be provided through this fund unless the Greek Government has given assurance satisfactory to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that: (1) the supplies made available under this fund as well as similar supplies made available locally will be distributed among the people of Greece without discrimina-

tion as to race, creed, or political belief; (2) representatives of the United Nations and of the governments which have contributed to the said fund and representatives of the press and radio of the countries which have contributed to said fund will be permitted to observe freely and report fully regarding the distribution and use of said supplies; and (3) upon request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the Greek Government will furnish promptly information concerning the production, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief and rehabilitation needs of Greece.

(e) The Secretary-General of the United Nations or the appropriate organizations of the United Nations shall submit quarterly to the nations contributing to the said fund reports of expenditures and activities pursuant to said fund.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President upon the establishment of the fund described in section 2, a sum of not exceeding $250,000,000 to provide the United States contribution to such fund. Any advances made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to section 4 shall be charged against any appropriation made under this authorization and shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

SEC. 4. Pending the establishment of the fund described in section 2, and not withstanding the provision of any other

law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed until such time as an appropriation is made pursuant to section 3 to make an advance of $100,000,000 to the President for the purpose of providing supplies for the relief and rehabilitation of Greece. The administration of such relief and rehabilitation shall be carried out by appropriate organizations of the United Nations. For this purpose the President shall transfer the aforesaid advance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations or to such constituent organizations as the Secretary-General may direct, in such amounts as the President shall determine to be appropriate, upon the receipt of assurance satisfactory to the President that the terms and conditions specified in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 2 will be complied with.

SEC. 5. The authority of the President under sections 3 and 4 may, to the extent the President so directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

# S. J. RES. 93

## JOINT RESOLUTION

Favoring the establishment of a relief and rehabilitation fund for Greece to be administered through the United Nations Organization.

By Mr. PEPPER and Mr. TAYLOR

MARCH 25 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

[U.S. Senate-Saltonstall]

STYLES BRIDGES, N. H., CHAIRMAN
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
C. WAYLAND BROOKS, ILL.
CLYDE M. REED, KANS.
JOSEPH H. BALL, MINN.
HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
KENNETH S. WHERRY, NEBR.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
HENRY C. DWORSHAK, IDAHO
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JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
CECIL H. TOLBERT, ASST. CLERK

22-15-42

May 12, 1947

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
Department of Special Research
National Assoc. for the Advancement of
Colored People
20 W. 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 8. I did hear from Mrs. Groves in a letter she wrote me on March 29. I looked into the situation and replied to Mrs. Groves on April 16. I enclose a copy of that letter.

I must advise you that private bills are exceedingly difficult to get through Congress. I think my advice to Mrs. Groves that she wait and see what type of bill does pass the Congress of those now pending is the best advice that I can give at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Leverett Saltonstall

LS:a

[Encl.]

C
O
P
Y

April 16, 1947

22-15-43

Mrs. Emma M. Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Groves:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 29 informing me that your son wishes to marry a Japanese girl, and of your interest in seeing the marriage consummated and permission granted for her to enter this country.

I know of the Army regulations and presume that they are based on the fact that at the moment Japanese are not eligible for American citizenship and further, are not admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

You suggest the only possible way to help in the situation would be the filing of a private bill in behalf of your son's finacee; but, frankly, private bills of that nature rarely get very far in the Congress. There are a number of immigration bills filed and now being studied in preparation for possible filing.

Would you think it advisable to wait a few months and see whether or not the situation changes here in Washington? It would seem to me to be a wise course at this time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Leverett Saltonstall

LS:a

Leverett Saltonstall

C
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Y

[U.S.-U.N.]

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

2 Park Avenue
New York 16, N.Y.

October 9, 1947

Dear Mr. Smythe:

Thank you for your letter of September 29, 1947, concerning the presentation of a petition and statement to the General Assembly on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States.

22-13-58

Although, during any regular session of the General Assembly, items may be added to the agenda by a majority of the Members present and voting, there is, in practice, established at each session a deadline for the submission of new items to the agenda. At its present session, on September 23, the General Assembly adopted the proposal of its General Committee that the time limit for the submission of new items for inclusion in the agenda should be midnight on Monday, September 29. Your letter was not received by the Delegation until September 30. A proposal by any Delegation to add an item to the agenda after the expiration of the time limit would require a demonstration of unusual political urgency in addition to a showing that the item could not have been added before the closing of the time limit. For this reason, it would not appear practicable for the United States Delegation to propose the addition at this time of an agenda item such as that mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Warren R. Austin

Mr. H. H. Smythe,
Department of Special Research,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
20 West 40th Street,
New York 18, N. Y.

October 14, 1947

22-9-155

My dear Sir:

On September 29, my assistant Mr. Hugh H. Smythe wrote you stating that we had prepared a petition on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States, to be presented to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He asked if you would like to receive a copy of this document and after examining it if you would be willing to assist us in bringing it to the attention of the Assembly.

Your answer of October 9, informed us that it would be impossible to get this matter on the agenda of the Assembly this year. We were aware of this, but nevertheless it is important to remmber that this statement has already been put before the Human Rights Commission and that in amended form we now wish to make formal presentation to official representatives of the Assembly, even though we cannot actually get it upon the agenda for this year. If we can get it upon the agenda for next year or the year after we will be satisfied. What we want is to have the cooperation and help of the United States Delegation. May I ask again, therefore, if we may send you a copy of the petition for examination and if you will join us and others in giving us the opportunity to make a formal presentation to representatives of the assembly of the United Nations, with the purpose of having this matter put upon the agenda whenever that is possible? I shall be very glad to have an answer at your convenience.

I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Honorable Warren R. Austin
United States Representative
United Nations
2 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York

5

UN Petition Correspondence

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

2 Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York.
October 21, 1947.

22-9-15'7

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received your letter of October 14 with further reference to the petition and statement prepared by your Association on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States. You inquire whether you may send us a copy of the petition for examination and whether we would join in giving you the opportunity to make a formal presentation to representatives of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

With reference to your inquiry whether you may send us a copy of the petition for examination, we would of course be glad to have you send us a copy. As to the question of a formal presentation to representatives of the General Assembly of the United Nations, I indicated in my letter to you of October 9 that because of the deadline for the inclusion of new items on the agenda, it would not be practicable for the United States Delegation to propose the addition at this time of an agenda item concerning a matter of this character. There is therefore nothing that the Delegation can properly do with reference to the presentation of this petition to representatives of the General Assembly. I understand that you have made arrangements to present a copy of the petition to certain officers of the United Nations Secretariat for the attention of the Human Rights Commission.

B Upon receipt of a copy of your petition, we will be glad to refer it to the Department of State for appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Warren R. Austin

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Director, Department of Special Research,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
20 West Fortieth Street,
New York 18, New York.

October 28, 1947

The Honorable Warren R. Austin
United States Representative to
The United Nations
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

My dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of October 21, I am taking the opportunity of sending you a copy of our petition to the United Nations. I trust that you will do your best to have this matter put on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly, either this year or next. I think it would be an excellent thing if the United States was able to say to the world: We are perfectly willing to be criticized as to our democracy and to give the public a chance to know what that criticism is."

I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Statement of Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

To

The Representatives of the Human Rights Commission

and its parent bodies

The Economic and Social Council
and
The General Assembly
(October 23, 1947)

The representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking for fourteen million citizens of the United States, or twice as many persons as there are in the kingdom of Greece, are approaching you not as aliens to this our native land, nor as a group unmindful of the deep difficulties of these troubled times. Nothing that the United States is, was, or shall be is without the help of our toil, our feelings, our thought. [This protest] then, which is open and articulate, and not designed for confidential concealment in your archives, [is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries--we, who are an integral part of this land and ever as loyal as any other group of its citizens.] We solemnly aver that if the United Nations today face contradiction and frustration in their great effort to build the Internation, so small cause of this is that democracy on this earth is too often falsifying its own foundation principles, and for that reason cannot honestly build or cooperate in a just world State. [It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document.] It has not been hastily conceived nor carelessly written. To its composition we have brought men of experience

35-1-241

45-1-220

and learning, scholars trained in the highest universities. They have arrayed historical, legal, social, and scientific data to buttress their every assertion. We hand you this documented statement of grievances, and we firmly believe that the situation pictured here is as much your concern as ours.

35-1-248

45-1-223

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Presented by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, formal ceremonies at the United Nations, October 23, 1947

To

The Representatives of the Human Rights Commission

and its parent bodies

The Economic and Social Council
and
The General Assembly

35-1-34

The representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking for fourteen million citizens of the United States, or twice as many persons as there are in the kingdom of Greece, are approaching you not as aliens to this our native land, nor as a group unmindful of the deep difficulties of these troubled times. Nothing that the United States is, was, or shall be is without the help of our toil, our feelings, our thought. This protest then, which is open and articulate, and not designed for confidential concealment in your archives, is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries---we, who are an integral part of this land and ever as loyal as any other group of its citizens. We solemnly aver that if the United Nations today face contradiction and frustration in their great effort to build the Internation, no small cause of this is that democracy on this earth is too often falsifying its own foundation principles, and for that reason cannot honestly build or cooperate in a just world State. It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document. It has not been hastily conceived nor carelessly written. To its composition we have brought men of experience and learning, scholars trained in the highest universities. They have arrayed historical, legal,

45-1-40

social, and scientific data to buttress their every assertion. We hand you this documented statement of grievances, and we firmly believe that the situation pictured is as much your concern as ours.

To the Representatives of the Human Rights Commission
and its parent bodies, the Economic and Social Council
and the General Assembly:

The representatives of the N.A.A.C.P., speaking for 14 million citizens of the United States, are approaching you not as aliens to this our native land, nor as a group unmindful of the deep difficulties of these troublous times. Nothing that the United States is, was, or shall be is without the help of our toil, our ~~emotion~~ pain, our thought. This protest then, which is open and articulate, and not designed for confidential concealment in your archives, is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against ~~three hypocrisy and mal~~ the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries -- we, who are an integral part of this land and ever as loyal as any other group of its citizens. We solemnly aver that if the United Nations today face contradiction and frustration in their great effort to build the International, no small cause of this is that democracy ~~in this leading partner is~~ on these words, so too often falsifying its own foundation principles, and for that reason cannot honestly build or cooperate in a just world State. It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document. It has not been hastily conceived nor carelessly written. To its composition we have brought men of experience and learning, scholars trained in the highest ~~American~~ Universities. They have arrayed historical, legal, social, and scientific data to buttress their every assertion. We hand you this documented statemnt of grievances ~~which they~~ that the situation disclosed as firmly believe are as much your concern as ours.

45-1-78

25/1/52

Some facts as many persons as there are in the Kingdom of God

To

The Representatives of the Human Rights Commission

and its parent bodies

The Economic and Social Council
and
The General Assembly

The representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking for fourteen million citizens of the United States, or twice as many persons as there are in the kingdom of Greece, are approaching you not as aliens to this our native land, nor as a group unmindful of the deep difficulties of these troubled times. Nothing that the United States is, was, or shall be is without the help of our toil, our feelings, our thought. This protest then, which is open and articulate, and not designed for confidential concealment in your archives, is a frank and earnest appeal to all the world for elemental Justice against the treatment which the United States has visited upon us for three centuries---we, who are an integral part of this land and ever as loyal as any other group of its citizens. We solemnly aver that if the United Nations today face contradiction and frustration in their great effort to build the Internation, no small cause of this is that democracy on this earth is too often falsifying its own foundation principles, and for that reason cannot honestly build or cooperate in a just world State. It is to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation to be just to its own people, that we have prepared and now present to you this document. It has not been hastily conceived nor carelessly written. To its composition we have brought men of experience and learning, scholars trained in the highest universities. They have arrayed historical, legal, social, and scientific data to buttress their every assertion. We hand you this documented statement of grievances, and we firmly believe that the situation pictured here is as much your concern as ours.